GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

REPORT

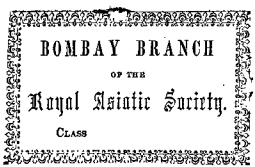
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL

DURING

1873-74

00132970



Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1893-94.

132970

7
1
24

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1894.

Price Rs. 6.

00132970

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SUMMARY.

PAGE.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION—

1. Changes in the *personnel* of the Administration 1
2. Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor . . . 1
3. Darbar of 20th March 1894 2
4. Large increase in the number of Judicial and Executive appointments held by pure natives of India 2
5. Conversion of Deputy Commissionerships of Sonthal Parganas and Palamau into Magistrate-Collectorships 2
6. Appointment of an additional Judge in Mymensingh temporarily and as a permanent arrangement in the Eastern districts . . 3
7. Status of Tahsildars and Managers of Government estates 3

POLITICAL—

8. Sikkim and Bhutan 3
9. Kuch Bihar 4
10. Hill Tippera 4
11. South Lushai Hills 4
12. Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur 5

PROTECTION—

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—

13. Constitution of the force 6
14. Recruitment of superior police officers . . 6
15. Changes in the number of investigating confres and in the recruitment of the investigating staff 6
Court Sub-Inspectors 6
16. Formation of District Police Reserves . . 7
17. The village police 7
18. Indiscriminate punishments discouraged . . 8
19. Appointment of village headmen under section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code . . 8
20. Anthropometry 8
21. Criminal courts 9
22. Criminal Appeals 9
23. Benches of Magistrates 9
24. Reflections not to be made in departmental reports on the acts of judicial tribunals . 10
25. Use of statistics of conviction as a test of police work 10
26. Anti-kine-killing agitation in Bihar . . . 11
27. Prohibition of Alum procession in Gaya during the Muharram with tis and mashk . . 12

PRISONS—

28. Expenditure 13
29. Solitary confinement 13
30. Sanitation 13
31. Water-supply 13
32. Jail mortality 14

CIVIL JUSTICE—

33. Civil Courts 14

REGISTRATION— 15

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—

35. Sanitation of Puri 15
36. Water-supply 16
37 Loans 17
38. Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act . 17
39. Statistics 18
40. General review of the year 18

PAGE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT—

41. Sanitation 19
42. Formation of Union Committees in Bengal . 19
43. Results of the year 20

MARINE—

44. Financial position of the Kidderpore Docks . 21
45. Procedure to be followed in the trial of cases by Marine Courts constituted under Act V of 1883 21
46. Deaths on board the S. S. *Sultan*, *Chollerton*, and *Maria Theresa* 22

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—

AGRICULTURE—

47. Revision of the Famine Code 22
48. Statements of areas liable to famine, and programmes of relief works 23
49. Floods in Bengal during 1893-94 23
50. The Bengal Veterinary Institution . . . 24
Rules of the Veterinary Institution . . . 24
51. Duties of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and of Veterinary Assistants . 24
52. Botanical Gardens 25
53. Silkworm disease 25
54. Decennial Report on the material condition of the Lower Orders in Bengal 25

FORESTS—

55. Statistics of the year 26
56. Khurda forests 26
57. Angul forests 27
58. Elephant catching in the Western Duars . 27
59. Rules to regulate hunting and shooting, &c., in reserved and protected forests . . . 27
60. Examinations to be passed by Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests before promotion . 28

PUBLIC WORKS—

61. Principal works of construction 28
62. Communications 29
63. Railways 29
64. Tramways 29
65. Miscellaneous public improvements . . 30
66. Electric light for the Town of Calcutta . 30
67. Archæology 30
68. Reorganization of the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department. . . . 30
69. Special rules for the retirement of officers of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department 30

IRRIGATION—

70. Revision of the establishment of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors required for the Revenue Divisions, Sone, Orissa, and Midnapore Canals in Bengal 31
71. Abolition of the Fur Division in the Orissa Circle 31
72. Canal administration 31
73. Canal tolls 32
74. Gogra river embankment 32
76. Howrah water-works 32

PAGE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE—

76. Imperial Finance 33
77. Currency notes 33
78. Local Finance 34
79. Provincial Finance 34
80. Compensation for dearness of food-grains . 35
81. Road and Public Works cess 35

LAND REVENUE—

82. Sections of the Tenancy Act extended to Orissa 36
83. Landlord and tenant in Chota Nagpur . . 36
84. Tauzi procedure 36
85. Creation of a separate and permanent Certificate Department 37
86. Amendment of the Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Recovery Act . . . 37
87. Realisation of the maintenance charges of takavi embankments in Midnapore under the contract arrangement 37
88. Land revenue "kists" or latest days of payment 38
89. Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for tea cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 38
90 Santhal colony in the Western Duars . . 38

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS—

91. General 39
92. Method of recording rights 41
93. Employment of Patwaris 41
94. Memorial against the cadastral survey . . 42
95. Reply of the Secretary of State . . . 43
96. Employment of Patwaris 43
97. Bihar 44
Muzaffarpur 44
Champaran 45
Saran 46
Orissa 45
Chittagong 46
Western Duars 47
Palamau Government estate 47
Calcutta survey 47
Estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera 47
Santhal Parganas 48
Tikari 48
98. General remarks on the progress of the settlement 48
99. Recovery of cost of Bihar survey . . . 49
100. Preparation of new geographical maps . . 50
101. Appointment of Razungos 50
102. Status and remuneration of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture 50
103. Resettlement of Darjeeling Terai . . . 51

WARDS' ESTATES—

104. Results of the year 51
105. General and Audit Rates 51

CUSTOMS—

106. General 52

OPIUM—

107. Royal Opium Commission 52
108. Examination rules for the Opium Service . 52
109. Patna Saw Mills 52

PAGE.

SALT—

110. Statistics of the year 53
111. Removal of non-duty-paid salt . . . 53

EXCISE—

112. Levy of distillery fees 53
113. Classification of districts for excise purposes and duties of Excise Deputy Collectors . 54
114. Co-operation of Bengal with the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission 54
115. Increase in duty on ganja 54
116. Excise revenue 55

STAMPS—

117. Statistics of the year 55

INCOME-TAX—

118. Statistics 55

MEDICAL—

119. Purchase of the Cinchona Plantation at Nimbong 55
120. Control over lepers 55
121. The Albert Victor Asylum for lepers . . 56
122. Pasteur Institute 57
123. Supply of medicines to dispensaries at wholesale prices 57
124. Sale of quinine in pice-packets . . . 57

EMIGRATION—

125. Inland Emigration Act VII of 1893 . . . 58
126. Extension of Act I of 1882 and Act I (B.C.) of 1889 to the Santhal Parganas . . . 58
127. Visit of a party of Santhals to Assam . . 58
128. Inspection of cooly depôts and rest-houses . 58
129. Proposed inspection of tea gardens in Jalpaiguri 58
130. Deputation of Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins 59
131. Return passages of Indian immigrants in British Guiana and Trinidad . . . 59
132. Fiji Ordinance No. VI of 1892 59
133. Emigration to Burma 59
134. Statistics of the year 60

INSTRUCTION—

135. Statistics of the year 60
136. Rules for the appointment of Sub-Inspectors of Schools 61
137. Proposals to secure the moral welfare of students in Bengal 61
138. Primary education in Municipalities . . 62
139. Primary education under District Boards . 62
140. Female education in Calcutta 62
141. The Krishnagar College 63
142. Muzaffarpur Zilla school. 63
143. Hindu School, Calcutta 63
144. Delivery of lectures on special engineering subjects at the Sibpur College . . . 64

MISCELLANEOUS—

145. Construction of additional accommodation for the Indian Museum 64
146. Inspections of mines 64
147. Ethnographic Glossary 65
148. Court language in Bihar 65
Language of headings of office registers . . 65
149. The Volunteer movement 65
150. The Factories Act 66
151. Stationery 66
152. Check over the consumption of forms . . 66

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1893-94.

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in the *personnel* of the Administration.

SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., went on leave on medical certificate for six months from the 31st May 1893, and Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., officiated as Lieutenant-Governor during that period. The Hon'ble H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble J. A. Bourdillon continued to hold the post of Chief Secretary and Officiating Financial Secretary, respectively, throughout the year. The Hon'ble H. H. Risley, C.I.E., who was officiating as Revenue Secretary, went on leave in August 1893, and Mr. M. Finucane acted as Revenue Secretary till the permanent incumbent, the Hon'ble C. E. Buckland, returned from furlough in December 1893. The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens and the Hon'ble D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., were the Members of the Board of Revenue throughout the year.

Tours of the Lieutenant Governor.

2. The head-quarters of the Bengal Government were at Darjeeling from 26th April to 29th May, 9th June to 13th July, and again from 25th August to 6th November. For the remainder of the year Calcutta was the seat of Government.

Sir Charles Elliott spent the greater part of April in visiting the Settlement Offices of Muzaffarpur and Champaran. He also spent a day at Dinajpur, where he opened a Lady Dufferin Hospital for female patients, and then paid a visit to the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar at his capital. From thence he visited the Alipur subdivision and the Buxa Cantonment and travelled through the Western Duars to Darjeeling. On 29th May he left Darjeeling for Calcutta, where he made over charge to Sir A. P. MacDonnell on the afternoon of the 30th May, and went to England on six months' medical leave.

The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta on the 8th June for Darjeeling, and returned to Calcutta on the 14th July.

At the end of July His Honour left Calcutta for a short tour in Bihar and visited Bankipore and Muzaffarpur. At Bankipore on the 31st July His Honour held a Darbar to deliver to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Hudson the insignia of Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and to Maharaja Hurbullab Narain Sing of Sonbursa and Rai Jai Prokash Lal Bahadur, Dewan of the Dumraon Raj, the badge of a Companion of the said Order.

At Muzaffarpur His Honour held a conference with the zamindars to discuss the question of settlement and record-of-rights in Bihar.

On the 24th August His Honour left Calcutta again for Darjeeling, and returned to Calcutta on the 7th November. Sir Antony MacDonnell made over charge to Sir Charles Elliott on the afternoon of the 30th November.

On the 7th February Sir Charles Elliott accompanied by Sir Charles Pritchard visited Port Canning and inspected a portion of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Canal, in which some large and expensive alterations are projected. On the 9th February he made a fortnight's tour to inspect the progress of settlement work in North Bihar, visiting on the way the Kharakpur irrigation works in the Monghyr district.

3. A darbar was held at Belvedere by Sir Charles Elliott, on the 20th March 1894, at which the title of Raja was conferred on Raj Rajeshwari Persad Singh of Surajpura in Shahabad and the titles of Shams-ul-ulama, Mahamahopadhyaya, Kumar, Tikait, Khan Bahadur, and Rai Bahadur upon other persons of distinction.

Darbar of 20th March 1894.

4. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India certain statistics were compiled during the year showing the strength of the Indian Civil Service and the non-Regulation Commission, the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service, and the number and percentage of natives of India employed therein on the 1st July in the years 1870, 1879, 1881, and 1893. While these statistics show a very large diminution in the strength of officers holding posts in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service, the number in Bengal (excluding Assam) in 1870 being 265, and in 1893 only 207, they are principally remarkable for the illustration they afford of the large reduction of executive and judicial appointments in the Provincial Service held by Europeans and Eurasians. In 1870, out of a service of 231 members in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service, there were 81 European, Eurasian, and Armenian officers, of whom 33 were European British subjects. In 1893 the total strength of the service had been raised to 368 members, of whom only 38 were Europeans, Eurasians, and Armenians, and only 12 were European British subjects. In the Subordinate Judicial Service out of a total staff of 257 officers in 1870 twelve were Europeans and Eurasians, and only one was a European British subject. In 1893 the strength of the service had been raised to 364, and there is not a single European or Eurasian in the service. Nothing can show more clearly than these figures do how largely the magisterial and judicial appointments in Bengal have passed in recent years into the hands of pure natives of India.

Large increase in the number of Judicial and Executive appointments held by pure natives of India.

5. With the approval of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, the second and third-grade Deputy Commissionerships of the Sonthal Parganas and Palamau, respectively, have been abolished, and two third-grade appointments of Magistrate and Collector have been created in their stead. The title of Deputy Commissioner is, however, retained, so that the powers exercised by these officers under the Criminal Procedure Code and other laws are not impaired. This arrangement has involved no increase in expenditure, and is a step in the direction of carrying out the policy, which has long since been determined on, of officering the Bengal non-Regulation Commission exclusively by members of the Indian Civil Service.

Conversion of Deputy Commissionerships of Sonthal Parganas and Palamau into Magistrate-Collectorships.

Appointment of an additional Judge in Mymensingh temporarily and as a permanent arrangement in the Eastern districts.

6. With the sanction of the Secretary of State, an additional Judgeship was sanctioned for a period of six months during the past year in the district of Mymensingh, and an additional District and Sessions Judge has been sanctioned as a permanent arrangement, who will be posted, as circumstances may require, to the districts of Jessore, Backergunge, Dacca, and Mymensingh. The necessity for these appointments is due to the large increase of criminal work in these districts, which is more than any single Judge is able properly to discharge.

Status of Tahsildars and Managers of Government estates.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor, having taken into his consideration the status and position of Tahsildars and Managers of Government estates in Bengal on a salary of Rs. 100 a month and upwards, was pleased to direct that they should be grouped with officers of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service according to their standing, and merged into the regular line. The effect of these orders was to add to the cadre of the Provincial Service three Deputy Collectorships in the seventh grade on Rs. 250 a month, and to the cadre of the Subordinate Civil Service seven Sub-Deputy Collectorships in the first grade on Rs. 200 a month, one Sub-Deputy Collectorship in the second grade on Rs. 175 a month, three Sub-Deputy Collectorships in the third grade on Rs. 150 a month, and three Sub-Deputy Collectorships in the fourth grade on Rs. 100 a month. Seventeen additional appointments are thus created in the regular line and are absorbed by the appointment into them of seventeen Tahsildars and Managers of Government estates on a salary of Rs. 100 a month and upwards, whose special offices will henceforward be amalgamated with the new appointments. This re-arrangement, which carries out the policy already approved by the Government of India of grading Tahsildars and Sub-Deputy Collectors together in one list, involves no additional expenditure to Government, but it raises the status and position of Tahsildars by incorporating them into the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service, and affords them the prospect of promotion to higher grades according to seniority and merit. The appointments bestowed on these officers are personal, and not local; and although it is desirable that the appointment of Tahsildars should not ordinarily be conferred on officers of a higher grade than those who are now holding the posts, the incumbents of these offices will henceforward belong to one consolidated service, and will be eligible both for promotion *pari passu* to higher grades with their contemporaries in the service and for employment in the regular line, or otherwise as the requirements of Government service may dictate. In future all appointments to Tahsildarships and Managerships of Government estates, to which a salary of Rs. 100 and upwards is attached, will be made from Sub-Deputy Collectors already in the service.

POLITICAL.

Sikkim and Bhutan.

8. The Sikkim Raja remained in the Darjeeling district under surveillance during the year, and the State has been administered as before by the Darbar or Governing Council. Affairs have been quiet: the revenue of the State has increased from Rs. 57,024 to Rs. 75,850, and there are ample evidences of the growing prosperity of the people of Sikkim since the State has come under the British protectorate. Having regard to the large number of Europeans now visiting Sikkim, it was found necessary to prescribe rules regulating their visit to that State. The

relations between this Government and Bhutan continued to be of a friendly character, and no incident occurred worthy of record.

Kuch Bihar.

9. The most cordial relations continued between the Kuch Bihar State and the Bengal Government. The Lieutenant-Governor retains pleasant recollections of his visit to Kuch Bihar in April 1893, and felt much satisfaction at seeing the fine public buildings and the excellent condition of the town. He inspected some of the records, especially those connected with the recent settlement, and found them in very creditable order. In particular the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar is to be congratulated on the low rate of mortality in the State Jail. The financial position of the State is, however, not satisfactory, and it has become imperatively necessary on the part of His Highness the Maharaja and of the State authorities to insist on economy being practised. The State Railway connecting Kuch Bihar with the Eastern Bengal State Railway was opened during the year, and promises to draw a satisfactory amount of traffic, but it had not begun to produce any material revenue before the close of the year.

Hill Tippera.

10. The new system of administration in the State of Hill Tippera which was explained in last year's report has worked smoothly and efficiently during the year. The employment of the Maharaja's two elder sons, the Jubraj and the Bara Thakur, in responsible positions has made an opening for them to show an intelligent and lively interest in the affairs of the State, and has afforded them an opportunity of acquiring an insight into the important duties to which it may be expected that they will in the ordinary course succeed. The Maharaja has devoted more attention and money to the promotion of works of public utility, while he has reduced the charges on general administration and household expenditure. The Lieutenant-Governor especially acknowledges the unwavering support given by the Maharaja to the work of survey and settlement in the zamindari, which, though it has diminished his immediate resources, will undoubtedly lead to the ultimate benefit of the State both from a fiscal and an administrative point of view.

South Lushai Hills.

11. The year under report was on the whole a peaceful one. The Lushai Chieftainess, Ropui Lieni, and her son, Lalthuama, who had been planning an attack on Lungleh, were arrested by Captain Shakespear in August 1893, and they are now detained in the Chittagong Jail in accordance with the warrants issued by the Governor-General under Regulation III of 1818. Loncheva and Pavunga, who had murdered an interpreter, named Shotingkara, in March 1892, were tried by Captain Shakespear and convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Vansanga, another hostile Chief, who is now detained at Lungleh, was captured by Mr. Plowden under very trying circumstances. A darbar was held at Lungleh at Christmas, at which Mr. Oldham, the Commissioner of Chittagong, was present. It was largely attended by the Chiefs and their followers, and the arrangements made for their entertainment appear to have been satisfactory. The fines imposed on the Chiefs were realised during the year, amounting in all to 130 guns, one gyal and Rs. 950 in cash.

At the instance of Captain Shakespear, a portion of the military police was converted into a civil police force for employment at Demagri and Lungsin; and since the close of the year orders have been issued for the ultimate reduction of the strength of the military police, originally composed of 539 men of all ranks, to 350 of all ranks, exclusive of 80 civil police. It has

recently been decided that the proposal to transfer the South Lushai Hills to Assam should remain in abeyance for a further period of one or two years.

12. The most important administrative change which occurred during the year was the passing of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa Act, XI of 1893, which came into force on the 21st September 1893. This Act has repealed certain enactments which had become obsolete, has validated acts done in the past by Government officers in respect of the Mahals, and has legalised the carrying out in British jails of certain sentences passed on Garhjat prisoners. The terms of fresh sanads regulating the relationship of the Chiefs to the British Government have been decided on during the year, and the sanads will shortly be delivered to the Chiefs.

Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The State of Keonjhar, which was in an unsettled condition in the beginning of the year, was gradually reduced to peace and order, and the Bhuiyans have tendered complete submission to their Chief. The settlement operations in connection with the Bhuiyan and Juang Pirs have been concluded on terms agreeable to, and accepted by, both parties, and leases have been granted. The difficult question of personal services claimed by the Raja under the head of porterage, roof thatching and dragging the car of the family god, out of which the rebellion had mainly sprung, was decided in a manner which it is hoped will be satisfactory and lasting, the nature and extent of the services to be claimed being defined with precision, or else commuted into an enhancement of the ordinary rent. In Nayagarh there was a rising of the Khonds accompanied by the murder of some of the local State officials, and though vigorous action was taken at the time, disturbances have again lately broken out, and the present condition of the State is a source of anxiety to Government. There has also been mismanagement in Ranpur and Daspalla, especially in Daspalla, where the Raja has long been very unpopular with his subjects; and the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, has recently sanctioned the temporary deputation of a Government Agent, whose principal duty will be to undertake a settlement of the land revenue and restore friendly relations between the Chief and his subjects.

The expediency of undertaking a survey and settlement of the Khondmals is now under consideration. The character and temper of the Khonds render the task difficult and necessitate the exercise of considerable caution. What is contemplated is a simple sort of procedure which shall protect the Khonds in possession of their own lands and prevent the absorption of culturable waste by outsiders to such an extent as to interfere with the extension of cultivation by the Khonds.

The relations between the Chiefs of the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur have been quiet, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to report again favourably on the loyalty displayed by the Chiefs and of the general satisfaction given by them in the administration of their States. This result is largely due to the fact that Mr. Grimley has by his long residence in Chota Nagpur acquired special knowledge of the condition of these States, and is in constant personal communication with the Chiefs. It is of the utmost importance that the habit of assiduous tours of inspection on the part of the British authorities should be kept up: for, without giving this opportunity to malcontents of bringing their grievances to notice, experience shows that the rise and growth of discontent, and even rebellion, are often unseen and unknown.

PROTECTION.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Constitution of the force.

13. The sanctioned strength of the Bengal Police, including Assam, at the close of the year was 77 superior officers (including 8 probationers), as compared with 89 superior officers (including 15 probationers) at the close of 1892. The reduction of 12 in the number of superior officers is due to the reorganisation of the service sanctioned by Government in its Resolution of the 27th May 1893, the object of which was that District Superintendents of Police should be provided for every district in Bengal, and that Assistant Superintendents should only be provided for the most important subdivisional charges and as a reserve for leave vacancies. The effect of the reorganisation has been to increase the number of Bengal District Superintendents from 43 to 45, and to reduce the number of Assistant Superintendents from 27 to 19, and of probationers from 15 to 8. The sanctioned strength of subordinate officers and men, including Military and Railway Police, was 23,719, against 23,390 at the end of 1892.

Recruitment of superior police officers.

14. The average annual recruitment required to maintain the full strength of the superior police officers for Bengal and Assam is about 4½, and it has been decided that two officers shall be appointed annually by competitive examination in England and two by competitive examination in India, these being officers of European parentage. The first examinations under this system were held in 1893, and two officers were duly selected in England and two in Calcutta. It has also been decided to appoint for the present two natives of India to the Police in every three years, but it has not been thought desirable to appoint them by competitive examination, and they will as a rule be promoted by selection from among Inspectors in accordance with the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission.

Changes in the number of investigating centres and in the recruitment of the investigating staff.

15. In accordance with the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee, which provide for the reduction of 188 investigating centres, 145 have been abolished during the year, and steps have been taken to still further reduce the number. An important change was also introduced in the system of recruitment of the investigating staff, the appointments of new men (other than those promoted from the grade of head-constable to the grade of Sub-Inspector) being now made on the results of competitive examinations. Only those candidates who are of good moral character and have passed the Entrance examination and satisfied certain physical tests are allowed to compete; selections are not made purely in the order of the marks which candidates obtain, but care is taken to secure a due proportion in the representation of different classes, such as Muhammadans and Hindus; Biharis and Bengalis; and selected candidates are put through a probationary course of instruction after their selection. The number of men selected at the two examinations held in 1893 was 35 and 60 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the new system will lead to the recruitment of a higher and more capable class of investigating officers. It may also be expected that it will be possible to select from these successful candidates an improved class of Court Sub-Inspectors better qualified by education and knowledge of law to conduct cases in Courts. Measures have been taken during the last three years to ensure that Court Sub-Inspectors are competent men with some legal

Court Sub-Inspectors.

training and with more leisure to study the record and to act as public prosecutors; and reports have been received from several quarters that these measures have been successful. It is the duty of District Magistrates to select the most capable men in the force for this duty.

Formation of District Police Reserves.

16. The necessity of a District Police Reserve at all the district head-quarters of the Province was explained in the Report of the Police Redistribution Committee, and it has always been recognised by Government as very necessary that an armed reserve should be maintained sufficient to put down all riots and local disturbances and ready for or capable of being concentrated for extraordinary emergencies. During the past year orders were passed for the appointment of armed District Police Reserves in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. In the first instance sanction was limited to the districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, but it was subsequently extended to all the districts of the Province.

The Village Police.

17. Considerable progress was made during the year in extending the provisions of Act VI of 1870. In the Burdwan Division 1,251 Act VI men were substituted for Regulation chaukidars, of whom 987 belong to the Bankura district. There are still more than 21,000 Regulation chaukidars in this Division—an excessive number which should be rapidly reduced. The number of chakran chaukidars is 11,383, and the important question of the resumption of chakran lands in this Division has lately been under consideration. A procedure for the resumption and assessment of such lands is contained in Part II of Act VI of 1870, and some progress in this direction has already been made. It has now been decided to steadily apply the principles of the existing law and to gradually extend the provisions of the Act to all places to which it is applicable. The Commissioner of the Division has been directed to recommend an officer in each district for appointment as commissioner under section 58 of the Act, and to take steps for undertaking systematic operations in all districts of the Division without delay. In Orissa, Act VI of 1870 is not in force, and the state of the village watch is said to be as unsatisfactory as ever. The question of the reorganisation of the whole chaukidari system in this Division is now under the consideration of Government.

The efforts made to induce men of better position to enlist as chaukidars have met with varying success in different portions of the Province. In the Dacca Division the majority of the population being Muhammadans, the question of caste is of less importance than in other places; but a marked improvement has been effected in the class of men recruited. In Bhagalpur, a few Rajputs and Chattris were induced to accept employment, and in the Burdwan Division about 1 in 12 of the men newly appointed are said to be of better caste. In other districts but little improvement seems to have been made. There can be no doubt that in Eastern Bengal generally the improvement in the status of the chaukidar is principally due to the punctuality with which his salary is now paid, and to the fact that there has been a general tendency to raise the rate of salary. The Lieutenant-Governor enquired into this matter during his recent tour in the eastern districts, and was gratified to find that wherever he went the chaukidars appeared to be a fine, smart, well set up body of men, in receipt of regular salaries, and in many cases certainly constituting most respectable representatives of the Musalmans of the delta.

This improvement was most marked in the Backergunge, Noakhali, and Khulna districts. The habit of treating chaukidars as menial servants has frequently been referred to as one of the causes of the unpopularity of the post, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that very few instances of such treatment have been reported during the past year. In all cases the police in fault were suitably dealt with. In regard to the payment of rewards, the Lieutenant-Governor has constantly impressed upon district officers the importance of adequately rewarding good work done by the village police, and of being less indiscriminate in the matter of punishments.

Indiscriminate punishments discouraged.

18. Sir Charles Elliott fears that there is a tendency among District Superintendents to inflict too frequent punishments for departmental offences; that in this respect there is often too much zeal and too little justice; and that probably much good would result by making the treatment of police officers in regard to punishments and promotions accord more nearly with that prevalent in other branches of the administration. The Inspector-General has been requested to look into this matter and satisfy himself that punishments are inflicted with more discrimination than appears to be the case at present.

Appointment of village headmen under section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

19. The amendments of sections 45 and 45A of the Criminal Procedure Code, which were made in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in March last, authorized the Bengal Government to make rules for the appointment of village headmen who would be responsible for discharging the duties imposed under those sections. There are, as a rule, no recognised headmen in Bengal villages as there are in other parts of the country, and the preparation of rules was under consideration at the close of the year. It is proposed to extend the responsibility to village punchayets wherever they have been created under the Chaukidari Act, and in some parts of the country to resident landlords of influence and position.

Anthropometry.

20. Mr. Henry, the Inspector-General of Police, has devoted himself to the development of an anthropometric system with such assiduity and energy that he has placed it on a firm basis as a useful agency for the identification of criminals. The instruments used in measuring have been improved by mechanical additions which reduce the chances of inaccuracy in taking measurement to a minimum, the system of search has been made exhaustive, and the use of thumb impressions as the final test in the office of search has been adopted with the most successful results. The measurements of over 11,000 dangerous and habitual criminals have been permanently recorded. The system was put to the test of actual working for the first time towards the close of the year, and instructions were issued to all District Superintendents of Police, requiring them to account separately for all unidentified persons in their districts and to submit their nominal roll and measurement cards to the Central Office. The number of successful identifications thus secured in the eight months up to the 1st April 1894 was 48, and it is interesting to compare these figures with the corresponding figures in France, where, in the second year of the working of the Bertillon system, the number of successes under similar conditions was only 49. These results justify the belief expressed by the Inspector-General that in a few years, especially if the system is introduced in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Office will be able to account for a large proportion of the persons who would otherwise have remained unknown to the police.

Criminal Courts.

21. The total number of offences reported was 318,102, against 317,398 and 332,256 in 1891 and 1892, respectively. The decrease was almost entirely confined to offences under local and special laws, there being, on the whole, a very small increase in respect of offences under the Indian Penal Code. The total number of Stipendiary Magistrates, including the District Magistrates outside the Presidency town, at the close of the year was 425, against 399 in the preceding year. Of this number, 266 exercised powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 95 of the second class, and 64 of the third class. There were 210 Benches of Honorary Magistrates outside Calcutta, the number of Honorary Magistrates being 2,090. The number of cases brought to trial in the courts of Magistrates in the mufassal fell from 165,660 to 157,260. Notwithstanding this decrease there was no improvement in the duration of the trials, the average number of days during which each case lasted being 7·7 as against 7·3 in the previous year. There was also hardly any improvement in the matter of the detention of witnesses in the Magistrates' courts. The number of cases committed to Courts of Sessions or referred for trial during the year was 1,543, the number tried by these Courts was 1,568, and the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 192. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 1,692, 1,688, and 234, respectively. There was an improvement in the average duration of cases before the Courts of Sessions as well as in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, the figures being 43·7 and 60·62, respectively, against 45·3 and 60·09 in the previous year. The number of witnesses in attendance before Courts of Sessions was 20,421, of whom 20·5 per cent. were detained for periods exceeding three days. The number of persons tried by jury was 461, and the Sessions Judges agreed with the verdict of the jury in respect of 436 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 25. In the case of 18 persons they disagreed so completely as to refer the verdicts to the High Court under section 307. The High Court reversed the verdict of the jury in the case of 16 persons and upheld it in the case of one, and the case of one person remained undecided at the close of the year.

Criminal appeals.

22. The increase in the number of appeals is a remarkable feature in the criminal administration of the province. This may be illustrated by a comparison of the statistics for 1882, 1892, and 1893, as follows:—

	Appeals to District Magistrates.	Appeals to Sessions Judges.	Appeals to High Court.
1882	1,945	3,617	661
1892	4,949	8,907	1,110
1893	5,219	8,187	997

It is obvious that as the number of District Judges and Magistrates has remained the same, the work of these officers in hearing appeals has greatly increased, and it has already become necessary in certain districts to afford them some measure of relief.

Benches of Magistrates.

23. Sir Charles Elliott has impressed on Magistrates of districts the desirability of organising Benches wherever possible to sit daily. This will be possible only at head-quarters of districts and at certain subdivisions where a sufficient number of competent Honorary Magistrates can be found. But at all such places the Lieutenant-Governor would like to see the constitution of Benches organised in such a way

that certain Magistrates should sit regularly on fixed days, and that the inconvenient system of sending out special summons to attend should be avoided. As far as possible the roster should be a permanent one, and a special notice would therefore only be necessary when a Magistrate on the roster writes to say that he will be unable to attend and a substitute has to be provided. In that case the substitute might be a Sub-Deputy Collector who is vested with magisterial powers. It has been suggested that at subdivisions where a sufficient number of Honorary Magistrates to sit daily cannot be found, the daily Bench might be constituted by appointing an Honorary Magistrate to sit with the Sub-Deputy Collector, and that the Bench should then be vested with second class powers. Sir Charles Elliott has also encouraged the appointment of capable Honorary Magistrates sitting alone with first class and summary powers. Such appointments seem very desirable in the case of retired officers who have long exercised these powers while in active service.

Reflections not to be made in departmental reports on the acts of judicial tribunals.

24. Instances having come to notice in which executive or administrative officers have in official reports or other documents intended for publication or likely to be published made reflections on the judicial decisions or acts of Magistrates or other courts of law, it was deemed necessary to draw attention to the inconvenience and impropriety of such remarks. It was pointed out to these officers that it was not open to them to give publicity to reflections on the judicial tribunals or to adopt any action which may have a tendency to shake public confidence in the decisions of courts of justice. If in the opinion of an executive or administrative officer there has been a judicial error or irregularity, it is always open to them to move for its correction in the manner prescribed by law or practice; but there should be no disparaging criticisms of judicial acts in departmental reports or other similar documents which according to existing practice are or may be published for general information.

Use of statistics of conviction as a test of police work.

25. In view of the prevalence in some quarters of an impression that a police officer is judged efficient or otherwise according as the percentage of convictions secured by him in cases sent up for trial in A Form is high or low, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. MacDonnell, took the opportunity of pointing out in a general circular that the impression rested on no good foundation, and that it was inconsistent with the instructions of the Inspector-General of Police and the repeated declarations and assurances of Government on the subject. It was explained that although statistics are essential to the maintenance of due control and supervision over police work, they should be used, not as a standard to be worked up to, but as a test for indicating where defect in work is to be looked for. In this way they serve the purpose of a "danger signal" on a railway, and afford an indication to the controlling officer of the probable existence of mistakes which should be corrected.

It was pointed out that this principle of utilising the statistics of convictions and acquittals was applicable *mutatis mutandis* to judicial trials, and should be followed by Commissioners and District Magistrates in supervising the work of magisterial officers subordinate to them, and in ascertaining and correcting their mistakes.

The use of such statistics, when properly applied, is indeed obvious; and the test of percentages is not one which any Government or controlling authority can dispense with or reject; but as the object of the test may have been misunderstood in some cases, the necessity was emphatically enjoined on

all inspecting officers of shunning any action and avoiding the use of any language which might give colour to the impression that the work of their subordinates was judged by an arithmetical standard and not according to its intrinsic merit.

Anti-kine-killing agitation in Bihar.

26. During the early part of the year considerable activity was shown by the different associations formed for the protection of kine, known as Gorakhshini Sabhas, in collecting subscriptions and in promoting the anti-kine-killing movement. Latterly, however, their efforts in this direction were less marked, and many of the branches have either ceased to exist or have confined their attention to their legitimate object, viz., the care and feeding of diseased, aged, and otherwise useless cattle. During April and May 1893 there were several riots occasioned by the forcible rescuing of cattle from Muhammadan butchers, and in no less than seven places in the Gaya district was it found necessary to appoint additional police under section 15 of the Police Act. These measures were fortunately taken in time to act as a warning at the approaching *Bakr-Id*, and that festival passed off without scenes of violence in any part of Bihar except at the village of Hilsa in the Bihar subdivision of the Patna district. In that village serious disturbances occurred, but it was held that mismanagement on the part of the Government subordinates on the spot was mainly responsible for what took place. The riots at Hilsa occurred on the 26th and 27th June, and the Muharram passed off quietly; but on the 27th August a very serious riot broke out at Koath in the Sasaram subdivision of Shahabad. A large concourse of Hindus assembled from the neighbouring villages and made a raid on the Muhammadan butchers of Koath, who were charged with having caught and slaughtered a Brahmini bull. The Muhammadans in revenge, on the afternoon of the same day, made an attack on the Hindu quarters, in the course of which several persons were severely injured, some with gunshot wounds. In the counter cases which were brought, several accused on both sides were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the sentences were upheld in appeal by the Sessions Judge and the High Court. Meanwhile in the Saran district a drove of cattle intended for the Dinapore Commissariat was stopped on the 31st August by a riotous mob of Hindus at a place called Bala on the high road between Champaran and Chapra. The officer in charge of the Basantpur police-station then took up the case and brought the cattle to the thana, where they were eventually placed for safety inside the police compound in charge of an Inspector and an armed guard of ten men, who had been despatched to this spot from Chapra. The Subdivisional Officer and the District Superintendent of Police went to the spot and commenced enquiries; but taking advantage of their temporary absence, and incited by the preaching of a wandering propagandist, a large mob of Hindus, who had collected from different villages for miles round, armed with lathis, on the evening of the 6th September at nightfall, after an unsuccessful parley with the police with a view to their purchase, made a determined assault on the thana in an attempt to forcibly rescue the cattle. The police, however, stood their ground well, and after discharging blank cartridge with no effect, fired a round of buck-shot, which wounded several of the assailants, two of them unfortunately mortally, and caused the mob to immediately disperse. Several accused were prosecuted in each case—in the Bala case before the Subdivisional Officer of Gopalganj on a charge of rioting, and in the Basantpur case before the Chapra Sessions Court on charges of dacoity and rioting.

In the former case the convictions were all set aside by the Judge in appeal, while in the latter only 2 out of 12 accused were convicted on the rioting charge, but even these sentences were reversed by the High Court. These trials illustrated the very great difficulty there often is in such cases in procuring satisfactory proof of identity. The two men who were convicted by the Sessions Court actually bore on their bodies the marks of the buck-shot, but though convicted unanimously by both the Judge and the Assessors, they were given by the High Court the benefit of the doubt of their having been disinterested passers-by. Besides the prosecution of the actual offenders, steps were also taken to call others to account, and prosecutions were instituted against certain maliks and chaukidars for failure to give information, and a number of Sadhus found in the district at the time were required to give security to keep the peace. Since the occurrences above narrated the tension of feeling has much relaxed, and although cases still occasionally occur of Muhammadans being refused the use of wells, and otherwise boycotted, no further open breaches of the peace have been reported. There has been a good deal of mutual forbearance on both sides, especially among the leaders of each party. This was particularly marked by the absence in most places of any tendency on the part of the Muhammadans to increase the number of kine sacrifices, and their care to avoid doing anything ostentatiously to hurt the feelings of the Hindus.

The ploughmen's begging movement first appeared in the Gopalganj sub-division of the Saran district in the beginning of November, having apparently come across the border from Gorakhpur. All ploughmen, the story goes, were commended to give their cattle three days' rest, and go round the neighbouring villages begging. With the proceeds three wheaten cakes were prepared—one for the ploughman himself, one for his cattle, and the third to be buried under their stalls. The movement gradually spread throughout Bihar, and after affording a few days' wonder passed away, and nothing has since been heard of it.

The tree-daubing mystery also afforded the widest grounds for speculation. This movement consisted in marking trees with daubs of mud, in which were stuck hairs of different animals, buffaloes' hair and pigs' bristles, according to the reports predominating; and it slowly spread through the North Gangetic districts eastwards into Bhagalpur and Purnea, and westwards through many of the districts of the North-West Provinces. It also appeared in a few places in the districts to the south of the Ganges, and has been generally attributed to wandering gangs of Sadhus or religious mendicants.

Prohibition of Alum procession in Gaya during the Muharram with *tir* and *mashk*.

27. Considerable importance was attached to the decision of Government prohibiting the Shia community from conducting the *Alum* (or lance) procession with the emblems of *mashk* and *tir* (water bag and arrow) during the Muharram celebrations in the Gaya city. The circumstances of this case are as follows:—There are 10,000 Sunnis in Gaya to 100 or 150 Shias, and it has been found impossible to persuade the great mass of the ignorant Sunni population to abandon the prejudice which they feel against these distinctly Shia symbols of the Muharram procession. In other places where this procession is customary it is not contemplated to prohibit it unless the state of public feeling should render such a course necessary. But in Gaya there is no such custom, and the procession has not been celebrated for the last 12 years. In 1882, which is the last occasion when the procession was held, a disturbance took place which was only quelled by a large body of police. The

Government, therefore, decided to interfere in its capacity as guardian of the public peace for the prevention of innovation in regard to religious ceremonies in public which, rightly or wrongly, occasion offence to the great mass of the community concerned.

PRISONS.

Expenditure.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor's assiduous attention has been paid to prisons and prison management. The statistics for the year show that the daily average strength of the convict population increased from 15,471 in 1892 to 16,050 in 1893. The resources of prison accommodation have been strained to the utmost, and the necessity of providing more room is recognised. The Buxar and Bhagalpur Central Jails are being enlarged, and sanction has been conveyed to the conversion of the Hazaribagh district into a central jail. The average cost of diet per prisoner has been reduced by insisting on the purchase and storage of food-grains at the season when the market is full and prices are low.

Solitary confinement.

29. In consequence of a representation made by this Government, the High Court were pleased to withdraw their instructions regarding the expediency of refraining from passing sentences of solitary confinement. The matter is one which is by law left to the discretion of Sessions Judges, who are themselves *ex-officio* visitors of jails, and therefore in a position to know whether sentences of solitary confinement, if passed, can be duly carried out. There are, in fact, many jails in Bengal equipped with a large number of cells which are fully suited for carrying out the provisions of the law regarding solitary confinement.

Sanitation.

30. The greatest care has been taken to promote sanitation in prisons. During the past year a special committee have, from time to time, sat to consider the conditions of the most unhealthy jails, and effect is now being given to their recommendations. The most important of these relate to the food, clothing, employment, and ablutions of the prisoners, the conservancy and ventilation of the jail, and the removal of gardens from the inner enclosures. Experience has shown the great value of the transfer to healthy jails of prisoners in whom organic disease is not present in an advanced stage, and also of carefully selected labour in respect of weakly prisoners under proper precautions. There can be no doubt that the mortality in jails is unduly swollen by the number of sick and debile persons who are sentenced to imprisonment, and it is observed that of the 527 convicts who died in jail during the past year, only 155, or 29·4 per cent., were admitted into jail in good health. There were only five cases of small-pox during the year, none of which were fatal, against 45 cases with 14 deaths in 1892. Under revised rules all convicted prisoners, whether protected or not, are now required to be vaccinated as soon as convenient after their arrival in jail, and revaccination has been ordered whenever it appears to be necessary.

Water-supply.

31. Pure water is a paramount necessity, and the Lieutenant-Governor has prescribed that quantitative as well as qualitative analyses shall be made of jail water-supplies as occasion demands. Among other useful reforms, pumps and pipes have been supplied, improved methods to prevent pollution or contamination before use

have been adopted, and 24 jails have been provided with the excellent new boiler for drinking water invented by Mr. Larymore of the Alipore Jail, which secures the water being really boiled, not merely heated. The average death-rate for the year from cholera was only 1·1 per mille, or the lowest on record—a result which may reasonably be attributed to the improvements recently effected in jail water-supply.

Jail mortality.

32. It is true that jail mortality is still excessive, but there has been a steady and continuous improvement on the whole for many years, and in 1893, which is one of the healthiest years on record, the mortality was only 32·3 per thousand. This is less than one-half of the mortality a quarter of a century ago. The difficulty of the position is to fathom the causation of the mortality due to dysentery and lung-disease. Systematic attempts are being made to improve the ventilation of jails, but they have met with only partial success. If any one could find out how to check the disease, it would be easy to take the measures necessary. But given exactly the same conditions as to construction of barracks, it is found that pneumonia is present in some jails and not in others, and it is the same with dysentery. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed that one of the healthiest jails in Bengal is that in Kuch Bihar, which is absolutely insanitary according to modern ideas, consisting of low thatched houses on mud plinths, and more nearly resembling the abode of the free native population than anything ever seen in a Government jail. The problem is not a hopeless one, but the difficulties of its solution are aggravated by the well-known facts that the high death-rate in Indian jails is largely due to the abnormal unhealthiness of prisoners when admitted, and to the depression of spirits caused by imprisonment, which is so marked a feature among convicts in this country. In the face of such permanent difficulties the success already attained cannot be considered unsatisfactory. No effort is spared by Government or by the responsible officers of the Jail Department to ensure further improvement, and though the results are not yet so complete as it is hoped in time they may be made, the tendency of many years past has been to show a steady reduction in mortality and continuous improvement in the sanitary conditions upon which the health of the prisoners must depend.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

33. The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court rose from 525,949 to 554,090. Title and other suits showed a considerable increase, due principally to the transfer of mortgage suits from the class of money suits to that of title suits. Suits under the Rent Law showed a further increase. Suits for money or moveables, though fewer than in the previous year, showed an increase of 24,383 over the figure returned for 1891. The total number of cases for disposal in the courts was 649,925, of which 560,169 were decided, against 546,434 in the preceding year, the number remaining for disposal at the close of the year being 89,954. The percentage of contested to uncontested suits decided by Munsifs was 24·7, against 25·4 in the preceding year. The number of Munsifs employed at the close of 1893 was 289, as against 285 at the close of 1892, and the average number of cases disposed of by each Munsif rose from 1,786 to 1,812. The number of appeals instituted in the lower appellate courts fell from 21,554 to 19,024, and the number decided from 22,115

to 20,606. It may be assumed that this reduction in the number of appeals indicates a greater confidence on the part of the public in the soundness of the decisions of the lower courts. These appeals were decided by 90 Judges against 88 in 1892, giving an average number of 228 per Judge, as against 251 in the preceding year. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 12,831. The number of applications dealt with in all classes of courts for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction was 204,346, against 193,041 in the preceding year, but the total amount realised fell from Rs. 1,82,13,692 to Rs. 1,78,66,730. The number of persons imprisoned on this account fell from 557 to 516.

REGISTRATION.

34. The work of the Registration Department continues to show satisfactory progress, and the growing confidence of the public in this branch of the administration is shown by the increase in the number of optional registrations from 207,395 to 227,377, as well as by the demand for the further opening of rural offices.

In order to render more accessible to the people at large the benefits of the system, the minimum *ad valorem* fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value has been reduced from 12 annas to 8 annas, and that the change has proved a boon to the poorer classes is sufficiently indicated by the large increase of 50,182 in the number of such documents actually registered. In consequence, the receipts have fallen from Rs. 14,35,541 to Rs. 13,88,184, but it would be premature to form at present any opinion on the financial result of the experiment.

Most prominent perhaps among the features of the history of the department during the past year has been the attempt made to secure the proper identification of persons by means of Sir William Herschel's system of finger-prints. The experiments made in the first instance proved a remarkable success; and with one or two modifications, chief among which is the substitution of thumb for finger impressions, the system has now been extended to all the districts of the province.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Sanitation of Puri.

35. About the beginning of the year 1892 the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn to the high rate of mortality prevailing among the pilgrims to the shrine of Jagannath in the town of Puri. This mortality was ascribed mainly to the impurity of the water-supply and the absence of an effective system of drainage in that town. Enquiries instituted into the matter showed that the general health of the resident population of the place was good—a fact which led to the conclusion that the drinking water generally obtained by the people from the large number of wells in the town was fairly wholesome. Instructions were, however, issued to deepen the existing wells and otherwise improve them and also to sink more wells wherever necessary. It is hoped that the question of the drainage of the town will soon be satisfactorily disposed of, as the Commissioners are carrying out a proper drainage scheme with the help of a loan from Government of Rs. 25,000. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the mortality among the pilgrims was due chiefly to two causes, viz. (1) the state of exhaustion in which they arrive at Puri, and (2) the impurity of

the water of the sacred tanks in the town in which they bathe and from which they draw water for drinking purposes. As regards (1) several remedial measures have been adopted by the local officers; lodging-houses have been established and proper conservancy precautions adopted at convenient distances all along the great pilgrim route, and hospital assistants and health officers are employed at different places to afford medical relief to pilgrims. But the question of improving the holy tanks, of which there are four in the town, and which are extremely foul, is one beset with serious difficulties. Endeavours were made to secure the transfer of the proprietary rights in them to the Municipal Commissioners of the town, but without success; and it has been finally arranged to empty and re-excavate the Swet Ganga tank, which most urgently needs purification. The superintendent of the shrine to which the tanks appertain has offered a donation of Rs. 3,000 towards the cost; an equal amount will be provided from the Puri Lodging-house Fund, and the Commissioners of the Municipality have agreed to contribute something towards the project.

Water-supply.

36. At Arrah the water-works were completed during the year, and in April 1894 the Lieutenant-Governor visited the town to open them. The works, which are calculated to supply 280,000 gallons of filtered water per diem, were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 3,91,056, which amounts to about Rs. 10 per head of the population served by the works, and is very low as compared with the cost of other water-works in Bengal. For providing the town of Howrah with a supply of filtered water various schemes have from time to time been under consideration, but eventually in 1893 the Municipal Commissioners agreed to adopt a project for the construction of water-works at an estimated cost of about fifteen lakhs of rupees, an essential feature of the scheme being that the water should be drawn from the river Hooghly at a point near Serampore, about eight miles above Howrah. The Commissioners attempted without success to raise a loan of 15 lakhs in the open market. Having regard, however, to the importance of the measure as affecting not only the town of Howrah with its large population of 116,606 persons, but also indirectly the metropolis itself, of which Howrah virtually forms a part, and the shipping in the port, the Lieutenant-Governor agreed to provide the necessary funds by a loan from Government at 4 per cent. interest (the ordinary rate being 4½ per cent.) repayable in 30 years, and by an annual subsidy not exceeding Rs. 8,000 in amount, to help the Municipality to meet the heavy charges on account of the maintenance of the works and of the repayment of the loan with interest.

The desirability of supplying with filtered water from the works at Fulta the Municipalities of North and South Barrackpore, North and South Dum-Dum, Baranagar, Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala, which lie between Calcutta and Fulta, has long been admitted, and in the course of the year instructions were issued to the Engineer to the Corporation to prepare the necessary detailed plans and estimates, funds for the purpose being provided by a contribution from some of the municipalities concerned. As it was found that the Municipality of Maniktala could be supplied direct from the Calcutta mains without further extension, the Corporation have agreed to supply the Municipal Commissioners of Maniktala with water at a charge of 3 annas per 1,000 gallons, the supply being restricted to a maximum demand per diem of 10 gallons per head of population. As the Municipality was unable to meet out of current revenue the initial cost of laying the necessary pipes and

erecting the hydrants, Government granted them a loan of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. and repayable in ten years.

Doubts as to the quality of the water at Darjeeling have at various times been expressed, chiefly on the ground of the presence of ammonia and vegetable impurities; and various outbreaks of illness have, rightly or wrongly, been ascribed to these causes. Several complaints on the subject having been laid before the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, he appointed a Committee of the most experienced officers available to fully examine the subject and submit their recommendations to Government. The Committee's report was laid before the Lieutenant-Governor before the close of the year, and sanction was accorded to the adoption of certain minor recommendations of the Committee for the improvement of the water. The larger alternative schemes put forward by them are still under consideration.

Loans.

37. In other places than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, considerable activity was displayed during the year in the direction of improving water-supply and drainage, and loans for these purposes were obtained from Government or raised from the public by several municipalities. Sanction was given to the raising of a loan by the Calcutta Municipality not exceeding 20 lakhs for drainage, water-works, and bustee and miscellaneous improvement, but the Commissioners did not avail themselves of the sanction thus accorded. The Muzaffarpur and Dinajpur Municipalities obtained loans of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively from Government for the improvement of drainage, while the Howrah Municipality took from Government one loan of Rs. 8,000 for reclaiming a tank in that town, and another of Rs. 12,000 for lighting certain new areas with gas. The Municipality of Chapra borrowed Rs. 5,000 from Government for miscellaneous improvements.

Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act.

38. In accordance with the terms of section 1 (3) of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, I of 1893, the Act came into operation with effect from the 28th June 1893, and orders were issued by this Government directing the levy of fees for the grant of licenses for warehouses at the old rates for the first quarter of 1893-94, and in accordance with the provisions of the new Act for the remaining three-quarters of the year. The Corporation of Calcutta, however, felt some doubts on this and other points connected with the working of the new Act, and accordingly they consulted the Advocate-General, who held that the orders of Government, so far as the levy of the first quarter's fees was concerned, were legal and binding, but that, as there was nothing in the new Act requiring the fees for licenses to be paid in advance or by instalments, the annual fees for the year commencing on the 28th June 1893 and ending on the 27th June 1894 were not due or payable till the expiry of the twelve months in question. As, however, this view, if correct, might obviously give rise to serious administrative difficulty, the matter was considered at a conference attended by the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble H. J. S. Cotton (Member in charge of the Bill which is now Act I of 1893), the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department, and the Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department. It was unanimously agreed that the Act should be amended forthwith, so as to provide (*a*) that fees should be levied up to the 31st March 1894 according to the old rate, and under the old system of allotment, by giving effect to the former Act for that purpose, and (*b*) that the new rate should be made leviable

in advance from 1st April 1894. With the sanction of the Government of India a Bill to amend the Act in the manner suggested was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council and was passed by the Council on the 24th February 1894. It received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th March 1894, and came into operation on the 21st idem.

Statistics.

39. The number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year was 146 exclusive of Calcutta, and the population of these towns amounted to 2,727,620 souls. The total number of rate-payers was 463,960, or 840 less than in 1892-93, and the percentage they bore to the total municipal population was 17·0. This percentage varied from 4·9 in Kurseong, a hill municipality, to 34·7 in Meherpur, a small town in the Nadia district. The fourth general election of Commissioners under the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 took place during the year. Five hundred and fifty elections were held in all besides by-elections, and only in six instances did the constituents fail to elect the full number of Commissioners. In 262 instances the elections were contested, and the percentage of rate-payers who attended and voted at the contested elections amounted to 43·2, as against 39·4 in 1890-91 and 33·8 in 1887-88. The average incidence of taxation was 12 annas 9 pie per head of the municipal population, or one pie more than in the previous year. In twenty-eight towns only did the incidence of taxation exceed one rupee, whilst in sixty-eight towns it fell short of 8 annas per head. The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 27,08,968, of which 77·6 per cent. was collected. Of the current demand of Rs. 22,81,279, Rs. 18,60,629, or 81·91, was realised, against 82·57 per cent. realized in the previous year.

There was a total net increase in the income of the municipalities (excluding Calcutta) of Rs. 1,71,832, the increase of income from taxation amounting only to Rs. 4,542, as against an increase of Rs. 79,197 shown in the previous year's accounts. The total municipal expenditure was Rs. 32,20,364, against Rs. 31,21,532 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 98,832. The year closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 5,11,710.

General review of the year.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that many of the suggestions made in previous years have been cordially adopted; in places where medical expenditure was insufficient, it has been increased; a broader view has been taken of the duty of municipalities in respect of elementary education; something has been done towards improving drainage and water-supply; and increased activity has been shown in the preparation of schemes for the execution of these important reforms. It is likely that still greater progress would have been made along these lines, had not the counsels of the Commissioners been clouded by the shadow of impending elections; but when it is remembered that municipal business throughout the province is conducted by gentlemen who, with few exceptions, give gratuitously time and trouble which they can often ill spare, the Lieutenant-Governor recognises that a great measure of success has been attained, and that, as a whole, the Commissioners have deserved well of their fellow-countrymen. At the present moment a vista of still further usefulness opens before them. The amendments of the Municipal Act have been designed to improve their position, and the new body of Commissioners enter upon their period of office with larger opportunities and a fairer horizon than their predecessors.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sanitation.

41. The Sanitary Drainage Bill, referred to in paragraph 48 of the report for 1892-93, was, with the previous sanction of the Supreme Government, introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council on the 9th February 1894. It provides that whenever there is reason to believe that the sanitary condition of any local area can and should be improved by drainage, the Local Government may, either of its own motion or upon the representation of the District Officer or the District Board, appoint to be Drainage Commissioners persons properly qualified by their interest in land. It will be their duty to cause a survey to be made, which they will forward to the Local Government with a full report showing the nature of the undertaking, particulars as to the holders of estates and tenures and of the cultivating raiyats of the local area, with the annual value of the estates, tenures and holdings, and an estimate of the incidence of cost upon them. When the scheme has been approved by Government, the Drainage Commissioners will call upon the District Board to decide whether they will adopt it or not. If the District Board dissent from the scheme, they will have to defray all costs incurred up to that point. If they assent, the Commissioners will consider it further and may forward it to the Local Government for final approval and for the issue of orders. Provision is made in the Bill for the payment of compensation for damage. All necessary expenditure for the purposes of the Act may be advanced in the first instance from the public funds: as soon as the works are completed, the officer in charge has to report the total expenditure, and the Commissioners will forthwith proceed to allot the liability for this expenditure among the holders of estates situated within the local area in such proportion as shall be determined in accordance with rules to be made by the Local Government in that behalf. A report of this apportionment is to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division and published locally. Objections to the apportionment will be considered and disposed of by the Commissioners, subject to an appeal to the Divisional Commissioner, whose decision shall be final. The sums so apportioned are made payable by instalments spread over a period of 30 years. Provision is made for the recovery of sums due to the Collector, and for the recovery from inferior tenants by estate and tenure-holders of a proportionate share of the cost of the works. A Select Committee was appointed, which met on the 12th February 1894, and suggested that public opinion should be consulted on the provisions of the Bill. All Commissioners of Divisions have accordingly been asked for an expression of their views and those of District Officers, District Boards, and Municipalities in the Division on the subject. The opinions of the Chamber of Commerce and of such public Associations as are recognised by Government have also been invited, but the answers of all those consulted had not been received when the year closed.

Formation of Union Committees in Bengal.

42. In paragraph 54 of the Summary prefixed to the report on administration of Bengal in 1892-93, it was stated that, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions had been asked to submit proposals for the tentative and experimental extension of the Union Committee system in selected areas in those Divisions. The last of these reports was received not long before the end of the year, and this important question was still under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor when the year 1893-94 came to an end.

Results of the year.

43. The number of District Boards remained the same as in previous years, but the number of Local Boards was reduced from 104 to 102 by the abolition of the subdivisions at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, and with them their Local Boards. In Mymensingh and Backergunge general elections were held, but only in Backergunge was any interest aroused.

The total income of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 66,85,552 and their expenditure to Rs. 67,10,295, the corresponding figures for 1892-93 being Rs. 71,93,805 and Rs. 70,23,750 respectively. At the close of the year the credit balance amounted to Rs. 17,38,474. A Provident Fund for the benefit of those employés whose whole service has been under a District Board was established in every district, and the pension rules for the benefit of those who have been transferred from Government service, or from service under the Road Cess Committee, were adopted in all but six districts. The total expenditure on sanitation fell from Rs. 1,31,914 to Rs. 84,166. It is impossible to spend any large sums from the District Fund on the improvement of the water-supply of a whole district, but it is probable that most District Boards can afford some Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 a year for this purpose, and the sum available should be expended year by year in pursuance of some regular system.

In the course of the year the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to examine the relation borne to the total expenditure of each District Board by the cost of establishment, and also the manner in which establishment charges of certain kinds were entered in the Board's accounts. An examination of statistics revealed extraordinary variations between the different districts. Thus the mean Provincial percentage of cost of civil works on total expenditure is 64·5, but it runs as high as 71·8 for the Patna Division and as low as 51·8 for that of Chittagong. In Jalpaiguri, where communications are still very defective, and where the District Fund has been largely assisted by grants from Government, the percentage reaches 76·8, while Shahabad shows 82·8 and Muzaffarpur 80·6. Turning next to the percentage of cost of establishment on total expenditure, it is for the whole province 8·9, but it exceeds 10 per cent. in thirteen districts, headed by Bhagalpur with 14·4.

A perusal of the divisional reports on the working of District Boards in Bengal has left the impression of important duties harmoniously and unostentatiously discharged. The crudities which, as was inevitable, marked the administration of the earlier years during which the Local Self-Government Act was in force, have largely disappeared under the ripening influence of time: in parts of the province there is a tendency to favour one or more branches of the administration at the expense of others, but year by year mistakes are corrected and improvements introduced, year by year variations in administration as between district and district disappear, and year by year the working of the machine grows smoother as those who control it become more familiar with its capabilities and their own duties. In all this Sir Charles Elliott detects, not an approach to a dull level of mediocrity, but an emulous struggle towards the highest standards available, and he cordially congratulates all members of District Boards in these provinces that the year 1893-94 has been marked by such steady progress and such general good work.

MARINE.

Financial position of the Kidderpore Docks.

44. The financial position of the Kidderpore Docks causes grave anxiety both to the Government and to the Port Commissioners. The budget estimate of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1893-94 showed an anticipated deficit of Rs. 8,72,559. The deficit was entirely due to the Kidderpore Docks not having been utilized to any considerable extent by the shipping companies. To meet this deficit the special toll imposed on the 1st January 1893, under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, on all goods landed from or shipped into any sea-going vessel lying or being within the limits of the port, was continued throughout the year. The Commissioners had under consideration during the year various schemes for attracting traffic to the docks and so diminishing the heavy drain on the resources of the port caused by the excess of the working expenses over the receipts of the docks. These led to no result, but arrangements have lately been made with the chief exporters of wheat and seeds from Calcutta, which promise to attract more traffic to the docks. Meanwhile the expenditure on the docks is being kept as low as possible consistently with the machinery and works generally not deteriorating.

Procedure to be followed in the trial of cases by Marine Courts constituted under Act V of 1883.

45. In September 1892 the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn to the unsatisfactory manner in which Marine enquiries were conducted in Calcutta. The chief defect was the absence of any preliminary investigation to elicit the main facts regarding the casualty, which would serve as a basis for further proceedings if considered to be necessary.

The Advocate-General, who was consulted, advised that Act V of 1883, as amended by Act VI of 1891, provided for (1) a preliminary investigation of an informal character, terminating in a report or statement of the case to the Local Government; (2) a formal investigation of a judicial character based upon such report or statement of the case; and (3) a judicial enquiry into any charge of incompetency or misconduct or of wrongful act or default causing loss, abandonment, stranding or other casualty, against any master, mate or engineer, arising in the course of such formal investigation. He further pointed out that under section 6 of Act V of 1883 it becomes the duty of the officer appointed in that behalf, upon receiving credible information of the happening of any of the occurrences mentioned in that section, to hold the above-mentioned preliminary investigation.

In Resolution No. 1 Marine, dated 3rd January 1893, Sir Charles Elliott ordered that the duties imposed by section 6 of Act V of 1883, as regards the Port of Calcutta, be performed by the Port Officer, to whom the report of the casualty required by sub-section 2 of the Act must be made. Detailed instructions as to the procedure to be followed were at the same time issued for the guidance of those concerned.

These orders were subsequently modified in Resolution No. 2296 Marine, dated 2nd October 1893, so far as preliminary enquiries in the case of vessels in the charge of harbour masters are concerned. In the case of a casualty to a vessel in the charge of a harbour master, the preliminary enquiry is now held by the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta, and the subsequent departmental enquiry, if necessary, is ordered by him. A report of the proceedings in both cases is submitted to Government.

Deaths on board the S.S. *Sultan*, *Chollerton*, and *Maria Theresa*.

46. The S.S. *Sultan* left Calcutta on the 10th May 1893 with 337 pilgrims for Jeddah. Everything on board was in order, and certificates A and B were granted to her under the Native Passenger Ships Act. She returned to Calcutta on 26th July 1893 with 1,144 return pilgrims from Jeddah, amongst whom 77 deaths occurred from small-pox, cholera and other diseases during the voyage. There were 12 cases of small-pox on board when the vessel arrived in the port.

On the 3rd August 1893, the S.S. *Chollerton* arrived in Calcutta with 860 return pilgrims from Jeddah, amongst whom 80 deaths occurred during the voyage. On her arrival in port she had eight cases of small-pox on board.

On the 9th September 1893, the *Maria Theresa* arrived in Calcutta from Jeddah with 742 pilgrims: 13 deaths occurred on the voyage, and there were two cases of small-pox before the vessel touched at Colombo.

In all these cases it was found that either the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act, or the rules framed for the control of the Red Sea pilgrim traffic, had been infringed. As the vessels left the port immediately after arrival, no action could be taken. Detailed instructions have since been issued to the Health Officer of the Port, requiring him in future, on the arrival of a pilgrim ship, to specifically bring to the immediate notice of the Port Officer every instance in which either the provisions of the Act or the rules framed under the Act have been violated; and the Port Officer has been instructed, after satisfying himself as to the correctness of the Health Officer's report and consulting the Government Solicitor, to institute proceedings under section 48 of Act X of 1887, if the Government Solicitor considers a prosecution desirable and likely to be successful.

Facts which came to light in connection with the enquiries regarding the outbreak of disease on these vessels led the Lieutenant-Governor to urge on the Government of India the desirability of insisting on the provision of cooked food to passengers on pilgrim ships proceeding to and from the Red Sea ports.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Revision of the Famine Code.

47. As the result of the experience gained by the measures undertaken for the relief of agricultural distress in various parts of India during the year 1891-92, the Government of India issued, in August 1893, a Resolution directing the revision of the Provincial Famine Codes. In regard to these Provinces, a brief description is given in the Summary attached to the Administration Report for the year 1892-93 of the comprehensive orders issued by the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time on the subject of famine relief, which supplemented, and in some cases superseded, the provisions of the Bengal Famine Code of 1892. These orders, with such modifications, chiefly relating to the classification of works and workers, as were rendered necessary by the directions received from the Supreme Government, have been incorporated in the new Edition of the Code which was in course of preparation at the close of the year and has since been completed.

Statements of areas liable to famine and programmes of relief works.

48. The orders of the Government of India require the submission to this Government, in respect of all districts classed as liable to famine, of annual statements accompanied by a map exhibiting the areas so liable, the population which would be affected in the event of famine, and the programme of works provided for their support. An abstract of this information has to be submitted to the Government of India in a prescribed form. Detailed instructions on this subject have been included in the new Edition of the Famine Code; but, as there was likely to be some delay in the issue of the latter, a separate Resolution was issued in January last, containing instructions for the preparation of the statements due to Government in 1894. The districts in respect of which these statements are not required are those of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Jessore, and Darjeeling, which are considered not to be liable to famine. The Dacca and Chittagong Divisions enjoy heavy and uniform rainfall and periodical inundation by rivers and fertilisation by silt; and the people generally are in a prosperous condition and derive considerable profits from jute cultivation. In Darjeeling the rainfall is heavy and there are facilities for importing food, while the population is sparse and plenty of employment is available on tea gardens. The districts of the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Jessore are considered safe for similar reasons. All District Officers, however, are enjoined to keep a careful watch on the vicissitudes of the seasons, and to bring to the immediate notice of Government any special circumstances, such as deficient or excessive rainfall, floods, or other calamity, which may indicate the probability of measures of relief being required, and they are periodically reminded of their responsibilities in this connection. For the purpose of these statements relief works are classified as "large works" and "small works"; the former are those calculated to provide simultaneous employment for three months to at least 1,000 persons, while the remainder come under the head of "small works."

Floods in Bengal during 1893-94.

49. Early in August 1893, reports reached Government that there had been excessive floods in certain parts of the Dacca, Patna and Chittagong Divisions. Enquiries were promptly made, but it came to light that, although much individual inconvenience and hardship had undoubtedly been caused in isolated tracts, there was not any serious distress anywhere except in a small tract, known as the *bil* country in the Backergunge and Faridpur districts, with a population of about 40,000 persons. Here, in what have been described as "fantastic floating islands," splendid crops of *aus* and *aman* rice are reaped in years when the rise of the water is slow; but when, as happened in 1893, the rivers rise suddenly so as to submerge the seedlings, a complete failure of crops usually results. Happily the tract does not depend solely on the rice crop for food. The supply of fish is inexhaustible, and part of the population are fishermen. To gauge the reality of the alarm raised, test works were opened, but nobody would work on them at the wages prescribed in the Famine Code, and the complaints died away. Some gratuitous relief was given from charitable subscriptions, aided by the local funds, to the disabled persons, and a considerable sum was granted by Government to be disbursed in agricultural loans. The "boro" or cold-weather rice was good, and with its harvesting the distress gradually disappeared. Similarly, trouble was felt in the north part of the Tippera district later in the year, and was treated in the same manner; it lasted till the early crop of summer (aus) rice was cut.

There was some loss of cattle by drowning and disease in parts of the Dacca, Faridpur, and Noakhali districts, but the murrain soon abated.

The Bengal Veterinary Institution.

50. The Bengal Veterinary Institution, referred to in paragraph 56 of the Summary prefixed to the Bengal Administration Report for 1891-92, was completed and brought into working order during the year. It is located on the Belgachia-Dum-Dum Road, about five miles from Government House, and is under the management of a Committee appointed by Government, consisting of Government officers and native gentlemen.

The institution consists of the Kenneth McLeod Veterinary School and the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Veterinary Hospital; the former includes a large school building in which are a large lecture-room, museum, pharmacy, library, reading-room, and offices for the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent; the latter consists of four horse wards and four cattle wards, a *post-mortem* room, forge, and stables for isolated cases; there is also a residence for the Assistant Superintendent, besides servants' quarters, durwans' lodge, store-rooms, &c. These buildings were erected at a cost of Rs. 82,799, of which Babu Sheo Baksh Bogla contributed Rs. 30,000 and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Rs. 25,000, the balance being made up by Government.

Full clinical and other facilities are afforded for the instruction of veterinary students, and, while designed especially for Bengal, the Institution is open to students from all parts of India. The special object of the school is to train thoroughly practical and competent men for veterinary service under Government, Native States, Municipalities, District Boards, and private employers.

Government has undertaken to bear the cost of the establishment, which consists of a military veterinary officer as Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, two lecturers, and a considerable working staff. The Superintendent is Veterinary Captain W. D. Gunn, who is also Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in Bengal; and Mr. E. Burke, formerly Veterinary Overseer in the Government depôt at Babugarh, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent.

Rules of the Veterinary Institution.

Rules were issued provisionally (1) for the admission of students to the Bengal Veterinary School, and (2) for the admission of animals into the Veterinary Hospital. The rules are subject to reconsideration if any regulations are hereafter laid down by the Government of India in regard to the qualifications required for veterinary officials and as experience shows alterations to be necessary.

Duties of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and of Veterinary Assistants.

51. The chief duties of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Bengal, are to hold charge of the Veterinary Institution; to investigate the character of animal diseases, the circumstances of their occurrence and the methods of treatment and their results; to draw up reports containing the information collected on these subjects; to organize and inspect the subordinate staff; to advise as to the precautions to be taken in the case of contagious animal diseases; to telegraph the outbreak of any serious epidemic to the office of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department; to collect general information regarding agricultural stock and the means of improving it, and to visit the different districts in connection with horse and cattle fairs.

The principal duties of the Veterinary Assistants when appointed will be to report periodically the occurrence or existence of any animal disease; to make special reports of outbreaks of serious disease; to advise owners as to the precautionary measures which should be taken for protecting their animals against contagious disease; to advise regarding the import and export of diseased animals from or to other provinces or countries; to treat ordinary disease; to carry out instructions received for the treatment of contagious disease; to have charge of public veterinary dispensaries and stud bulls; and to assist the Superintendent in collecting information on veterinary subjects.

Botanical Gardens.

52. The garden has been maintained in a high state of efficiency during the year, various repairs and improvements having been carried out. Over 16,000 specimens were added to the Herbarium, the gifts of private individuals and botanical institutions. During a portion of the year Dr. Prain, Curator of the Herbarium, was deputed to undertake an enquiry into the cultivation and storage of ganja, and he submitted an interesting and valuable report, the final orders upon which have been postponed till the report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission has been received.

Silkworm disease.

53. Some doubt has been thrown on the conclusions arrived at in the course of the investigations into the diseases of silkworms carried out by Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukherji, that pebrine, muscardine, and flacherie exist in this country, and that pebrine especially is largely prevalent. In certain interesting experiments, recently conducted by the Silk Association at Alipore, healthy seed was obtained by the simple device of subjecting the worms to healthy conditions of life and supplying them with constant and sufficient food. As pebrine and muscardine are due to specific causes and cannot, it is said, be eradicated by merely providing the worms with good food and fresh air, it follows that if healthy seed can be obtained by these means and without microscopic selection, the existence of the diseases in question, or at least their extensive prevalence, becomes open to question. The inference suggested is that unhealthy silkworms in Bengal are in fact affected not by a hereditary disease, as Mr. Mukherji supposes, but by one dependent on bad hygienic and dietetic conditions. To determine the issues involved, Mr. Mukherji was asked to explain his methods and to procure evidence of the relative prevalence of the different forms of disease. He submitted a report before the close of the year, which has been taken into consideration.

Decennial Report on the Material Condition of the Lower Orders in Bengal.

54. At the instance of the Secretary of State, and under the instructions of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor caused a memorandum to be drawn up towards the close of 1892 by Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, I.C.S., on the "Material Condition of the Lower Orders in Bengal" during the ten years from 1881-82 to 1891-92. The memorandum was required for inclusion in the "Decennial Report on the Moral and Material Progress of India" since submitted to Parliament, and little time was allowed for its preparation. It was impossible, therefore, that it should give complete information on the large subject of which it treats. Similar memoranda were supplied by all the Provinces, and in a Resolution recorded upon them by the Government of India, it was observed that in Bengal, except in Bihar, the material condition of all classes is greatly improving, and in many districts has reached a very high standard. Bihar is likely to derive the largest

share of benefit from the two great measures of the period—the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, under which an accurate record of tenant rights in that part of the country is now being framed, and the extension of the railway system of Upper India. The encouragement of emigration to the West Indian colonies and to Burma indicates a policy devised chiefly in the interests of Bihar; and that province, owing to the condition of its population, receives the greater part of the sums expended in the relief of distress in times of scarcity. The field of labour open in Assam is chiefly monopolized by coolies from the Sonthal Parganas and Chota Nagpur. In Bengal Proper the proportion of population to the supply of food and the demand for labour is not at present excessive. Improved means of communication have promoted the development of the natural resources of the country, and the manufacturing and mining industries, which have grown largely in recent years, are now important in the commerce of the world. The productive power of the soil is believed to be capable, under scientific methods of agriculture, of considerable increase, and Government is endeavouring by enquiry and experiment to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the facts, and looks forward to the day when substantial progress will be effected.

FORESTS.

Statistics of the year.

55. An area of 12,924 square miles was under the control of the Forest Department during the year, and of this 45 per cent. consisted of fully reserved forest land, the remainder being composed of protected and unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests there was an increase of 128 square miles, while the area of the remaining classes was slightly reduced by the transfer of 12 miles of land in the Sunderbans forests to the Civil Department for purposes of cultivation. Protective measures against fire failed miserably. They were adopted in 1,871 square miles, or 32 per cent of the total area reserved, but the total area burnt amounted to 689 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the protected area, against 17 square miles, or one per cent., in the previous year. No new survey work was done during the year, but boundaries were laid down for 2,238 square miles of reserved forest. Working plans were in course of preparation for 225 square miles, but much still remains to be done in this branch of forest administration. The outturn of timber from all sources exceeded 47 lakhs of cubic feet, and that of fuel 133 lakhs of cubic feet, while 171 lakhs of bamboos and minor produce other than bamboos to the value of Rs. 1,22,990 complete the tale of the produce of Bengal forests. The financial results are the best on record since the formation of the Department, the surplus being Rs. 3,97,568, or Rs. 34,294 more than in the preceding year.

Khurda forests.

56. In accordance with the policy advocated by Sir John Edgar as the result of his visit to Orissa during the scarcity of 1889, the boundaries of the Reserved Forests of the Government estate of Khurda have been relaid in order to provide for the extension of cultivation, and revised rules of a less stringent character were issued for their management. The estate now contains 70,713 acres or 111 square miles of Reserved, and 199,299 acres or 311 square miles of Protected forests. In December 1892 these forests were visited by the Inspector-General of Forests with the Government of India, accompanied by the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, and the former drew up a note in which, among other remarks, he

suggested that compact areas of Protected forests (the minimum limit of which should generally be 300 acres) should be converted into Reserved forests for the purpose of providing Fuel, Fodder, and Pasture-Reserves. This suggestion was subsequently expanded into a proposal that the whole of the Protected forests, so far as possible, should be constituted Reserved forest. Orders were given for the preparation of a map on the basis of the settlement records, which will show approximately the areas now Protected, and on receipt of this map the question will be further considered. In August 1893 the Commissioner of Orissa reported that the liberty granted to the raiyats of the Khurda estate by the rules of May 1892 had resulted in the indiscriminate cutting down of timber, and that the effect of the rules had thus been prejudicial to the interests of Government and the poorer raiyats. He therefore suggested that the rules should be further amended so as (1) to prohibit the cutting of trees growing on the banks of tanks or on the sides of roads without permission; (2) to restrict the privileges of wood-cutting and grazing in tracts where these have been abused; (3) to regulate the transport of forest produce; and (4) to prohibit the cutting of the *banyan* tree and trees of less than 2 feet in girth. It was also proposed that the management of the Protected Forests should be transferred from the Forest to the Revenue authorities. These questions were under consideration at the close of the year.

Angul forests.

57. In January 1893 the Inspector-General of Forests with the Government of India visited Angul in company with the Bengal Conservator of Forests and recorded a note on the improvement and future management of the forests of the estate. Angul comprises an area of 916 square miles, of which 251 square miles are Reserved forest, the boundaries of which have lately been relaid; 400 square miles are unreserved forest or waste land, uncontrolled by the Forest Department; 232 square miles are cultivated land, and 33 square miles are occupied by tanks, roads, &c. This 400 square miles of waste land has been constituted "Protected Forest" under the Forest Act, and its management will be left exclusively in the hands of the Revenue officers subject to the rules to be drawn up under Act VII of 1878.

Elephant catching in the Western Duars.

58. With a view to preventing the depredations of the wild elephants which abound in the Western Duars, elephant catching operations were started in 1888-89, under the supervision of Major Boileau, the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri. The operations were repeated from year to year, and the sale-proceeds of the elephants captured yielded a net profit to the Bengal Government, during the five years from 1888-89 to 1892-93, of Rs. 89,856, or at the rate of Rs. 17,971 per annum, exclusive of the value of elephants made over to the Forest Department in return for the services of *koonkie* elephants, and the cost of pipe wells sunk for the benefit of the public out of the profits. The Government of India in the Military Department reserved this tract of country as a field for operations on their own behalf with effect from the 29th July 1893, and agreed to pay to the Bengal Government a compensation of Rs. 17,971 per annum so long as the Western Duars continued to be so reserved.

Rules to regulate hunting and shooting, &c., in reserved and protected forests.

59. Rules for the regulation of hunting and shooting, &c., in the State forests of India have long been under the consideration of Government. An approved set of rules has been prepared, according to which no persons,

except certain privileged officers, shall be allowed to hunt or shoot in reserved or protected forests without first obtaining a license, on the back of which will be printed a list of protected areas, for which special provision will be made in the rules, and also the subsidiary conditions governing the grant of the license, including a statement of the fees chargeable, instructions for the observance of a close time in respect of certain animals, and a warning that a breach of any of the conditions will render the license liable to cancellation. Similar conditions, except in regard to the payment of fees, will be printed on the back of the permits with which it is proposed that privileged officers should be required to provide themselves in place of licenses.

Examinations to be passed by Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests before promotion.

60. A proposal to modify the rules regarding the examinations to be passed by Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests before promotion was considered by the Government of India in consultation with Local Governments. It was decided that no Extra Assistant Conservator should be promoted either temporarily or permanently beyond the 4th grade, or should ordinarily be placed in charge of a Forest division, unless he has passed the examinations in the following subjects already prescribed for Assistant Conservators:—

(*a*) Vernacular, by the higher standard, in a "principal" language of the Province, unless he be a native of that Province.

(*b*) Land Revenue.

(*c*) Forest Law.

(*d*) Procedure and Accounts.

The Forest Department Code was amended accordingly.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Principal works of construction.

61. The principal new buildings taken in hand in and near Calcutta during the year were a large block on the Strand Road to provide additional necessary accommodation for the Stamp and Stationery Department, a record-room for the District Judge of the 24-Parganas at Alipore, a Veterinary School and Institution at Belgachia, and Deputy Superintendent's and clerks' quarters at Russa distillery. The first is well advanced, and the others have been completed and handed over to their respective departments. The completion of the Chemical Laboratory at the Presidency College only awaits the arrival of some special stores from England. The remodelling of the Museum Annexe in Chowringhee Road to adapt it as a picture gallery in connection with the School of Art was also finished, and the exhibitions of the Photographic and Art Societies were held in the building.

In the High Court the under-pinning of the south walls to arrest their further settlement was carried out before the rains, that of the tower being successfully completed during the cold season. At Faridpur a new Treasury for the Collector and alterations to the existing Collectorate buildings are nearing completion. At Champaran a new building for the Settlement Officer is in hand, and the scheme for the supply of water from the Canal to the Arrah Jail has been carried out. Of the buildings required at Halursinga, the new head-quarters of the Angul district, the Police lines and the residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police are practically completed, and the residences for the District Officer, District Engineer, and tahsildar well advanced. The treasury, inspection bungalow, and combined offices for the Forest and Police officers and the District Engineer are also in progress.

Communications.

62. Administrative sanction was accorded in January 1894 to the restoration of the Lilajan Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road near Dhobi, a project which had for some time been under consideration. The plans and estimate are being scrutinized. The construction of a bridge over the Bharpara Khal on the Howrah Foreshore Road, the cost of which Babu Gopal Lal Seal has generously offered to defray, has been taken in hand by Messrs. Burn & Co. When finished, river-side communication between Howrah and the Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, will be achieved. The 4th section from Chaibassa to Chakradharpur of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road, which forms an important railway feeder road to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has been completed, and the 3rd section from Bandgaon to Chakradharpur is nearing completion. The 3rd section of the Lebong Road, which is a continuation of the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road to the Lebong spur, where it is intended to establish a Military Depôt, is now open for carts for a distance of four miles from the Darjeeling bazar; the remaining three-fourths of a mile will, it is expected, be completed in November next. A provincial contribution of Rs. 10,000 was made towards the construction of the road from Nagrakata to Ramshaihat station of the Bengal Duars Railway, this project being the first of a series for the development of feeder roads to the Duars Railway. A further contribution of Rs. 10,000 for roads of this class has been promised in the ensuing year, besides a contribution of Rs. 15,000 towards improving and completing the roads required for the development of the eastern part of the Duars.

Railways.

63. A length of 22·45 miles of the Kuch Bihar State Railway from Gitaldaha to Torsa was opened for goods traffic on the 15th September 1893 and for passenger traffic from 1st March 1894. The construction of this railway is thus practically completed. On the Assam-Bengal Railway satisfactory progress has been made. Almost all the land for the 175 miles which pass through the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, and Tippera has been acquired and made over to the Company, and work is now well in hand. Messrs. Sanderson & Co., on behalf of the Agents of the Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited, of London, submitted an application for a concession to construct a branch line of railway from Hilli on the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Kaliganj, lying east of the Brahmaputra river. The terms on which the Government of India are prepared to consider offers for the construction by Companies of branch lines or extensions of existing railways, to be worked when constructed by main administrations, have been communicated to them. The acquisition of lands for the several railway extensions in this province was, as in past years, carried out by the Land Acquisition officers of this Government, the principal proceedings being on account of the Jheria and Toposi extensions of the East Indian Railway.

Tramways.

64. The construction of the bridges and culverts on the Tarkeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway was considerably impeded owing to the failure of brick manufacture due to the exceptional rains of the year as well as to the heavy floods. Some delay also occurred in the arrival of the rolling-stock ordered from England. On these grounds an application of the promoters, the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, for an extension up to 31st December 1894 has been recommended to the Government of India. The Managing Director reports satisfactory progress, and entertains every hope of the line being in working order before the close of 1894.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

65. The Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality attributing the imminent danger in which their Strand Road was to the action of the East Indian Railway authorities in piling stone blocks round the piers of the Hooghly Bridge, and thus diverting the strength of the current on to the Hooghly foreshore, Mr. C. W. Odling was deputed to report on the subject, and gave it as his opinion that the erosion complained of was due more to the erection of bathing ghats along the river bank than to the piling of stone blocks round the piers of the bridge. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division has been asked to draw the attention of the Municipality to Mr. Odling's report.

Electric light for the Town of Calcutta.

66. Proposals were received from Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co. in December 1890, on behalf of the Indian Electricity Supply Syndicate, for the establishment of works for the supply of electric light in the town of Calcutta. These proposals were laid before the Government of India, and, on the suggestion of the Supreme Government, a draft Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in Calcutta, which closely follows the Electric Lighting Act, 1882 (England), has been prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. The Bill is intended to empower the Government of Bengal to grant licenses for the general supply of electricity within any part of the area of Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1884, power being reserved to extend the operation of the Act to the Howrah Municipality. On being approved by the Government of India, the draft Bill will be introduced into the Bengal Council.

Archæology.

67. In connection with Archæological research, Babu P. C. Mukherji made tours in Orissa, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur, and has submitted reports and drawings to the Trustees of the Indian Museum. Steps have also been taken to excavate the site and remains of Asoka's classic capital of Pataliputra close to the present town of Patna. A list of historical tombs and monuments in cemeteries and the revision of the list of ancient monuments in Bengal are now in course of preparation. A proposal for appointing an Archæological expert and Epigraphist for the term of five years has been submitted to the Government of India.

Reorganization of the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department.

68. The Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department was reorganized in August 1893. The chief changes made were (1) the substitution of a fixed instead of a sliding scale for the purposes of promotion; (2) the abolition of the lowest or 4th grade of Executive Engineer; (3) an increase of the pay of Executive Engineers, 1st and 2nd grades, and a redistribution of the grades of Assistant Engineers. The cadre of the Engineer establishment in Bengal has under recent orders been fixed at 63, including 2 Chief and 5 Superintending Engineers.

Special rules for the retirement of officers of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department.

69. To supplement these changes a retirement scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India in November last, under which a certain number of Civil Engineers who joined the service in the years 1874—81 inclusive were declared to be eligible for retirement, after completion of 15 years' total service, with the pension due under the rules applicable to them, and an additional pension of one-third of their ordinary pension, up to a maximum of Rs. 4,000. A proviso was added that no officer who was originally appointed to the Department in any rank below that of

Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and who had not completed on the 31st December 1893 12 years' service from the date of promotion to that grade, was eligible for retirement on these terms. The time during which applications to retire had to be submitted was fixed at three months. Only one officer in Bengal availed himself of the terms offered, and his application was accepted by the Government of India. The same terms were subsequently extended to officers who joined the service prior to 1874, but only attained the rank of 2nd grade Assistant Engineer in or after that year. The time for the submission of applications was also extended to 1st May 1894. Three more officers in Bengal have now applied to be allowed to retire, and their applications have also been accepted by the Government of India.

IRRIGATION.

Revision of the establishment of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors required for the Revenue Divisions, Sone, Orissa, and Midnapore Canals in Bengal.

70. Moreover the establishment employed in the collection of water-rates in the area irrigated by the Sone, Orissa, and Midnapore Canals was reorganised, and the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained to the employment on revenue work in the three canal systems of three Deputy Collectors of a grade not higher than the 5th, the pay of which is Rs. 400 a month, and to the grant to each of these officers of a local allowance not exceeding Rs. 100 a month. The employment of four Sub-Deputy Collectors was also sanctioned, two for the Sone and two for the Orissa and Midnapore Canals, with an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem in the case of those officers whose salaries do not exceed Rs. 200 a month. The whole system of canal administration in Midnapore was at the same time reorganised and placed on the same footing as in the Sone and Orissa Canals. The collection of water-rates in Midnapore had hitherto been in charge of a Deputy Revenue Superintendent. This post was abolished from 1st April 1893, and a Revenue Division formed under a Deputy Collector, who is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer.

Abolition of the Puri Division in the Orissa Circle.

71. Owing to the approaching completion of original works in connection with the Orissa Canals, the time had come for a reduction in the number of Public Works Divisions in that province. It was eventually decided to abolish the Puri Division on the 1st of April 1894, and to transfer all the works comprised in that Division to the Mahanadi Division. The Jobra workshops were at the same time transferred from the Mahanadi to the Brahmini-Byturni Division. The result of the change has been a decrease of one Executive Engineer and one Accountant in the Irrigation Branch and a small saving in office establishment.

Canal administration.

72. The system of canal administration, which was introduced in the Sone Circle in 1891 and in the Orissa Circle in 1892, was extended to the Midnapore Canal from the 1st of April 1893, from which date a Deputy Collector was appointed to the charge of a Revenue Division. Revised rules under Act III (B.C.) of 1876 on the Midnapore Canal, adapted to the altered circumstances, were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 19th June 1893. Owing to a favourable season there was a decrease in the area irrigated on all the canal systems; but notwithstanding the heavier rainfall, the area under long lease on the Sone Canals continues to extend. Revised rules for the Eden Canal were elaborated during the year, and passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd

of April 1894. The rights of Government in the natural channels, which for the most part form these canals, are not well defined, and the rules as passed embody concessions which are believed to render them acceptable to the landholders, whilst they at the same time conserve the rights which it is necessary that Government shall exercise. The arrangements, under which the Saran Canals were leased to the proprietors of the Sadowa and Moniara Indigo Concerns, came to an end at the close of the year, and revised rules providing for the future working of the canals were passed on the 26th March 1894.

Canals tolls.

73. The rules under Act V (B.C.) of 1864, regarding tolls levied for navigation on the various canals in Bengal, differed, and were in many respects unsatisfactory. Proposals for adoption of a uniform set of rules applicable to all the canals in Bengal have been under consideration since 1886. There were many difficulties, the chief being that the Act under which the rules are framed was enacted before steam-vessels had come into general use, and the sections authorising rules to be passed are very limited in their scope. On the 4th April 1893 rules providing, so far as the Act permits, for the due regulation of traffic and the safety of vessels navigating the canals were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor. These rules are applicable to all the canals in Bengal except the Calcutta canals and Nadia rivers. Special rules for the Calcutta canals were passed on the 6th June 1893. The tollage rates on the Calcutta canals were, by a notification dated the 23rd May 1893, modified, the chief alteration being that the system of measurement was altered so as to give a result approximating very nearly to the weight of the cargo actually carried, the toll being proportionately increased. The tolls on the Hijili and Orissa Coast Canals were reduced by about 25 per cent. for vessels proceeding to Balasore and beyond, and some reduction made where the destination was Contai and other places.

Gogra river embankment.

74. The proposal to embank the left bank of the Gogra river in the Saran district was thoroughly investigated during the year. The damage caused by the floods of July and August 1890 was so considerable that the Lieutenant-Governor was anxious to sanction works which would have the effect of protecting the district from similar disasters in future. Investigation showed that a complete embankment, which would have the effect desired, would entail great risk of equal, or possibly greater, damage being caused in other places. There was the further objection that after some years it might not, owing to the *regimen* of the river changing, be possible to hold the embankment, and that interests which would make the embankment a necessity would, in the course of years, grow up. The conclusion at which the Lieutenant-Governor arrived was that there was no objection to the landholders repairing the old embankment which had been suffered to fall into decay, and that Government would assist them in doing this if they so desired. The protection offered would be effective against moderate floods only, but on the other hand risk of damage to places lower down the river would not be incurred.

Howrah water-works.

75. The Engineer to the Sanitary Board was employed during a great part of the year in preparing, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, a project for water-works for the important town of Howrah. It was originally intended to locate the head works at Bellore, two miles north of the Municipal boundary;

but objection having been taken to that site, on the ground that the water was contaminated by the Bally khal which flows in above it, it was decided to fix the offtake at Serampore, about a mile below the head works of the Calcutta water-supply, the extra cost being about $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The estimate was finally disposed of in the Irrigation Department on the 12th March 1894, sanction being recommended to an estimate amounting to Rs. 14,86,980. The estimate provides for a supply of 10 gallons a head for an estimated population of 125,000, the actual population being 116,000. The main pipe is 15 inches in diameter. House connections are to be allowed, and it is expected that about half the supply will be utilised in this way and the remaining half through stand-posts, having altogether 240 taps. With a view to provide for the extra demand for water at certain periods of the day, there are three elevated reservoirs, and the stand-posts will work under a minimum head of 11 feet.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial finance.

76. The total *Imperial Receipts* amounted to Rs. 12,61,52,686 in 1893-94, against Rs. 13,82,51,524 in 1892-93. Of the major heads of revenue, eight show an aggregate increase of Rs. 13,23,634, and five a decrease amounting to Rs. 1,34,22,472, so that there was a net decrease of Rs. 1,20,98,838. The increase took place under the heads of Land Revenue, Excise, Customs, and Interest, and is due, respectively, to larger Collections and to small adjustments between Imperial and Provincial Revenues; to a better settlement of excise shops; to the duty realized under the new Tariff Act; and to the interest on additional loans granted to the Calcutta Port Trust for the Kidderpore Docks. The decrease was principally under Opium, but partly under Salt and Miscellaneous. The decrease under Opium was due both to a falling off in the number of chests sold, and to lower prices obtained at the sales. The expenditure showed under certain heads an increase of Rs. 31,99,657, and under others a decrease of Rs. 80,539, so that the result was a net increase of Rs. 31,19,118. Of this amount Rs. 27,31,040 was under Opium, and was due to the production of a larger crop and to the consequent increase of payments to cultivators. There was also an increase of Rs. 2,47,867 under Stationery and Printing, owing to the substitution, from motives of economy, of writing paper and other articles made in this country for those of European manufacture, a more than corresponding reduction being anticipated in the indent for stores on the Secretary of State for India.

Currency notes.

77. The balance of currency notes in the treasuries fell from Rs. 48,16,220 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 33,26,515 at the close, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 14,89,705. During the year the value of notes supplied to the local treasuries by the Bank of Bengal to meet local requirements was Rs. 29,84,000, against Rs. 20,12,525 in the previous year. The treasuries to which the largest supplies were made were Midnapore, Hooghly, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Saran, and Champaran. The remittances made to the Bank of Bengal by the Calcutta Collectorate, the 24-Parganas, and Howrah amounted to Rs. 69,58,065, against Rs. 70,42,205 in 1892-93. The total amount of remittances of surplus notes made to Calcutta by all the district treasuries aggregated Rs. 1,40,66,785, against Rs. 1,39,48,585 in the preceding year. The total value of notes received from the public in payment of Government dues

amounted to Rs. 2,73,85,045, against Rs. 2,97,00,675 in 1892-93, while the value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims against Government was Rs. 1,23,74,410.

Local finance.

78. No change took place in the number or character of the incorporated Local Funds mentioned last year. The total receipts of all these eight funds amounted to Rs. 92,08,200 and the expenditure Rs. 90,10,841, so that the balance increased by Rs. 1,97,359. The total receipts of the *Excluded Local Funds*, including those from municipalities and the Chittagong Port Trust, amounted to Rs. 26,35,295, and the charges to Rs. 26,15,830, giving a closing balance of Rs. 6,14,344, against Rs. 5,94,779, the opening balance of the year. The only new fund opened during the year was the Cantonment Hospital Fund. The receipts of this fund consist of contributions from the Cantonment Funds, grants-in-aid from Government, subscriptions and donations towards the maintenance of cantonment dispensaries, and sale-proceeds of medicines. The Cantonment Committee in its capacity of Dispensary Committee exercises general supervision over the fund, and its accounts are kept by the Cantonment Magistrate as Secretary.

Provincial finances.

79. The current financial contract between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal runs for the five years from 1892-93 to 1896-97. The financial results of the year 1893-94 were not unsatisfactory. It opened with a credit balance of Rs. 22,55,172, and the revenue having exceeded the expenditure by three lakhs and a half, it closed with a balance of Rs. 26,18,569. The total receipts in 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 4,32,78,243, against Rs. 4,24,45,566 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 8,32,677. Among the principal heads of Revenue the increase was most noticeable under Stamps and Excise, and was attributed in the former case to the institution of a larger number of civil and rent suits during the year in several districts of the province, and to larger receipts in Calcutta on account of probate duty, and in the latter case to the enhancement of the duty levied on wholesale licenses for the vend of imported liquor in Calcutta, and to the favourable settlement of excise shops elsewhere. There was also an improvement of Rs. 4,28,414 under Railway receipts, owing to an unexpected expansion of the jute traffic and to the opening of the Barsoi-Kishanganj branch of the northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway System. The receipts under Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department also showed an increase of nearly a lakh and a half, which was due to the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company earned in the four years ending the 30th June 1893 having been credited in 1893-94, and to a gross profit of about Rs. 30,000 on the working of the Calcutta Workshops.

On the expenditure side the total charges rose from Rs. 4,25,43,825 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,29,14,846 in 1893-94, so that there was an increase of Rs. 3,71,021 only, against an improvement of Rs. 8,32,677 on the receipt side. The increase in expenditure was more than accounted for by the heavy charges, amounting in the Civil Department to Rs. 4,35,553, consequent on the grant of exchange compensation allowance to European and Eurasian servants of Government with effect from the 1st April 1893. Other unusual items of expenditure were as follows:—(1) Rs. 50,000 paid to Messrs. Kilburn & Co. as the first instalment of the purchase-money for the Nimbong cinchona plantation: (2) Rs. 16,000 paid to the same firm for the purchase of sulphate

of quinine that was lying ready for sale in the above plantation: (3) the whole cost of salaries and establishment of the newly founded Veterinary School at Belgachia.

The distinctive features of the new Provincial contract with the Government of India were explained in the Report of 1892-93. The year under review is the second in which the financial statement of the Government of Bengal has been laid before the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council. It was read on the 31st March 1894 by the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon, who, after a few general remarks on the system of Provincial finance, explained briefly the accounts of 1892-93, the revised estimates for 1893-94, and the budget estimates for 1894-95 as passed by the Government of India. This was the first occasion on which the Provincial budget was discussed by the enlarged Council. The discussion took place on the 14th April 1894, and several questions were asked by the Hon'ble Members in exercise of their right of interpellation. The Hon'ble the President concluded the discussion by pointing out that during the year under review the province had occupied a very favourable position, since the receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by about 10 lakhs, and the Government was enabled to spend the excess on most useful reforms in the Police, in Education and in the Courts of Law, and other administrative departments.

Compensation for dearness of food-grains.

80. The price of common rice in some parts of the province having been dearer than 12 seers a rupee, all whole-time officers of Government in permanent employ, who were on receipt of Rs. 12 or less a month, were permitted to draw a compensation allowance of Re. 1-8 per mensem with effect from the 15th August to the 31st December 1893. During the last quarter of 1893-94 rice was cheaper and the allowance was reduced to Re. 1, and was restricted to those servants only who were on receipt of Rs. 5 or less a month.

Road and public works cess.

81. In all districts where the Cess Act is in force, except Backergunge, the road and public works cesses were levied during the year at the maximum rates, as in previous years. In Backergunge the road cess was raised from half the maximum rate to three-fourths, while the public works cess was levied at the full rate. For the current year, however, the road cess has again been fixed at half the maximum rate, but the attention of the District Board having been drawn to the inadequacy of the rate imposed, they have since determined to levy road cess in that district for the year 1895-96 at the maximum rate. The total current demand for both cesses for the province was Rs. 82,35,859, and the arrear demand Rs. 15,02,319, so that the gross demand was Rs. 97,38,178. The total collections amounted to Rs. 82,12,800. The percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand was 80·4, and of current collections on current demand was 84·6. The collections were affected in all districts, as in previous years, by the fifteen days' grace allowed to assessees under section 45 of the Act, and in some by bad harvests and by failure on the part of a few large proprietors to pay within the year. In sixteen districts the current and arrear collections exceeded 90 and 80 per cent. respectively. In eighteen districts the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent.; in seven districts both the current and arrear collections fell short of 90 per cent. for current and 80 per cent. for arrear collections. The gross rental has risen from Rs. 13,11,68,432, which represents the amount of the assessment when the road cess was first

introduced, to Rs. 15,11,74,604 in 1893-94. Complete revaluations of the districts of Birbhum, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Saran, and Malda were brought to a close during the year, and partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, Khulna, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, and Palamau. Valuation and revaluation work was also in progress in sixteen other districts.

LAND REVENUE.

82. The following sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act were extended to Orissa during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93:—

Sections of the Tenancy Act extended to Orissa.

Sections 3 to 5, 19 to 38, 41 to 49, 53 to 75, 80, 101 to 115, and 189 to 191. A proposal to extend the remainder of the Act to Orissa was under consideration during 1893-94; but in view of the difficulties which, the Government was advised, would be produced by the retention of the present system of trial of rent suits by Deputy Collectors instead of by Munsifs, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to abandon it.

During the year 1892-93 a notification was issued by this Government declaring that the rules framed and validated under sections 189 and 190 of the Act were and should be in force in Orissa so far as they related to the sections of the Act which had been or might be extended to that Division.

83. These matters were mentioned in paragraph 101 of the Report issued last year. The questions pending at the close of that year have since been considered by the chief official and non-official gentlemen interested, at a Conference convened for the purpose, and as a result of their deliberations the Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents and the commutation of predial conditions or services has been revised in the light of the additions and alterations suggested and approved. This Bill has been further considered by the Board of Revenue and Government, and since the close of the year the sanction of the Government of India has been asked for its introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council. The form in which the Bengal Tenancy Act should be extended to the several districts of the province—whether wholly or in part or subject to some modifications—has also been decided, and the approval of the Supreme Government solicited to the publication of the necessary notifications introducing the Act.

Landlord and tenant in Chota Nagpur.

84. In a minute dated the 26th May 1893, recorded in connection with Mr. Macpherson's Report on Tauzi Procedure, of which mention was made in the general summary prefixed to the Administration Report for the year 1891-92, the Lieutenant-Governor passed in review the whole of the tauzi procedure in its different stages, and laid down revised rules in regard to the maintenance of the tauzi roll or register of demands, and of the tauzi ledger or yearly register of demands and collections, the system of paying land revenue and cesses, the reconciliation of accounts, the compilation of periodical returns, and the mode of collecting arrears. In the tauzi roll, estates will in future be classed as I, permanently settled, II, temporarily settled, and III, held direct by Government, and arranged alphabetically according to parganas or tappas or other recognized local divisions, and it will show the demand not only for land revenue, but also for road and zamindari dák cesses, while malikana, which is considered not to be an item of receipt, will be excluded from it and entered in a separate register. Similarly, the rules contemplate the amalgamation of the different tauzi ledgers now maintained for land revenue and cesses, and the

Tauzi procedure.

inclusion of the accounts in one ledger. As it was considered undesirable that these changes should be introduced at once, it was directed that the tauzi roll should be rewritten in the manner prescribed only when it became necessary in the ordinary course to renew it, and that the new form of tauzi ledger should first be introduced experimentally in the 15 districts which have each less than 1,000 estates. Orders modifying, for the occasions of the kist-payments, the existing system for the payment of land revenue and cesses have been issued with the sanction of the Government of India. As regards the collection of arrears, the rules presume the existence of a separate department for the purpose under a Deputy Collector, who would also have charge of the present Certificate Department. The formation of a department for the collection of arrears was sanctioned with effect from the 1st of April 1894.

Creation of a separate and permanent Certificate Department.

85. This subject was mentioned in paragraph 105 of the report issued last year; the principle was accepted that a separate permanent Certificate Department with a recognised ministerial head should be organised in all important districts. The Board were accordingly asked to suggest the staff required and the means of providing it. This they have done, and the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the formation of a separate establishment for certificate work, and the entertainment, from the 1st April 1894, of a fixed permanent staff calculated at 1,200 cases per man per annum on the average number of cases instituted during the three years 1888-89 to 1890-91. The cost of the establishment is to be proportionately borne by Government and the Cess Department. Temporary assistance will, however, be sanctioned from time to time as occasion arises from the accrual of extra work and on its necessity being fully established.

Amendment of the Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Recovery Act.

86. In paragraph 103 of the report for 1892-93 it was mentioned that the Government of India had sanctioned the introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council of Bills for the amendment of the Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Recovery Act. The Bills were accordingly introduced into Council by Mr. Buckland on the 31st March with full explanatory speeches, and referred to a Select Committee. The opinions of Government officers and of Associations connected with land or otherwise have been received generally on the Bills, and with particular advertence to their more important sections.

Realisation of the maintenance charges of takavi embankments in Midnapore under the contract arrangement.

87. The present system of contract arrangement for the realization from the parties interested of the maintenance charges of takavi embankments in the district of Midnapore was sanctioned by Government for a term of 20 years from 1874-75. With the close of the year under review the term of the existing contract was to have expired, but as the system had worked satisfactorily, the Board recommended its continuance after the question of the amount of the annual charge to be demanded from the proprietors and of the term of the contract to be made had been settled by a Committee to be appointed for the purpose. The appointment of a Committee was, however, thought unnecessary in view of the fact that the terms of the contract are settled by law (Bengal Embankment Act II of 1882), and that no Committee can interfere with its provisions. An order was accordingly passed under section 63 of the above Act for the preparation of an estimate of the probable expenses to be incurred in respect of the repairs, maintenance, and works connected therewith, of the takavi embankments in the district of Midnapore for a period of seven years from 1st April 1894.

88. The proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor for a re-arrangement of the dates fixed for the payment of the periodical "kists" or instalments of land revenue were submitted early in the year to the Government of India. These proposals included the alteration of the March kist to a period spread over the whole of April and May, the effect of which would have been to defer the payment of nearly 94 lakhs of land revenue from the year then current to the present year. Another result of the changes recommended would have been to cause about 50 lakhs of revenue to be collected after instead of before the period of lowest balances in November and December each year. It would have been necessary to replace the amount so deferred by borrowing, thus entailing an addition of 50 lakhs to the loan raised in 1893-94, besides a permanent additional charge for interest of two lakhs of rupees. In the circumstances the Government of India were unable at the time for financial reasons to sanction the proposals submitted to them, but expressed no final opinion on the administrative issues involved.

Land revenue "kists" or latest days of payment.

An alternative scheme suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor, that the June kist should be abolished, leaving three kists falling due in September, January, and March, was then referred to the Board of Revenue for report. It was pointed out that such an arrangement of kists, though it would not correspond accurately with the proportionate yield of the three main harvests, would yet produce some closer approximation to that object, and it was thought that the diminution in the number of instalments would be a relief to the landowners as well as to the officers of Government. As to its financial result, it would only deplete the November and December cash balances to the extent of about 8½ lakhs of rupees. The Board, however, and the majority of the landowners were averse from any change, and principally for this reason the scheme met with an unfavourable reception at the hands of the Government of India. The attempt to introduce reform into this branch of the administration was therefore abandoned.

89. The existing rules were passed in 1888, and several changes have been introduced into them from time to time. The old rules have accordingly been brought up to date, and the revised rules were published for general information at the close of the year.

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for tea cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

The principal alterations made are—

(1) Registration of transfer of titles to land in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling is to be effected under the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, fees are to be levied under that Act, and such registration need not be effected or fees levied over again under the Location and Tea Lease Rules.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner is not required annually to inspect in person or cause to be inspected the boundary lines and permanent marks, and provision has been made for only an occasional inspection of such lines and marks.

(3) Additional clauses have been inserted on account of the extension of the Village Chaukidari Act to Darjeeling and the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri.

(4) The old rules required a measurement by the Deputy Commissioner of the areas cleared and under cultivation at the end of the second and third years of a lease. It is thought that this causes unnecessary expense to Government, and it is provided instead that the lessee shall at the end of the second and third year report and certify the area brought under cultivation and planted with tea, the Deputy Commissioner having the power to make occasional measurements of the areas cultivated, if he considers such a proceeding to be necessary.

90. On the recommendation of the local officers, Government gave sanction in July 1890 to the reservation of an area which was not precisely defined and was understood

Santhal colony in the Western Duars.

by the local officers to be a large tract of 87 square miles in the Western Duars, for the settlement of a Sonthal colony. The concessions made by Government for the purpose of promoting the colony were to grant to the Sonthal immigrants privileged rates of rent on a sliding scale up to eight annas a bigha for 20 years, and to give them free passes by rail. The first settlers arrived in March 1891. Up to the end of 1893-94, the settlement consisted of six villages, under as many headmen, containing 82 families and a population of 389 souls. The area brought under cultivation was about 237 acres. Several applications for tea leases having been received for portions within the entire area understood to be reserved for the Sonthal colony, it was decided by Government, in consultation with the Board and local officers, to mark out a defined area of 29 square miles which was considered to be sufficient for the requirements of the colony, and to throw open the remaining 58 square miles to tea cultivation.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

General.

91. During the year 1893-94 the area under survey and settlement in Bengal was further increased by the addition of the Palamau Government estate and the Tikari Ward's Estate in the district of Gaya. Operations are now in progress in all the Divisions in Bengal, those in the Presidency Division being confined to certain small estates and conducted by the district staff under the control of the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue. The following table shows the area surveyed and the cost incurred during the year:—

Districts and Estates.	Estimated area under settlement of revenue or rents.	Area surveyed—			Cost during the year.		
		Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bihar ... Muzaffarpur ...	1,500	283	809	1,092	89,636	54,097	1,43,733
Bihar ... Champaran ...	1,006·77	258·77	634	892·77	1,36,949	57,627	1,94,576
Bihar ... Saran	500	...	478	478	Included in the figures for Champaran.		
Orissa ... Cuttack ...	2,362	2,362	...	2,362	1,02,818	1,33,087	3,75,905
Orissa ... Puri	985	985	...	985			
Orissa ... Balasore ...	1,715	914	721	1,635			
Chittagong	1,866·74	1,832·43	34·31	1,866·74	41,484	1,55,022	1,96,506
Jalpaiguri—Western Duars...	725·69	709·03	16·67	725·69	...	34,204	34,204
Palamau	178·75	...	92·75	92·75	14,175	...	14,175
Estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah.	553·77	150	372·82	522·82	70,095 (Includes expenditure incurred on two small estates, Pahpara and Gangamandal, with an aggregate area of 4·54 square miles.)	17,080	87,775
Sonthal Parganas	795·9	288·9	442·70	731·6	...	69,172 (includes cost of survey which was done by the settlement staff.)	69,172
Tikari Ward's Estate ...	681	...	411	411	50,443	565	51,008
Minor Settlements.							
(1) *Under the control of the Director of Land Records.*							
(a) Temporarily-settled and Government estates.	164·62	77·89	63·72	141·61	13,861	8,471	22,332
(b) Private estates	72·20	52·13	20·07	72·20	1,553	15,287	16,845
(c) Wards' estates	1,118·56	1,079·68	25·68	1,105·36	30,854	26,278	76,132
(2) *Under the control of Commissioners of Divisions.*							
(a) Government estates ...	63·7	44·6	17·9	62·5	4,172	4,172	8,344
(b) Private estates	124·6	55·8	50·4	106·2	18,298	7,604	25,902
Total ...	14,461·31	9,141·13	4,190·02	13,331·15	6,64,243	6,51,668	13,16,607

All these surveys, except in the case of the Santhal Parganas and a few of the minor estates, were carried out by parties of the Survey Department under the orders of Colonel Sandeman, R.E., Director of Bengal Surveys. Survey work was finished in the first half of the year in Chittagong, Western Duars, and some of the minor estates. It was completed during the recess which followed the cold weather of 1893-94 in Balasore and Tippera; and during the present cold weather of 1894-95 the only districts in which cadastral survey is being carried on on a large scale are Muzaffarpur and Champaran in North Bihar, the Tikari estate in Gaya, the Government estate in Palamau, and the Darjeeling Terai. A traverse party is also starting to prepare a skeleton survey of the Kolhan in Singhbhum, but the field survey, though based on this skeleton, will not be placed under the professional Department.

The progress of survey and settlement work is more easily described in figures relating to the working season than to the financial year. The working season begins in Bengal in November and lasts till April; during the recess which follows, the survey records are completed and handed over to the Settlement Department for the purpose of attestation and judicial work during the next season. Treated in this way, the record of the seasonal work of the Survey Department stands as follows:—

District.	Description of work.	Area.			Expenditure.			Cost per square mile.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8*	9	10	11*
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarpur	Traverse	1,247	997	...	42,290	38,515	1,33,121	34·7	38·6	...
	Field survey ...	...	629	979	...	42,215		...	31·0	67
	Record-writing ...	...	466	788	...	34,198		...	73·4	78
Champaran ...	Traverse	363	1,103	1,320	12,601	30,854	1,21,790	34·7	27·8	38
	Field survey ...	...	416	537	...	34,019		...	35·9	74
	Record-writing ...	...	320	59	...	7,163		...	30·2	84
Saran ...	Traverse	...	394	932	...	34,627	99,310	...	33·6	32
	Field survey ...	...	...	649	...	...		...	...	70
	Record-writing ...	...	...	527	...	...		...	...	50
Darbhanga ...	Traverse	...	...	518	...	...	16,822	...	...	32
Cuttack ...	Traverse	1,252	...	15	40,472	...	800	32·3	...	48
	Field survey ...	1,095	474	...	27,369	24,328	...	25·0	51·3	...
	Record-writing ...	731	795	...	27,971	36,067	...	35·8	46·1	...
	Revision survey, including Khanapuri.	364	...	...	23,146	...	...	64·2	...	...
Puri ...	Traverse	167	...	104	3,587	...	6,233	51·4	...	...
	Field survey ...	307	10	104	13,466	...		109·6	...	31
	Record-writing ...	307	...	104	9,227	...		30	...	23
Balasore ...	Traverse	568	1,474	...	19,306	49,603	96,506	17·7	47·7	...
	Field survey ...	...	1,099	900·5	...	64,792		...	59·4	67
	Record-writing ...	...	1,078	607	...	44,901		...	13·6	76
Chittagong ...	Traverse	297	88	...	25,171	5,491	...	84·7	62·4	...
	Skeleton boundary survey.	187	464	...	17,297	42,851	...	92·5	94·5	...
	Hill topographical survey.	194	...	...	4,481	...	...	23·1	...	...
	Field survey	488	159	...	83,351	32,869	...	170·8	206·6	...
Tippera ...	Traverse	150	404	...	14,575	29,963	77,924	97·2	82·7	...
	Field survey ...	...	526	261	...	39,129		...	135·5	150
	Record-writing ...	...	205	252	...	23,781		...	125·7	102
Tikari Wardi's Estate in Gaya.	Traverse	...	310·4	234	...	15,857	73,395	...	58·5	44
	Cadastral	...	...	407·8	...	...		...	...	85
	Record-writing ...	...	...	332	...	...		...	...	61
Palamau ...	Traverse	...	38	247	...	716	17,525	...	18·9	27
	Cadastral	...	...	131	...	...		...	...	112
	Record-writing ...	...	...	131	...	...		...	...	73

* The figures in columns 8 and 11 are only approximate and are liable to alteration.

It will be seen that there is good reason to hope that the cost of survey will not anywhere materially exceed the amount originally estimated, which was 4 annas per acre, or Rs. 160 per square mile; and as the officers and staff gain experience, and less delay is caused by changes of system, the rate will, it is hoped, be considerably lowered in Bihar.

Method of recording rights.

92. Two questions of some importance affecting the settlement procedure were discussed during the year and deserve notice here. One of these related to the manner of filling up the entries regarding the raiyat's status and rent in the survey records. The previous system in Bengal had been not to entrust these entries to the survey amin; but Sir Charles Elliott, after studying the working of this system in Chittagong and Orissa, decided that the advantage of ascertaining these facts on the spot outweighed the danger that might arise from placing too much power in the hands of the amin, and that the checks of supervision and subsequent attestation were sufficient to prevent his misusing his powers. Sir Antony MacDonnell, while officiating as Lieutenant-Governor, took a different view, and ordered that these columns should be left blank by the amin and filled up afterwards by the Revenue officer sitting as a Court in or near the village to attest the records. When Sir Charles Elliott returned from leave, this order was again discussed, and a compromise was adopted, under which the officer immediately superior to the amin, called an Inspector, was directed to draw up a list of tenants and their rents before the work began; after this had been done the amin was allowed to enter on the record the rent which in his enquiries on the spot he found to be paid, whether it agreed with the figure originally written by the Inspector or not. It was hoped that in this way the advantage of local knowledge would be gained without placing too much power in the amin's hands. But the compromise was only settled in the end of January: the orders could not be brought to the knowledge of the actual workers in the field till the end of February, and it was too late then to do much to carry them out. On the whole, however, the system was not thought to work well or to be worth the trouble it gave, and it was abandoned before work was recommenced in the cold weather of 1894-95.

Employment of Patwaris.

93. The other question relates to the employment of patwaris. The patwaris of Bihar are neither well organised nor very efficient, but Sir Charles Elliott had desired to employ them or members of their families in survey work with a view of utilising their local knowledge, and also of training a body of men who would remain in the country and whose knowledge of survey and of the mode in which the records had been prepared, would be valuable in after times. Sir A. P. MacDonnell, however, as the result of the discussion which took place at a Conference held at Muzaffarpur in August 1893, considered that they were too completely the zamindars' servants to be trusted with the preparation of records which they might falsify to the detriment of one party or other in the case of disputes. He laid down the principle "that no person should be employed in making the survey or preparing the record who was in the employment of either landlord or tenant, or who was not entirely under the control of Government and liable as a public servant to punishment for misfeasance." They might be employed if properly registered in the Collectorate books, and thus liable to punishment as Government servants if they did wrong, but any general process of registration was shown to be very distasteful to the zamindars as tending to perpetuate an institution they wished to destroy. Accordingly he gave orders that no more patwaris or relatives of patwaris should be

employed by the Survey Department; and during the season of 1893-94 the work has been carried out by paid amins, mostly foreigners from the North-Western Provinces, though efforts are made to entertain local men if any can be found.

Memorial against the Cadastral Survey.

94. On the 1st September 1893 a memorial was received signed by five bodies in combination—the British Indian Association, the Bihar Landholders' Association, the Bhagalpur Landholders' Association, the Indian Property Association, and the Zamindari Panchayat—in which the legality, necessity, and utility of the settlement-survey and the record of rights were called in question. This memorial was forwarded to the Government of India on the 21st September with a long and comprehensive Minute by Sir A. P. MacDonnell, in which he traversed all the allegations made and traced the history of the question from the time of the Permanent Settlement. In the final paragraph he summarised his conclusions as follows:—

(1) that in these Provinces raiyats were from the earliest times entitled to have a record of their rights in their holdings prepared at the landlords' expense;

(2) that it was the duty and intention of the Government from the earliest times to establish a record of rights;

(3) that the raiyats of Bihar have grievously suffered from the non-fulfilment of that duty and intention;

(4) that the rentals of Bihar landlords have within three generations increased to an amazing extent (the figures show eighty-fold), and out of all proportion to what was contemplated at the time of the permanent settlement, or to what was justifiable by any subsequent legislation;

(5) that this increase in rent and the destruction of raiyats' rights, which it entailed, have reduced the raiyats of Bihar to an extreme state of poverty and depression;

(6) that illegal enhancements of rent are still going on, and that the same abuses exist now in Bihar, and the same necessity for a record of rights, as before the Tenancy Act was passed;

(7) that without a cadastral survey and record of rights maintained up to date, these abuses cannot in Bihar be adequately and permanently checked;

(8) that a cadastral survey and record of rights, wherever undertaken, have proved an immediate remedy for such abuses as exist now in North Bihar, and that they have, far from stirring up litigation and strife, produced peace and good-will between landlord and tenant;

(9) that the proposals which he had made for the creation of a Land Record agency were justified alike by law, expediency, and moderation; that the cess proposed, one-quarter anna (or one farthing) per rupee of rent, was not only moderate in itself, but must be regarded, not as fresh taxation, but as a great alleviation of a legal obligation which now rests upon zamindars; that the annual incidence of this cess on the land would not exceed one anna (one penny) per acre payable half by the landlord and half by the tenant; and that for such an insignificant charge the landlord would be able to recover arrears of rent through the Civil Court more speedily than at

present, while the raiyat would secure protection against illegal demands and arbitrary eviction;

(10) that it is not incumbent on the Government to make, at the expense of the general tax-payer, any large contribution to the expenses of operations rendered necessary by the laches of landlords, whose income from the land has, largely through extra-legal means, increased enormously in three generations, and who now contribute far less to the public Exchequer than landlords similarly circumstanced in any other part of these Provinces or perhaps of the Empire;

(11) that the Memorial of the Zamindari Associations submitted to him for transmission to the Secretary of State was inaccurate on all material points.

Reply of the Secretary of State.

95. On the 21st October the Government of India conveyed to Sir A. P. MacDonnell their thanks for having "drawn up so able and masterly a review of the situation, and at the same time so convincing an exposition of the administrative necessity of maintaining, on behalf of the raiyats of Bihar, an accurate record of rights." On the 14th December 1893 the Secretary of State for India, in dealing with the memorial, referred to Sir A. P. MacDonnell's minute as "a clear and comprehensive statement of the reasons for undertaking, prosecuting and maintaining a survey and record of rights in the districts of North Bihar;" and decided that he would not depart from his predecessor's decision that a survey should be made and a record of rights prepared for the four districts in question, as he was unable to see grounds for stopping the proceedings in the manner suggested by the joint memorial.

Employment of Patwaris.

96. In paragraph 52 of the Summary Chapter in last year's Annual Report the system was described which Sir Charles Elliott suggested in June 1892, not for the regular maintenance of the settlement record as it is maintained by annual revision in other provinces, but for making the registration of successions and transfers of occupancy rights easy and compulsory, by the multiplication of registration offices, and by imposing certain penalties and disabilities on those who failed to register. This suggestion remained under discussion for nearly a year, and before His Honour departed on leave he was aware that the preponderating opinion of the Bihar officers was that complete and efficient registration of all transfers could not be hoped for under this scheme. At this stage Sir A. P. MacDonnell took up the question and decided to recommend more thorough and drastic provisions for keeping the record up to date by periodical corrections and record of all changes. A draft Bill was drawn up under his orders, which provided for the creation of an establishment of Land Record-keepers and Land Record Inspectors, and of Supervising Officers to superintend their work, and as patwaris would be no longer required to submit village accounts to Government, it was proposed that the Patwari Regulations shall be repealed. All transfers of and successions to proprietary rights, tenures, raiyati holdings at fixed rates, and occupancy holdings, were to be reported to the land record-keepers, holders of estates and tenures and cultivating raiyats were to submit periodical returns showing the changes to be made in the records, and the Land Record agency was to verify such reports and returns by local enquiry. To meet the expenses involved, the Bill provided for the levy, from proprietors, tenure-holders, and raiyats, of a cess not exceeding one-quarter of an anna in the rupee of the

annual value of the lands. The Government of India, while provisionally approving the principles of the Bill, were of opinion that the importance of the subject rendered it desirable that it should be examined by the light of the best experience that could be brought to bear upon it. A general Conference was accordingly held in the beginning of January 1894, at which officers from the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Bengal, as well as Mr. Gibbon, Manager of the Bettiah Raj, and Mr. Macnaghten, Secretary, Bihar Indigo-planters' Association, were present. The draft Bill was approved with certain minor alterations, and was then referred for opinion to this Government by the Government of India. Sir Charles Elliott, who had then returned from leave, considered that, although the Bill was sound in principle and would be thoroughly acceptable in other provinces of India where an efficient body of patwaris, appointed and paid by Government, existed, and where people had become accustomed to filing village accounts and seeing them periodically revised, great weight must be attached to the special conditions in Bengal, which militated against the introduction of such a system. He dwelt on the irritation which would be caused in the minds of zamindars and tenants who had hitherto been unaccustomed to the periodical visits of Government officials for the purpose of enquiring into changes in the rent-roll; on the difficulty of organising a new body of officials appointed to carry out a new set of duties, and on the labour which the supervision of their work would entail on the District Officers: and above all on the unpopularity of introducing a new cess, however light. He adhered to his original opinion that it was sufficient, at least in Bihar and for the present, to rely on the cadastral record once made, and to revise it in a similar manner after the lapse of twenty or thirty years—a measure much less expensive than the creation of the proposed establishment. As regards the interval between the surveys, he would facilitate the registration of transfers and successions, and do what could be done to make it compulsory, as proposed in one part of the Bill. If, however, the Government of India were not inclined to defer the trial of the system of land record-keepers and annual revision with local enquiries as sketched in the Bill, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that it should be tried experimentally in certain local areas, but without the imposition of a cess. Since the close of the year orders have been received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State approving the scheme advocated by Sir Charles Elliott, and a Bill to provide for the registration of all rights, registration fees being levied to meet the cost of the agency employed, is now under preparation. The Bill, as elsewhere stated, will also provide a simpler method than that of the Tenancy Act for the recovery of the raiyat's and landlord's share of the cost of the Bihar survey.

97. The following paragraphs show the progress of work in the more important survey-settlements :—

Bihar.

The operations in Bihar proceeded smoothly and without friction throughout the year, and the attitude of the people generally was as favourable as could have been expected. The large landowners have appointed an organised staff of agents to watch their interests, while the smaller landlords and the tenants patiently attend during the record-writing and the attestation proceedings. Much interest was displayed by the raiyats in obtaining parchas and in ascertaining that their rights were correctly recorded.

Muzaffarpur.

The total area to be dealt with in the district of Muzaffarpur is 3,000 square miles, including 500 square miles which were surveyed experimentally in 1885-86. The area

cadastrally surveyed during 1893-94 amounted to 809 square miles, which, with 283 square miles surveyed up to the end of 1892-93, brings the total up to 1,092 square miles. The settlement has been under Mr. P. C. Lyon. At the close of the year ending 31st March 1893, the records of 116 villages had been attested, but in 1893-94 the progress was more rapid, inasmuch as 836 villages were completed, bringing the total up to 952 out of 1,056 villages of which the records were ready for attestation. The records of 731 villages have been published in draft under section 105 (1) of the Tenancy Act, and fair rents of 879 tenants have been settled, the result being an increase of about 5 per cent. on the existing rental. The cost of the operations at the end of 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 1,98,609 for survey and Rs. 63,447 for settlement, the total being Rs. 2,62,056.

Champaran.

The area of the district of Champaran is estimated at 3,531 square miles comprised in 5,117 villages. During the year, 1,205 square miles were traversed, bringing the total traverse work to 2,305 square miles. Up to March 1893, 252 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed, and 634 square miles more were done during 1893-94. The total number of villages of which records were attested up to end of 1893-94 is 228, and draft publication was effected for 93 villages. During the year, fair rents were settled for 2,956 tenants, the result being an increase of 7 per cent. on the existing rental. The total cost up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,58,299, of which Rs. 1,95,457 were expended on survey and the remainder on settlement.

Saran.

In the district of Saran, work was begun in January 1893 under the supervision of Mr. E. G. Colvin, who holds charge both of Champaran and Saran. By the end of the year, 1,831 square miles had been traversed and 478 square miles cadastrally surveyed. Records had been written for 309 villages, of which 34 villages had been attested. The cost incurred on settlement work in this district has not been separated from that of Champaran.

Orissa.

According to the latest information the area under survey and settlement in Orissa is as follows:—

	Sq. miles.	Number of villages.
Cuttack	2,352	4,979
Puri	985	1,957
Balasore	1,715	3,676
Total ...	5,052	10,612

The area shown for Cuttack, however, includes 247 square miles of permanently-settled areas, and the net area under settlement of land revenue is 4,805 square miles.

The survey and record-writing have been finished in Puri and also in Cuttack with the exception of the unirrigated portion of killa Aul. In Balasore, 914 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed up to 31st March 1893, and 721 square miles more were surveyed during the year 1893-94; and the records of 2,702 out of 3,676 villages had been written by the 31st March 1894. The settlement of all these districts has been under Mr. W. Maude, since Mr. H. H. Reily's death in October 1892. Attestation work was finished in Puri. In Cuttack 2,442 villages were attested covering 1,005 square miles, and in Balasore 867 villages covering 332 square miles.

No fair rents have yet been settled, and records have nowhere been published. The assessment of revenue in Orissa and the settlement of fair rents upon which it is to be based involve difficult questions, and Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. R. Nathan, was directed to take up experimentally a group of villages in pargana Kotdesh in the district of Puri. Mr. Nathan prepared soil maps for 52 villages, drew up assessment sheets for 23 villages, and submitted an elaborate and careful report in July 1893. His proposals were discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the spot with the Settlement Officer and the Director of Land Records during His Honour's visit to Orissa in April 1894, and orders were passed on several important subsidiary questions. The system of assessment proposed by Mr. Nathan was, however, found to be too complicated, laborious, and expensive, and the Lieutenant-Governor made some suggestions for abbreviating it, which are under the consideration of the Board and the local officers.

The expenditure during the year on settlement was Rs. 1,83,087, and on survey Rs. 1,92,818, and the total expenditure from the beginning down to 31st March 1894 amounts to Rs. 5,32,627 on settlement and Rs. 8,64,971 on survey.

Chittagong.

The system of procedure in Chittagong followed the lines of the previous year, as it was considered too late to make any changes. Mr. C. G. H. Allen succeeded Mr. F. Slack as Settlement Officer on 30th July 1892. The total area of the district according to the most recent figures is 2,491·9 square miles, of which 1,866·74 square miles were surveyed, while 625·16 square miles, consisting of forest reserve, tea grants, hills and jungles, were excluded from the operations. The total number of villages in the district is returned as 1,080, of which 21 villages in the permanently-settled portion of Moiskhal did not come under settlement.

The area surveyed was 178·07 square miles, including the Chittagong Municipality, and this, added to the 1,688·67 square miles previously surveyed, completed the survey of so much of the district as came within the scope of the operations. Records were written for 128 villages, bringing the total up to 1,030 villages; and attestation was completed in 373 villages, which, added to 654 villages previously reported, leaves only 3 villages for which records had been written but not attested. The vexed question of the status of Noabad talukdars was finally determined by the decision of the Government of India that the talukdars hold the position of tenure-holders under the Bengal Tenancy Act. This and the passing of Act V (B.C.) of 1894 removed the obstacles to the settlement of fair rents and the publication of the records in Chittagong. Orders were passed on the assessment proposition statements of Old Thana Ramu which had been prepared so far back as July 1892, and the settlement of fair rents in that circle was completed in accordance with the principles indicated by Government. The rents of 12,435 tenants in this circle were raised from Rs. 97,926 to Rs. 1,35,961; and in the case of 154 long-term Noabad taluks the rents were raised from Rs. 24,222 to Rs. 47,718, but to ease off the harshness of the enhancement it has been spread over a period of 10 years. In the Jaldi circle the settlement of fair rents was practically completed, with the result that the total rental has been raised from Rs. 16,155 to Rs. 24,496, and in Belgaon, South Satkania and Fatikchari this part of the work was well advanced.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 1,56,757-13-7, bringing up the expenditure under this head from the beginning to Rs. 4,53,068-3-3. The

expenditure on survey being Rs. 4,73,250, the total expenditure down to the end of the year amounts to Rs. 9,26,318.

Western Duars.

The settlement of the Western Duars was practically completed by the Settlement Officer, Mr. D. Sunder, during the year. The most important items of the work that remained to be done after 31st March 1894 were the final correction and arrangement of the records and their deposit in the Deputy Commissioner's office, and the submission of the final report which has since been finished. The total area settled in the Western Duars, according to the latest figures, is 783·60 square miles, comprising 10,922 jotes, the total number of tenants (jotdars, chukanidars, and dar-chukanidars) being 40,928. Altogether 855 appeals were preferred to the Commissioner against the proceedings of the Settlement Officer, of which 850 were disposed of during the year. In only six cases was the Settlement Officer's decision modified or reversed; but numerous, though unimportant, corrections were made in the records of the Mynaguri tahsil in consequence of appeals. The present settlement has increased the total revenue from Rs. 2,33,999 to Rs. 3,70,316, the percentage of increase being 58·20, and of the enhanced revenue Rs. 3,61,437, or 97·6 per cent., were collected. The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 34,204, which, added to Rs. 1,20,117 previously spent under this head, brings the total up to Rs. 1,54,321, giving so far a rate of about 5 annas an acre. The total cost of survey amounts to Rs. 3,75,105, giving an average of 12 annas an acre.

Palamau Government estate.

The Government estate of Palamau consists of 383 villages, all but two of which were leased to thikadars at the settlement concluded in 1864. This settlement was for a term of 30 years, which expired on the 31st March 1894; but owing to the extensive survey and settlement operations in progress in other parts of Bengal, the term was extended so as to expire on the 31st March 1895. The total area of the estate is estimated to be 428 square miles, of which the cultivated area, comprising about 178 square miles, is to be cadastrally surveyed. Since the last settlement was made, a considerable quantity of land has come under cultivation, and the local officers expect an increase of 50 per cent. in the present revenue, even without enhancing the rates of rent. Operations were commenced early in the survey season 1893-94, and by the 31st March 1894 the areas traversed and cadastrally surveyed were respectively 188·43 and 62·75 square miles. The total cost incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 14,174. The work has hitherto been under Mr. Bright, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, but a Settlement Officer will be appointed for the cold weather of 1894-95.

Calcutta survey.

The work that remained to be done in connection with the survey of the city consisted chiefly of the settlement of disputes and the publication of the maps. The boundaries of 27 holdings were identified, and 351 disputes were settled. The survey of 17 blocks and of the Maidan and the Eden Gardens was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the sheets comprising these blocks were finally published. The work was completed by the end of August 1894.

Estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera.

According to recent figures the total area of these estates which lie in two districts, Tippera and Noakhali, is 553·77 square miles, the estimated number of tenants being 236,275, and of villages 1,428. The outturn of

cadastral survey for the year was 372·82 square miles, making the total 522·82 square miles up to the end of 1893-94. Records were written by the professional survey party for 884 villages. The settlement was in charge of Mr. Baroda Charan Mittra. Preliminary attestation was completed for 142 villages and final attestation for 20 villages, but the system of final attestation followed does not appear to have been satisfactory, and this work may have to be done over again. The rules for the record-writing on these estates have therefore been revised in general accordance with the principles adopted in Bihar, and it has been decided to place a covenanted civilian in charge of the operations. The expenditure up to the end of the year amounts to Rs. 1,34,710 on survey and Rs. 20,237 on settlement. The former, however, includes the expenditure on the survey of two small private estates, for which no separate account was kept.

Sonthal Parganas.

The settlement of private estates in the Sonthal Parganas was continued during the year. The operations, both survey and settlement, were under Mr. Craven, Deputy Collector. The area is estimated at 795·6 square miles comprised in 1,416 villages, with 64,177 tenants. The area cadastrally surveyed during the year was 442·7 square miles, making the total area surveyed from the beginning 731·6 square miles comprised in 1,244 villages. Records were prepared for 1,032 villages, of which those for 548 villages were attested and published. Existing rents were recorded for 30,177 tenants and fair rents settled for 29,119 tenants, and the rental was increased from Rs. 78,009 to Rs. 1,11,366, or by about 43 per cent. The cost of the operations during the year was Rs. 69,172, which, added to the expenditure previously incurred, brings the total to Rs. 1,02,890.

Tikari.

The most important addition of the year to survey and settlement work is the Tikari Ward's estate in the district of Gaya. According to the latest information, the total area to be dealt with is 681 square miles comprised in 901 scattered villages, some of which lie in the district of Patna. During the year an area of 411 square miles was cadastrally surveyed by a detachment of the survey party employed on the Bihar survey, and records were written for 188 villages, but no papers were made over to the Settlement Department. The record-writing was supervised by a Deputy Collector. The cost of traverse and cadastral survey amounted to Rs. 50,443, and the expenditure under the head of settlement (which is placed under the supervision of Mr. P. C. Lyon, Settlement Officer of Muzaffarpur) was Rs. 565.

General remarks on the progress of the settlement.

98. The procedure which the Lieutenant-Governor aims at introducing is that the area which is cadastrally surveyed and has its records written during one season (from November to October) should be carried through all the branches of settlement procedure during the next season. To accomplish this it is necessary that the attestation should be completed and most of the objections decided in the cold weather (one Revenue Officer being, on a rough average, able to deal with 100 square miles) and the draft of the record published; in the recess there remains to deal with the case-work, enhancement suits, objections and disputes (so far as they have not been already disposed of on the spot), and to copy and finally publish the record. It has not as yet been found possible to carry out this programme completely, so as to clear off in one season the whole of the area surveyed in the preceding season, but it is hoped that the aim will soon be realised. Meanwhile the following table shows the areas in which

attestation has been completed in each *season* (not financial year) up to that of 1893-94:—

	Area attested—			
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	1	2	3	4
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	66	376
Champaran ...	...	...	41	380
Saran ...	...	...	...	19
Cuttack ...	9	411	432	293
Balasore ...	...	...	137	338
Puri ...	122	811	50	2
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	284

Recovery of cost of Bihar survey.

99. When the survey of North Bihar and the preparation of a record of rights were sanctioned in 1891, it was arranged that the Government of India should pay one-eighth of the total expenditure as representing the cost of the traverse survey, and that the remainder of the cost, estimated at 7 annas per acre, should be divided between the zamindars and raiyats. Having regard to the difficulty of apportioning and recovering under section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act the cost of operations extending over so large an area, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Antony MacDonnell, while submitting to the Government of India the Bill, elsewhere mentioned, to provide for the maintenance of land records in Bengal, inserted in it a section authorising the recovery of such costs by a cess in one year or several years, the cess being levied in the same manner as that which it was proposed to levy for the maintenance of land records. Sir Charles Elliott approved the proposal to recover the costs of the survey by a temporary cess in preference to the method prescribed in section 114 of the Tenancy Act, and suggested that where the provisions of the Bill relating to the imposition of a cess for the maintenance of land records were not put in force, the cess for the recovery of the costs of the survey should be an addition of 25 per cent. to the Road and Public Works cess, no separate and special valuation being made for the purpose. Soon after the close of the year, instructions were issued to the Board of Revenue that, pending the orders of the Secretary of State on the proposed Bill, steps should be taken at once to carry out the procedure of section 114 of the Tenancy Act in North Bihar, and that the expenses should be recovered when the extracts from the records certifying to the extent

of each raiyat's interests were finally given out. The Board were informed that in a definite geographical area, such as a thana or pargana, in which settlement operations were drawing to a close, the cost of all the operations should be worked out and apportioned, and the shares debitable to each landlord or tenant should be recovered. By recent orders of the Secretary of State the share of the cost to be paid by Government has been increased to one-fourth, and the remainder will be distributed between the zamindars and raiyats in the proportion of seven-sixteenths to five-sixteenths. For the recovery of the amount so distributed the Bill now to be introduced for the registration of mutations, to which reference is made elsewhere, will provide a simpler method than that to be found in the Tenancy Act.

Preparation of new geographical maps.

100. During the year the work of preparing new geographical maps on the scale of one-inch to the mile on the basis of the cadastral maps was nearly finished in the case of the Western Duars, and was begun in the case of Orissa. Orders were also issued for the preparation of similar maps of Bihar at the cost of Government.

Appointment of kanungos.

101. The Lieutenant-Governor, without curtailing the liberty vested in Commissioners of selecting candidates for appointment as kanungos within their divisions, laid down some general instructions to be followed save in exceptional cases regarding these appointments. Candidates who are already in the service of the State are not to exceed 30 years of age, while in the case of others the age must not exceed 25 years. Candidates should have passed the First Arts examination, or have received such an education as the standard of that examination requires: they should have passed a public examination in surveying, or hold a certificate of qualification in this subject from the Professor of a College, an Executive Engineer, or a Survey Officer, and they should be of strong constitution and active habits.

Commissioners are also empowered to declare an accepted candidate to be on probation for a year, and to require him, as a condition of confirmation, to pass within that time an examination in practical surveying, and in the law and rules relating to the particular branch of work in which he may be required to be employed.

Status and remuneration of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

102. Settlement work having enormously increased since the creation of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in 1885, proposals were submitted to the Government of India, in January 1893, that the title of "Director of Land Records and Agriculture" should be changed to "Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture for Bengal," that the maximum salary of the office, including a staff allowance of Rs. 250, should be raised from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,500 a month, and that the Commissioner should have a Personal Assistant taken from the Provincial Executive Service. At the same time the Board of Revenue were instructed to relieve the Director of the charge of smaller settlements not involving complicated questions. The proposals submitted to the Government of India were laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and in June 1893 orders were received sanctioning the grant of a Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records. The proposed change of title did not meet with approval; but sanction was accorded to the Directorship being made a post in the cadre of Magistrate-Collectors, so that the incumbent for the

time being may obtain promotion as if he were in the regular line and draw the sanctioned staff allowance of Rs. 250 a month.

Resettlement of Darjeeling Terai.

103. The Darjeeling Terai, which was annexed from the Sikhim Raj in 1850, comprises certain jotes or holdings with an aggregate area of about 125,000 acres, the current settlement of which will expire on the 31st March 1895, and about 28,000 acres of land held on thirty years' leases, which will fall in just a year later. A preliminary enquiry having been made by Mr. L. F. Morshead, C.S., to ascertain how far the existing maps and records can be utilised for the purposes of the new settlement, resettlement operations have since been taken in hand for the entire area.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Results of the year.

104. The number of private estates under the management of the revenue authorities rose from 140 to 145, and of these 78 were wards' and 67 attached and encumbered estates. The total demand on account of revenue and cesses due to Government amounted to Rs. 51,13,516, of which not less than 99·8 per cent. was collected. The balances have been still further reduced to the sum of Rs. 14,499 only, the major portion being due from the Basudebpur and Sheohar estates, the latter of which was taken in charge and the former released from management during the year. The collections of rent and cesses due to the estates only reached 96·5 per cent. of the current demand, and were lower than in either of the two preceding years, but due allowance must be made for the partial failure of crops in many parts of the country owing to floods and unfavourable agricultural conditions. A very fair record has been furnished of work done in the matter of surveys and records of rights, especially in the Tikari estate, where the cadastral survey is in full progress. With the exception of four estates the subject of improvements was generally neglected, the case of Dhalbhum, where the year closed with a large cash balance, being particularly bad. The large Dighapatia estate, which is situated in portions of 15 districts, was released during the year, and the history of its ten years' administration by the State brings into relief the magnitude of the beneficent work that can be done under Act IX (B. C.) of 1879, and its amending Acts.

General and Audit Rates.

105. Paragraph 124 of the Summary prefixed to the Bengal Administration Report for 1892-93 shows the scale fixed for the levy of these rates for the year 1893-94 under the Government Management of Private Estates Act, X of 1892. The Board of Revenue reported that the receipts from these rates would fall short of the amounts required to meet the charges in 1894-95. The total sum to be recovered as the General rate was estimated at Rs. 1,50,000, and the receipts from it, calculated in accordance with the sanctioned scale, amounted to Rs. 1,40,742, or Rs. 9,258 less than the total amount required. In order to obtain this additional sum, the Board proposed to add a quarter per cent. to the demand on estates with total incomes not exceeding 5 lakhs. With regard to the Audit rate, it was stated by the Board that the deficit at the end of the year 1894-95 would be about Rs. 6,000, and they suggested that a revised scale of rate for that year is therefore necessary. Both these rates have accordingly been revised, and the following scale has been sanctioned for

the year commencing 1st April 1894, in supersession of that previously sanctioned:—

General rate—

$2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on estates with a gross income of 5 lakhs of rupees or less.
$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the Burdwan Estate.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the Tikari Estate.

Audit rate—

7 annas per cent. on estates with a gross income of 5 lakhs or less.
1 anna and-a-half per cent. for the Burdwan Estate.
4 annas and-a-half per cent. for the Tikari Estate.

No change has been made in the fees charged for legal advice.

CUSTOMS.

General.

106. Notwithstanding the receipt of over two lakhs in March from the duties imposed by the new tax, the net revenue of the year, which amounted to Rs. 2,86,57,758, showed a slight decline of Rs. 26,092, or ·09 per cent., as compared with that of 1892-93. Owing chiefly to larger clearances of kerosine oil, the import duty on general merchandise improved by nearly 5 lakhs, or 16 per cent. The loss of revenue occurred in the import duty on salt and the export duty on rice.

OPIUM.

Royal Opium Commission.

107. In November 1893 the Royal Opium Commission commenced their sittings in Calcutta and examined a number of representative witnesses, of whom a list had previously been drawn up by the Board of Revenue.

The Board had also prepared a statement on the production and manufacture of opium and the sale of provision opium. This was laid before the Commission by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Opium Agent, Benares, whose period of service was extended, at the request of the Commission, to the end of January 1894. The Commission concluded their sittings in Calcutta early in January. Thence they proceeded to Patna and examined more witnesses, after which they left Bengal for the North-Western Provinces.

Examination Rules for the Opium Service.

108. The rules for the admission of European and Eurasian candidates to the Opium Department came under revision during the year, and a proposal that the examination for admission into the Opium Department should be amalgamated with that for admission into the Police Department was approved, a change which necessitated the standard of the former being raised. Since the close of the year a notification has been issued giving effect to these alterations.

Patna Saw Mills.

109. On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue it was decided that the Saw Mills at the Patna Factory should be worked at full power throughout the year in order to provide the number of chests, estimated at 53,000, required for both the Bihar and Benares Agencies. It was further decided that mango-wood chests should be substituted to a larger extent than hitherto for sál-wood chests.

SALT.

Statistics of the year.

110. After a steady rise for four years the receipts during the year (Rs. 2,38,07,687) showed a decrease, amounting to Rs. 5,10,908, or 2·1 per cent., as compared with those of 1892-93. The decrease is attributed to smaller clearances from ship-board, due to an advance in the price of salt, and also to a falling off in the local manufacture. The stock of salt in the Government golas at the close of the year was larger than in the previous year. The total clearances of salt of all kinds fell from 1,01,38,924 maunds in 1892-93 to 99,91,661 maunds, and the amount consumed in the province was 95,25,304 maunds against 94,33,923 maunds in 1892-93.

The consumption of the saliferous tracts, excluding Orissa, was 10·52lb per head, while in Orissa and the rest of the province the average rates were 10·54 and 10·26 respectively. The imports of salt by land and river rose from 4,23,188 maunds in 1892-93 to 5,52,228 maunds, but the exports fell from 11,62,549 maunds to 10,45,767 maunds. Prices were generally higher than in the previous year.

Removal of non-duty paid salt.

111. In accordance with the wishes of merchants interested in the salt trade certain concessions were granted, which it is hoped will facilitate the removal of salt under bond from the Government warehouses or from on boardship to private inland warehouses established under the Sea Customs Act of 1878. With this object the rules on this subject have been remodelled and rendered more elastic and of wider application by allowing a larger percentage for wastage and by rendering more easy the weighment and transport of the salt.

EXCISE.

Levy of distillery fees.

112. It was noticed in last year's report that the Lieutenant-Governor had provisionally accepted the suggestion of the Board of Revenue that the amount required to cover the cost of establishment, rent, &c., should be levied by a license on stills instead of by a distillery fee per gallon of the liquor distilled. When the question was further discussed during the year under report, the Board abandoned their original proposal and recommended that the distillery fee should be abolished altogether, but that if that proposal were not approved, and some fee was to be retained, a uniform fee of 2½ annas should be levied on each gallon of London-proof spirit, instead of the current fee of one anna per gross gallon. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor was not fully convinced of the propriety of altogether abolishing the distillery fees, in the hope that the loss would ultimately be made good by the increased prices obtained for distillery shops at auction, and he could not agree to the immediate surrender of revenue exceeding half a lakh of rupees, which the acceptance of the scheme involved. The Board's alternative proposal was, however, approved, and a distillery fee of 2½ annas per gallon London-proof has been levied from the 1st November 1893 in these provinces, with the exception of the metropolitan districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Calcutta, Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna, and the districts of Bankura, Birbhum, Cuttack, Puri, and Hazaribagh, in which the old fee of one anna per gross gallon is still charged. It was considered that the duty on spirits is already sufficiently high in the metropolitan districts, so that any increased charge might have a bad effect, while in the other excepted districts an increase in the fee was out of

the question, because the price of distilling liquor is already beyond the means of the majority of the drinking population, and illicit distillation and smuggling are suspected.

Classification of districts for excise purposes and duties of Excise Deputy Collectors.

113. About the end of the year orders were issued dividing the districts of these provinces into two classes for excise purposes—(I) those that require a whole-time Excise Deputy Collector, and (II) those that require a half-time officer. The districts (now 18 in number) to which Special Excise Deputy Collectors are attached are considered to be first class districts; all the remaining districts come under class II. Specific rules were issued defining the duties of Excise Deputy Collectors, the most important of which were that a Special Excise Deputy Collector, who is also in charge of income-tax, should under no circumstances be employed on magisterial (judicial) duties, or be entrusted with the charge of a treasury; that he should be on tour for at least 150 days; that while at the head-quarters of his district he should visit the distillery or depôt not less than twice a week and inspect it carefully once a month; that an *ordinary* Deputy Collector employed on excise work in a second class district must not be placed in charge of a treasury, and may be given only such judicial work as will not interfere with his touring; and that he must spend not less than 90 days in the year on excise duty in the interior of his district.

Co-operation of Bengal with the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission.

114. In July 1893 a Commission was appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the production and consumption of hemp drugs in India. The Government of Bengal rendered to the Commission all the assistance in its power by procuring witnesses from all parts of the province to give evidence before them, and by carrying out in other ways the wishes of the Commission as communicated from time to time. Before any oral evidence was recorded, a series of questions framed by the Commission with the object of eliciting information on the subject-matter of their enquiry were widely distributed among Commissioners, Collectors, District Boards, and officers of the Police and Medical Departments, as well as to the Political States, private gentlemen and public associations. The Commission held sittings in Calcutta and in other selected centres in Bengal.

Increase in duty on ganja.

115. Dr. Prain, Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, who had been deputed to make a full scientific enquiry into the cultivation, preparation, and use of ganja, submitted during the year an interesting report, the orders of Government on which have been postponed till the results of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission are known. Meanwhile, as one result of the investigations made by Dr. Prain, the Lieutenant-Governor decided, with the consent of the Government of India, to raise the rates of duty levied in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the 1st January 1894 as follows:—

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
In Bengal and Bihar.				
Flat (large twig) from	... ...	6 0	to	6 0
„ (small „) „	... ...	6 0	„	7 4
Round from	... ...	7 4	„	7 8
Chur „	... ...	8 0	„	9 0
In Orissa.				
Chur from	... ...	6 8	„	7 8
Round „	... ...	6 0	„	6 4

Excise revenue.

116. The total excise revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,21,37,096, and the charges to Rs. 6,47,740. There has been an increase of revenue under every head except madak, chandu, and methylated spirits, the largest increase being obtained from the license fees of outstills and the duty on ganja. The revenue from country spirits rose from Rs. 50,30,143 to Rs. 52,52,898, ganja from Rs. 23,86,066 to Rs. 25,35,045, tari from Rs. 9,50,379 to Rs. 10,16,375, and opium from Rs. 20,85,635 to Rs. 21,34,867. The incidence of the excise revenue per head of the population amounted to two annas and eight pies.

STAMPS.

Statistics of the year

117. The gross revenue from stamps amounted approximately to Rs. 1,59,76,000, against Rs. 1,55,45,461 in the previous year, and the net revenue rose from Rs. 1,48,86,524 to Rs. 1,53,44,000. The increase occurred under both judicial and non-judicial stamps. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied was 4,375, against 3,902 in the preceding year, and the amount of duty and penalty realized amounted to Rs. 37,727, against Rs. 34,353 in 1892-93. The amount paid as rewards for the detection of evasions of the Stamp Law was Rs. 1,455, against Rs. 1,593 in the previous year.

INCOME-TAX.

Statistics.

118. The final demand of income-tax for 1893-94, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 46,06,032, against Rs. 44,50,299 for the previous year. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 43,48,453, against Rs. 42,25,366, the charges to Rs. 1,76,272, against Rs. 1,80,171, and the net revenue to Rs. 41,72,181, against Rs. 40,45,195. The number of objections filed was 12,269, of which 4,593 proved successful. The average incidence of the tax for Bengal was Re. 1 to every 18·4 persons, and in Calcutta Re. 1 to every 4 persons.

MEDICAL.

Purchase of the Cinchona Plantation at Nimbong.

119. During the year the Government purchased the plantation of the Bhutan Cinchona Association at Nimbong in Darjeeling, with the trees, buildings, machinery, &c., standing thereon, as well as a quantity of dried cinchona bark in store: the price agreed upon was Rs. 1,57,336, to be paid in three yearly instalments subject to certain adjustments. The purchase was carried out upon the recommendation of Dr. King, Superintendent of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, and is expected to prove advantageous to Government.

Control over lepers.

120. The question of giving effect to the conclusions arrived at by the Leprosy Commission was referred by the Government of India to the Government of Bengal for consideration. From the report of the Leprosy Commissioners and the other papers forwarded by the Government of India, it was taken as practically decided that, owing to the very small danger that exists of the communication of leprosy by contagion or infection, no general measure of compulsory segregation was necessary; but since the disease is loathsome, and its victims the

objects of popular pity and aversion, it seemed advisable that, in deference to the sentiments of the community, lepers should, as far as possible, be removed from the public gaze, especially those who lived by begging or by exposing their sores in the public streets; and moreover it was on other grounds desirable that all lepers should be prohibited from following trades and occupations which must necessarily bring them into direct communication with the food, drink, and clothing of their fellowmen. To effect the first object, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that places of shelter should be provided, to which they would be induced to withdraw, and that to compass the second, recourse should be had to the power which is vested in local bodies to make rules and bye-laws, or finally to legislation, if that power should prove insufficient. The general opinion of the officers consulted was in accord with the above views held by Government. The existing law having been found insufficient to deal with lepers on the above lines, legislation became necessary. For the present it has been considered sufficient to enforce the segregation of pauper lepers in those municipal towns only, within which suitably equipped leper asylums might be established; and to arrange that in any municipality bye-laws may be passed with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor preventing all lepers from engaging in certain trades. It is not proposed in any way to regulate their movements in rural areas. The draft Bill, which was the outcome of these deliberations, has been submitted for the approval of the Government of India since the close of the year under review.

The Albert Victor Asylum for lepers.

121. Effect was given to some of the recommendations of the Leper Asylum Committee, who presented their report in 1892-93. Their first recommendation that the asylum should be removed from its present site in Amherst Street, Calcutta, to a place within the Maniktala Municipality could not be accepted by Government, as insuperable difficulties were found to exist, caused by the absence of a proper system of drainage of the spot selected, and the existence of legal objections to the contribution of funds by the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, if the asylum were located outside their boundaries. Many representations were made against the retention of the asylum in its present situation, which were carefully considered; but in no instance was any other more suitable site indicated or found. The Lieutenant-Governor was therefore constrained to decide that the asylum must remain where it is. In these circumstances, the improvement of the existing institution was the only course left for adoption, and in furtherance of this object the Committee of the Prince Albert Victor Memorial Fund intimated their willingness to place at the disposal of Government the funds which they had collected on certain conditions, two of which were that the asylum should be named after His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor, and that the Memorial Committee should appoint a member to the Committee of Management of this asylum. To this stipulation the Government of Bengal assented, and with the sum thus provided, it was decided to acquire a plot of land adjoining the present asylum, upon which suitable buildings should be erected. The institution, when enlarged, would afford increased accommodation for about 200 patients.

The cost of the institution, which has averaged Rs. 9,929 a year for 87 patients, has hitherto been met by the interest on certain special trust funds (Rs. 820), by a Government contribution for medicines (Rs. 125), and by

a subsidy of Rs. 2,400 from the Calcutta Corporation, the deficiency being made up from the funds of the District Charitable Society. In accordance with the recommendation of the Leper Asylum Committee, and on the representation of the District Charitable Society, the Lieutenant-Governor agreed that the Society should be relieved of the charge of the enlarged asylum which should be placed under Government management. For this purpose a contribution of Rs. 8,000 per annum was sanctioned from the Provincial revenues, and a Committee of seven members was appointed, of whom four are *ex-officio* members, viz., the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals (President), the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Medical Department, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the remaining three are to be nominated respectively by the Committees of the Prince Albert Victor Memorial Fund and the District Charitable Society, and by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The executive charge of the institution will remain with the Commissioner of Police as heretofore. The transfer was formally effected under deeds by which the lands and buildings occupied by the asylum, the trust funds held by the District Charitable Society for its benefit, and the sums collected by the Prince Albert Victor Memorial Committee, were made over to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal.

Pasteur Institute.

122. Towards the end of the year 1893 the Government of India having forwarded copies of certain correspondence relating to the proposal to establish a Pastour Institute in the Panjab, the Government of Bengal expressed its sympathy with the project so far as it related to the foundation and maintenance of an anti-rabic institution, and promised on receipt of further details to aid the scheme by a monthly contribution of not less than Rs. 500.

Supply of medicines to dispensaries at wholesale prices.

123. The attention of Government was directed to the advisability of taking steps to reduce the expenditure incurred on medical stores by dispensaries other than those which are entitled to obtain their supply from the Government depôt. The attainment of the object, it was thought, would be best secured by obtaining annually from England at wholesale prices such drugs, instruments, and medical necessaries as could not be better obtained in India, the supply of tinctures being undertaken by a leading firm of druggists in Calcutta. After a prolonged correspondence it was decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co., of London, for the supply of drugs, &c., and that of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., of Calcutta, for the supply of tinctures, the latter Company being allowed the concession of obtaining duty free the amount of country spirit required for this purpose. The scheme was propounded to all local authorities concerned shortly after the close of the year.

Sale of quinine in pice-packets.

124. The system of selling quinine in pice-packets, through the agency of the post office, grew in popularity in Bengal, and was extended to other provinces also. The quantity of quinine issued in the Lower Provinces during the year to be made up into pice-packets was 1,490lb., and the receipts from this source credited during the same period amounted to Rs. 21,492. Quinine was supplied for this purpose to Assam and the Central Provinces, while negotiations were going on, when the year closed, for supplying Burma with the drug. The Government of Madras has adopted, for the distribution of the quinine obtained from its own gardens in the Nilgiris, the system in force in Bengal.

EMIGRATION.

Inland Emigration Act VII of 1893.

125. The amendment of the Inland Emigration law, which was noticed in the Report for 1892-93, formed the subject of further discussion during the year under review between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. In the end the Secretary of State desired that a special report on the working of the new Act, VII of 1893, up to the end of 1895 should be submitted to him with a view to considering the necessity of further reducing the term of labour contracts which had already been reduced from five to four years, or the possibility of abandoning all exceptional legislation as to labour in the tea districts.

Extension of Act I of 1882 and Act I (B.C.) of 1889 to the Sonthal Parganas.

126. The Inland Emigration Act I of 1882, and the Inland Emigrants Health Act I (B.C.) of 1889, have been extended to the Sonthal Parganas under section 3 of Regulation III of 1872 as amended by Regulation III of 1886 in order to empower the local officers to control the depôts and rest-houses, and so prevent the occurrence of abuses in one of the principal fields for the operations of recruiters.

Visit of a party of Sonthals to Assam.

127. A proposal was made that a party of representative Sonthals should visit Assam under the conduct of an officer of Government, in the hope that the reports which they would bring back to their own homes would remove the suspicion and distrust with which emigration is now regarded by the majority of their co-tribesmen and lead to the establishment of better relations with the planters. The project was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and an officer was deputed for the purpose, his salary and travelling allowance being paid by Government, while all other incidental expenses were provided from an unofficial source. The party have since returned, having thoroughly appreciated their visit to a new country.

Inspection of cooly depôts and rest-houses.

128. Under the rules framed under Act I of 1882 and Act I (B.C.) of 1889, all the depôts and rest-houses provided for emigrants proceeding to the labour districts of Assam are periodically inspected by Government officers in order to ensure the provision at all times of good and sufficient accommodation, good drinking water and food, and proper hospital and conservancy arrangements. Much benefit has resulted from these inspections. The sanitary condition and general arrangements of the depôts and rest-houses (there were 170 of the former and 63 of the latter during 1893) have much improved, and the mortality from cholera amongst emigrants *en route* has in consequence greatly diminished. The inspections, combined with the vigilance of District Officers, have also been effective in reducing and bringing to light those malpractices in recruitment which work to the prejudice of the emigrating classes. As stated in the Report for 1892-93, a revised set of rules and instructions has been drafted with the special object of facilitating the prevention of abuses in recruitment, and is under the consideration of Government.

Proposed inspection of tea gardens in Jalpaiguri.

129. The question of inspecting the tea gardens in the Western Duars of the Jalpaiguri district, where the Inland Emigration Acts are not in operation, arose in connection with a case in which a planter of that district was convicted under sections 341 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code for wrongfully

restraining and confining certain imported labourers on his garden. The case being a solitary one, and in no sense typical of the usage accorded to labourers by other planters in the locality, it was thought that it afforded no ground for the establishment of a special inspecting agency, and that the object in view would probably be attained by the deputation of an English Magistrate to encamp in the tract during the cold season, with instructions to make his influence felt by planters and coolies alike. A report to this effect was made to the Government of India with reference to a question which had been asked in the House of Commons on the subject.

Deputation of Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins.

130. In connection with his deputation to the West Indian Colonies, Surgeon-Major Comins submitted reports of his visits to the British West Indian Colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, and St. Lucia, in which he made several important suggestions for ensuring the proper protection, comfort, and welfare of Indian immigrants in those colonies. The suggestions were carefully considered by the Government of India and commended to the consideration of the Colonial authorities.

Return passages of Indian immigrants in British Guiana and Trinidad.

131. The system hitherto in force in the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad of granting free return passages to all Indian immigrants after a residence of ten years, five being under indenture, was modified during the year. The revised conditions are—(1) that immigrants who return to India and re-engage to proceed to these colonies will have no right to a free return passage; (2) that new immigrants (*i.e.*, those who have not previously proceeded to the colonies and returned to India) will, if not destitute or disabled, be entitled after ten years' indentured service in these colonies to a return passage on payment of one-fourth of the passage-money in the case of men, and one-sixth in the case of women; and (3) that dependents and destitute or disabled immigrants will be entitled to a free return passage as heretofore.

Fiji Ordinance No. VI of 1892.

132. In order to guard against Indian immigrants in Fiji proceeding to semi-civilised parts of the Pacific and becoming vagrants, a proposal was made during the year, and supported by the Bengal Government, for the amendment of the Fiji Ordinance No. VI of 1892, so as to prohibit emigration from the colony, without the consent of the Governor, to places to be specified in a schedule to the Ordinance.

Emigration to Burma.

133. As a means of relieving congested tracts in Orissa, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur, it was arranged with the British India Steam Navigation Company in 1890 that, in consideration of a subsidy by Government of Rs. 2-8 per head, emigrants certified as State emigrants should be conveyed to Rangoon on payment of a reduced fare of Rs. 5 each instead of the usual fare of Rs. 10. The agreement was inserted in clause 16 of the Postal Contract of 1885, which expired in March 1893. No similar provision was included in the new contract, and the question arose whether the arrangement should be continued independently, the Government of India having intimated that no part of the expenses involved would be defrayed from Imperial funds. Although the number of emigrants who had availed themselves of the reduced fare was small, there was some indication that emigration to Burma was growing in popularity, and it was considered desirable that the movement should receive no check. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly sanctioned an annual

expenditure up to the limit of Rs. 1,000, which at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per emigrant will admit of 400 emigrants being conveyed every year to Burma on payment of the reduced fare agreed to by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Statistics of the year.

134. Although there were eight Colonial Emigration Agencies at work during 1893, against five in 1892, the demand for adult Indian labourers fell from 10,558 to 10,510. Demerara indented for 5,450, Trinidad for 1,800, St. Lucia for 150, Jamaica for 472, Mauritius for 465, Natal for 361, Fiji for 700, and Surinam for 1,112. In respect of Trinidad, St Lucia, Natal, and Fiji the supply was equal to or greater than the demand, while the deficiencies in the cases of British and Dutch Guiana were more than made good early in the present year. The deficiency in the case of Jamaica was trifling, but in that of Mauritius was relatively larger. Of the 10,510 adult coolies indented for, 10,068 were supplied during the year

The total number of emigrants registered in 1893 for employment on tea gardens in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet was 18,750, against 18,120 in 1892. Of these, 4,484 were contractors' coolies and 14,266 sardari coolies. The total number embarked, including those registered in the previous year, was 19,276 as compared with 18,285 in 1892, while the number disembarked at the final landing stations was 19,268, against 18,181 in 1892. There were 31,130 free emigrants. The total number of emigrants of all classes disembarked at the final landing stations was 49,801, against 52,224 in the previous year. Of these, Assam received 33,333, Sylhet 8,784, and Cachar 7,684.

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of the year.

135. The number of pupils in public institutions has risen from 1,400,067 to 1,413,737, and in private institutions from 134,989 to 135,530, thus showing a total gain of 14,211. The institutions have also increased by 613, *i.e.*, public, from 53,131 to 53,615, and private, from 13,473 to 13,602. The improvement is common to nearly all classes of institutions. Of the public institutions which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 41,697 to 41,981, and the number of unaided schools from 11,434 to 11,634. The total number of pupils under University and Secondary Education has risen from 207,192 to 208,453. The attendance in primary schools increased from 1,123,225 to 1,130,551, the development being apparent in both upper and lower primaries, but more especially in the latter. The number of female schools rose from 2,856 in 1892-93 to 3,042 in 1893-94, with 60,249 and 65,011 pupils respectively. The total number of Muhammadan pupils has this year further decreased by 1,355, and their ratio to the total number of youths under instruction by 0·3, the total number being 446,130 as against 447,485 in the preceding year. In the public institutions there was a decline of 490 pupils, and in private institutions of 865 pupils.

The number of upper and lower primary schools has increased by 258 and their pupils by 7,298. Upper primaries and their pupils show a continuous increase: the lower primaries on the other hand fluctuate curiously in numbers; but comparing a series of years, the numbers of their pupils show a sustained increase. The variation in the numbers is attributed as usual to local causes,

such as a rise in the price of food, the general unhealthiness of the year, floods, scarcity, and outbreaks of cholera.

Steps have been successfully taken by District Boards and others to create and spread a taste for physical training. All over Bengal cricket and football are becoming more and more popular, and at various stations in and out matches have promoted friendly intercourse between the residents and schoolboys. In primary schools, in which the pupils mostly belong to the agricultural classes, extra physical exercise is hardly needed, as they have enough of it generally in the work they have to do in assisting their fathers at home; and if more is required, they have plenty of it in playing the country games.

The total number of scholars in all classes of schools for the education of Europeans increased from 7,444 to 7,777, each class of school contributing to this result, and the number of schools rose from 67 to 72.

The total net expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, after deducting the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 95,75,457, as compared with Rs. 96,45,408 in the preceding year, or a decrease of Rs. 69,951. Of this sum, Rs. 23,33,178 were contributed from Provincial revenues, Rs. 10,38,560 from district funds, Rs. 97,926 from municipal funds, and the balance (Rs. 61,05,793) from fees, endowments, and subscriptions.

Rules for the appointment of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

136. Rules have been framed for determining the qualifications which candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Schools should satisfy. No candidate will be appointed unless he has passed the B.A. examination, or unless he has passed the F.A. examination and served successfully as a teacher for three years, an exception being made in the case of natives of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, to whom appointments may be given in their respective Divisions, provided they have passed the Entrance examination and served successfully as teachers for six years. Candidates must produce certificates of good character and sound health, duly authenticated, and their age must not exceed 30 years.

Proposals to secure the moral welfare of students in Bengal.

137. Students in Bengal who do not live with their parents or constituted guardians are exposed out of class hours to many dangerous influences, and are apt to contract habits alike injurious to their morals, their health, and their studies. Proposals put forward with the object of meeting this evil were given a definite shape and thrown into the form of rules for the regulation of boarding-houses and messes connected with colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University. The draft rules were subsequently referred to the Director of Public Instruction, and considered at a meeting of officers of the Education Department, who were also members of the Senate of the University. The sense of the meeting was that, while it was desirable for the University to make and enforce rules to regulate the lives of students in the colleges affiliated to the University, yet it was impossible for that body, as at present constituted, to frame for the purpose any rules which would prove effective. The question remains under consideration, but it is thought that the only possible step is for Government to set an example as regards its own institutions, in the hope that other colleges and schools will follow in its train. It may be possible (to give an example) for the authorities of the Presidency College to license certain respectable houses as lodging-houses, and to refuse to admit to the College any boys who do not live there or with parents or

guardians, but even about this plan there are great difficulties, and the only sure remedy seems to be a large extension of boarding-house accommodation.

Primary education in Municipalities.

138. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is the duty of municipalities to provide from their own funds for the primary education of at least half the boys of school-going age within their areas. As a working rule, it was laid down that municipalities should apply to the support of primary education at least 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income, that being the proportion which it was calculated would be required on the average to give effect to the wishes of Government. The amount contributed in 1893 to 1894, though short of the standard indicated, was larger than in the previous year, and the Director of Public Instruction was able to report a reduction of about Rs. 31,370 in the provision made in the budget estimates of 1893-94 for grants from Provincial revenues to primary schools in municipalities and cantonments, and in districts not transferred to District Boards. The sum thus saved through the increased contributions of municipalities will be devoted to the extension of primary education in localities where such education is most needed. As regards 1894-95, a warning has been given that if municipalities do not contribute the full amount expected from them, Government will not make good the deficiency, and more precise instructions have been issued as to the definition of ordinary income.

Primary education under District Boards.

139. As regards District Boards, the principle established was that until full provision had been made for primary education in a district, no part of the district fund should be diverted to the support of education of a higher kind, since this was beyond the needs of the majority of tax-payers, and might well be paid for by those who desired it. It was laid down in 1892 that as a rule District Boards should spend at least ten per cent. of their ordinary income on education generally, and devote not less than half of their educational expenditure to primary education. Since the close of the year a comparison has been instituted between the statistics of actual expenditure of each District Board on primary education and on education generally during 1888-89, the first year in which allotments were made to District Boards, and during the year 1892-93, and further orders have issued on the conclusions drawn from this comparison.

Female education in Calcutta.

140. The grants-in-aid to the schools for girls in and about Calcutta, which had been fixed many years ago, were reconsidered during the year with a view to their redistribution in some closer relation to results than that in which they then stood. The question was referred to a Committee representative of the interests concerned, and ultimately a system was adopted under which the sum available for such grants, amounting to Rs. 40,044, will be distributed partly in the form of fixed grants for a short term of years and partly in rewards payable on the results of examinations upon which will be based the rewards for the succeeding financial year. Rules were drawn up laying down (1) the maximum grant to be given to schools teaching efficiently standards lower than standard IV irrespective of the number of pupils; (2) the annual grant to be given to schools teaching above that standard, with reference partly to the number on the rolls and partly to results; (3) the special grants to be given to boarding schools; (4) the grants to be given to zanana missions, which will be regulated in some proportion to results, on the ground that such aid should only be accorded so

far as zanana education is secular in character; and (5) the principles on which scholarships or prizes should be allotted.

The position and duties of the Inspectress of girls' schools were at the same time more precisely determined.

The Krishnagar College.

141. Some years ago, in pursuance of the policy indicated by the Education Commission, Government expressed a desire to transfer the Krishnagar College to local management, if a body of native gentlemen could give an adequate guarantee for permanent and efficient management. The idea was revived in 1891; and a Committee was formed consisting of official and non-official gentlemen, European and native, of the Nadia district, to raise subscriptions. The Government proposal was that the management should be transferred to some local body if a sum not less than Rs. 1,00,000, or a guaranteed income not below Rs. 4,000, could be provided locally in addition to the endowment of Rs. 40,000, producing Rs. 1,600 a year, which had been accepted by Government during the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Richard Temple for the maintenance of the B.A. classes. Notwithstanding all their efforts and best intentions, the Committee could not undertake to provide more than Rs. 2,200 in annual subscriptions, and a sum of Rs. 7,000 in donations, representing a total income of Rs. 2,480 a year. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his appreciation of the liberality of the gentlemen who had come forward with offers of subscriptions and donations, and in the circumstances gave his consent to the continued retention of the College as a Government institution, provided that the promised donations, amounting to Rs. 7,000, were added to the invested College Fund of Rs. 40,000, and the annual subscriptions above mentioned were secured and properly guaranteed. Government will thus be enabled to diminish its annual contribution to the College by an amount equivalent to the income so obtained, and the public revenues will to this extent be relieved. Government subsequently confirmed the assurance that there was no present intention of altering the status of the College on the condition of the payment and permanent guarantee of the donations and subscriptions promised.

Muzaffarpur Zila School.

142. In accordance with the general principle adopted by Government that it should withdraw from the support of high English education where private enterprise is capable of occupying the field, and in view of the existence of other high English schools at Muzaffarpur, orders were passed in the year 1891-92 for the gradual closing of the Government Zila School in that town, and the two lower classes were thereupon abolished. These orders gave rise to much dissatisfaction amongst the inhabitants of the locality, and on further enquiry it appeared doubtful if the existing private schools were sufficiently stable to supply adequately the place of the Zila School. It was considered that the closing of the school might prove detrimental to the cause of higher English education amongst the Biharis, and so tend to reduce still further the number of Biharis in the public service. Revised orders were therefore issued re-establishing the school on its original basis.

Hindu School, Calcutta.

143. It was found in 1890 that the receipts of the Hindu School did not cover its expenses, and it was doubted whether Government was justified in maintaining the school at the public cost in Calcutta, where education is so largely provided for by private effort. Still, having regard to a representation preferred by many enlightened and influential residents of Calcutta, and to the fact that the

finances of the school had improved, no change was introduced. In 1893 the school again failed to meet its expenses, and the question was revived. The Lieutenant-Governor considered the curtailment of expenses preferable to abolition, and accepted the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction that the Hindu and Hare Schools should be brought under the supervision of one head-master, and that the places of certain other officers should not, on their retirement, be filled up. The saving so effected will eventually amount to Rs. 9,600 per annum, and it is hoped that it will be found possible in future to make the two schools self-supporting.

Delivery of lectures on special engineering subjects at the Sibpur College.

144. A suggestion that a qualified lecturer should be appointed annually to deliver lectures on some special engineering subject to the students of the Sibpur College was approved by this Government and received the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It was decided that the number of lectures each year should be not less than four and not more than six, and that the lecturer should receive Rs. 1,000 for the first four lectures and Rs. 100 each for the last two, making in all Rs. 1,200 if six lectures were delivered. For this sum the lecturer will also be required to give Government the copyright of his lectures and to see his book through the press, providing at his own expense tracings of drawings suitable for reproduction. Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, has consented to deliver the first series of lectures on "Navigable Canals," and in order that he may have sufficient time for preparation, he proposes that his first lecture should be given in February 1895. The lectures will, after delivery, be published as a book similar in form to those issued by the School of Military Engineering at Chatham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Construction of additional accommodation for the Indian Museum.

145. Clauses 2 and 3 of the conditions under which the Economic and Art Sections of the Indian Museum were made over to the Trustees for management required that the Bengal Government should construct the accommodation necessary for the Bengal Economic Section and Geological Survey Offices, and that accommodation equivalent to that occupied in 1884 by the Consulting Collections of the Museum in the old Printing Press should be provided for the Trustees on ground contiguous to the Museum premises. Long since a part of this obligation was fulfilled by the construction of a building for the Economic and Art Sections, but no arrangement was then made regarding the provision of the remainder of the accommodation specified. After a long correspondence with the Trustees as to the exact interpretation to be put on the unfulfilled conditions, the Lieutenant-Governor offered, as a final and liberal settlement of all claims against the Bengal Government, to provide a building containing accommodation amounting to 35,000 square feet, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,50,000, and also to provide (*a*) fittings to the new building, to cost Rs. 18,000; (*b*) new servants' quarters, to cost Rs. 16,500; and (*c*) a carriage road, to cost Rs. 3,500. The Trustees have signified their acceptance of this offer.

Inspections of mines.

146. It was stated in the Report issued last year that the Secretary of State had decided that the proposed legislation for the regulation of mining operations in India should be deferred until a qualified officer sent out from England had visited and reported on the principal mines in the country. The officer selected for

this purpose was Mr. James Grundy, who, on his arrival in India, was appointed Inspector of Mines.

Ethnographic Glossary.

147. The orders of the Government of India of April 1893 regarding the extension to other parts of India of Mr. Risley's ethnographic enquiries in Lower Bengal were quoted in paragraph 170 of the summary of the report for 1892-93, and it was mentioned that a proposal for the publication of a revised edition of the Ethnographic Glossary, expanded so as to include the whole of India, had not received the approval of the Supreme Government. Upon receipt of this decision this Government agreed to a proposal submitted by Mr. Risley that his Ethnographic Glossary, which had been circulated in 1891 for preliminary criticism by officials and interested persons, should be reprinted and published. It was decided that in reprinting the Glossary the statistical information collected in the last census should be added to it, and as much matter as Mr. Risley could find time to put into literary shape. He was authorised to publish an edition of a thousand copies at the cost of five thousand rupees, and to arrange for its sale through booksellers in Calcutta, London, Dublin, and Paris.

Court language in Bihar.

148. Last year it was stated that experience had shown that the Nagri character is more easily written and more legible, when written, than Kaithi, and, in agreement with the views expressed by the British Indian Association, Sir Charles Elliott decided that the Nagri character should be used in the courts in Bihar. It subsequently came to the knowledge of the Lieutenant-Governor that the difficulty of writing the Kaithi character in a legible hand, and the extent to which the Nagri character was known in Bihar, had been somewhat exaggerated in the representations which had been made to His Honour. It was also pointed out by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court that the law empowers the Local Government to declare what shall be deemed to be the language of the courts, but provides no authority for the issue of orders regarding the character in which such language shall be written. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly cancelled the orders, prescribing the use of the Nagri character, and revived the orders formerly in force, under which the Kaithi character was introduced into the courts and offices of the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. But the headings of all registers, other than those prescribed by the High Court, kept up in the courts and offices, not in Bihar only, but throughout the province, are in future to be printed in English only. Figures are invariably to be written in English (*i.e.*, Arabic) numerals. All clerks in charge of registers have been warned that they must learn the English character, and that if they are not sufficiently well acquainted with the English language by a certain date to admit of their keeping the registers in the English character, their prospects of promotion will be endangered.

Language of headings of office registers.

The Volunteer movement.

149. The recommendations of the Volunteer Committee of 1892, to which reference was made in the Report for the year 1892-93, were further considered. The Government of India were unable to comply with the suggestion that long-service medals should be granted to volunteers, and the Secretary of State declined to assent to the recognition of the rank of volunteer officers in India on occasions other than those in which they are actually serving on military duty with

officers of the regular forces, the decision being based on the practice which obtains in the United Kingdom under the Queen's regulations.

The Government of India sanctioned the grant of Rs. 30,000 during 1893-94 to volunteer corps for the provision of armouries, magazines, head-quarters, &c. This sum was distributed amongst the several volunteer corps in India, and the portion allotted to Bengal amounted to Rs. 7,215.

The Factories Act.

150. In 1892 the Government of India directed the submission of an annual Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as subsequently amended. The first Report drawn up under these orders was submitted in July 1893, and dealt with the working of the Act during the year 1892. In that year 150 factories came under the operation of the Act. The total daily number of the operatives employed was 120,007, of whom 94,985 were men, 15,774 women, 8,381 boys, and 867 girls. In 1893 there were 158 factories under the Act, and the number of operatives was 139,973, comprising 112,469 men, 17,607 women, 9,196 boys, and 701 girls. In both years the condition of the factories and their management were satisfactory, the general health of the operatives was good, and factory work appeared to be popular among the labouring classes.

With reference to section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, a question was raised regarding the mode of calculating the duration of the actual employment of children in some of the large jute mills, who are obliged to remain idle for 12 or 14 minutes in each hour while the bobbins are filling. The Government of India decided in February 1893 that if the children were not wanted, and could leave the room and do what they like for any definite substantial intervals, there was no objection to such intervals being added together and excluded from the period of actual employment.

In October 1893 the forms prescribed under the Act were amended in some particulars. The register of children admitted to employment in factories was altered so as to make it a monthly record of the number of children employed, and provision was made in the form of register of hours of employment to show the intervals of rest allowed to the operatives. Corresponding amendments were made in the Rules under the Act.

Stationery.

151. There was an advance in the value of stationery received in the Stationery Office and a decrease in the value of stores issued: the stock in hand at the close of the year therefore increased. The quantity of stores imported from home, as well as the English articles purchased locally, also show a decrease. Excluding issues to other provinces, there was a satisfactory reduction in Bengal of Rs. 1,55,684 in the expenditure on stationery as compared with the previous year, which was due to smaller demand from the printing presses and the substitution to a large extent of country-made for imported articles.

Check over the consumption of forms.

152. During the year stringent orders were issued with the object of securing a check over the consumption of printed forms. Hitherto Heads of Departments have had almost unlimited powers to introduce a new form or alter an old one at any time, and it was found that the exercise of these powers added largely to the expenditure under Stationery and Printing. It has therefore been ruled that no form shall be revised nor any new form introduced, except at or before the time of the annual indent, save with the special sanction of Government, which should be obtained in each case of emergency. The attention of Government having also been drawn to the fact that the

average cost of forms in each indenting office has become nearly double that of stationery, orders have been issued impressing on all officers the necessity of strict economy in the expenditure of forms. As an additional safeguard against waste, a register has been prescribed in which an account of the stocks and issues of every kind of form in use is to be kept in all offices, one clerk in each office being held personally responsible for keeping up the register.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1893-94.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

CONTENTS.

I.—POLITICAL.

PAGE.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION—
Changes in the Non-Regulation Commission 1
Extension of the powers of the District Officer of Angul 1
Proposal to form a new subdivision in the Jalpaiguri district 2
Appointment of an Additional Judge in Mymensingh temporarily and as a permanent arrangement in the Eastern districts 2
Status of Tahsildars and Managers of Government estates 2
Status and remuneration of Director of Land Records 3

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES, AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS—
Tributary States of Orissa—
Administrative changes 4
Tours of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents 4
Public health and general condition of the people 4
Education 4
Excise 5
Forests 5
Administration of justice 5
States under Government management . 5
Angul and the Khondmals 5
Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur—
Tours, &c. 6
General condition of the people . . 6
Medical and Vaccination 6
Education 7
Roads and communications 7
Excise 7
Police and administration of justice . . 7
General comparison between the Chota Nagpur and the Orissa States . . 8
Kuch Bihar 8
Hill Tippera 9
South Lushai Hills 9
Sikkim and Bhutan 10

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS—
General results 12
Training of local surveyors 13
North Bihar 13
Muzaffarpur 13
Champaran 14
Saran 14
Orissa 14
Chittagong 15
Assessment 16
Western Duars, Jalpaiguri 16
Palamau Government estate 16
Pataspur estates in Midnapore . . . 16
The Jaipur Government estates in Bogra . 16
Private estates 17

GOVERNMENT ESTATES—
Particulars of estates held direct . . 19
Grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement—
Agricultural Public Works grant . . 21
Cultivation of new staples 21
Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c. 22
Education 22
Roads and communications 22
Condition of raiyats 22

WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES—
Revenue and rents due to Government and superior landlords 23
Rent and cesses due to the estates . . 23
Debts due by estates 24
Management charges 24
Survey and settlement 24
Certificates 25
Estates taken in charge or released . . 25

III.—PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION—
Act I (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to amend Act I of 1893 27
Act II (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 27
Act III (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to give effect to an agreement made between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited . . 27
Act IV (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 . . 27
Act V (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to remove doubts which have arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled areas, and to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 . . 28
Act VI (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to amend Act IV (B.C.) of 1894 28

POLICE—
Constitution of the force 29
Changes in the number of investigating centres and in the recruitment of the investigating staff 29
Expenditure by the Department . . 29
Working of the Town Police . . . 30
Street lighting 30
Rural Police 30
Additional Police 31
Military Police 31
Casualties 31
Torture and extortion by the Police . 31
Punishments 32
Inspections 32
Crime 33
Reported crime of the Province . . 33
False cases 33

PAGE.

Absention from enquiry by the Police under section 167, C.P.C. . . . 33
Results of Sessions cases 34
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity 34
Class II.—Serious offences against the person 35
Class III.—Serious offences against property 35
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person 36
Class V.—Minor offences against property 36
Class VI.—All other cases 36
Non-cognizable crime 37
Remands 37
Anthropometry 38
Calcutta and the Suburbs 38
False cases 39
Property stolen and recovered . . . 39
Cognizable offences in the Town . . 39
Non-cognizable offences—Town . . . 40
Cognizable offences—Suburbs . . . 40
Non-cognizable offences—Suburbs . 40
Suicides and accidental deaths . . . 41
European Vagrancy Act 41
Fire-brigade Act 41
Constitution of the Police force . . 41
Rewards 41
Anthropometry 41
Destruction by and of obnoxious wild animals and venomous snakes . . 41

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—

High Court—General and Original Jurisdiction 44
High Court—Appellate Revisional Jurisdiction 44
Courts subordinate to High Court . . 44
Courts of Sessions—Original Jurisdiction . 45
Jury trials 45
Courts of Sessions—Appellate Jurisdiction 45
Courts of Magistrates 45
Courts of Presidency Magistrates . . 46
Results of the trial of European British subjects 46
Witnesses 46
Whipping 46
Criminal Justice, Santhal Parganas . 46

PRISONS—

Prison population 48
Releases 48
Classification of convicts 48
Re-convictions 49
Sentences of convicts 49
Under-trial prisoners 49
Civil prisoners 49
State prisoners 49
Jail buildings 50
Guards 50
Escapes 50
Prison discipline 50
Convict officers and mark remissions . 50
Expenditure 50
Employment of prisoners, and manufactures 52
Subsidiary jails 52
Accommodation in jails 52
Water-supply 53
Vital statistics 53
Alipore Reformatory School . . . 55
Hazaribagh Reformatory School . . 56

CIVIL JUSTICE—

High Court—Original Jurisdiction . . 57
Suits decided 57
Appeals from the original decrees . . 57
Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. Original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending 57
Classification of suits 57
Classification of title and other suits . 58
Average value of suits 58
Decrees how executed 58
Calcutta Small Cause Court . . . 58
Provincial Small Cause Courts . . 59
High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction . . 59
Appeals to High Court from subordinate Courts 59

PAGE.

Appeals decided 59
Result of appeals 59
Appeals instituted and decided in the Lower Appellate Courts 60
Pending files 60
Cases instituted—
(a) Money suits 61
(b) Rent suits 61
(c) Title suits 61
Execution cases 61
Civil litigation of Government . . . 61

REGISTRATION—

General statement 63
Sale of tenures and raiyati holdings . 64
Impounding of documents and prosecutions 64
Inspections 64
Sir William Herschel's system of identification 64
Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act 65
The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882 . 66

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT—

Calcutta Municipality—
Meetings and attendance of Commissioners 66
Proceedings of meetings 66
Loans 68
Income and expenditure 67
Assessment and collection of the consolidated rate 67
License and Registration Department . 68
Sale of surplus lands 69
Litigation 69
Education 69
Basti improvement 69
Engineer's Department 69
Water-supply 69
Drainage 70
Health Department 70
Vital statistics 70
Fever 71
Cholera 71
Municipalities in the interior of Bengal—
Amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884 71
The number of municipalities, population, and rate-payers 71
The elective system and the results of elections held during the year . . 71
Constitution of Committees 72
Attendance at meetings 72
Ward Committees 73
Assessments and taxation 73
Demands, collections, remissions, and outstandings on account of taxes . . . 74
Fresh imposts levied during the year. . 76
Income and expenditure 76
Income 76
Rate on the value of holdings . . . 76
Tax on animals and vehicles . . . 77
Tax on professions and trades . . . 77
Tolls and Ferries 77
Water-rate 77
Lighting-rate 77
Conservancy including scavenging and latrine rates 77
Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property . . . 77
Grants from Provincial and Local Funds . 78
Gifts by private individuals . . . 78
Expenditure 79
Office and Collection establishment . . 80
The prevention of fire 80
Lighting 80
Water-supply 80
Drainage 82
Conservancy (including road watering) and latrines 82
Hospitals and Dispensaries . . . 83
Vaccination 83
Public works 83
Public instruction 84
Loans 84
Embezzlements 84
Working of the Porters and Dandiwallahs' Act in Darjeeling 85

PAGE.

Working of District Boards—
District Boards 85
Constitution of Local Boards . . 86
Elections 86
Occupations of members of District and Local Boards 86
Powers of Local Boards 86
Union Committees 87
Credit balance 88
Income—
Land revenue 88
Provincial rates (Rs. 35,97,417) . 88
Pounds (Rs. 4,60,009) 88
Education 89
Medical 89
Scientific and other Minor Departments. 89
Miscellaneous 89
Civil Works *including ferries* . . 89
Contributions 90
Deposits and advances 90
Expenditure—
Administration 90
Pension and Provident Fund Rules . 90
Pounds 90
Education 91
Special schools 92
Female medical education . . 92
Medical 92
Sanitation 93
Miscellaneous 93
Famine relief 93
Civil works 94
Village roads 95
Water communications . . . 95
Steam communications . . . 95
Miscellaneous public improvements . 95
Railway feeder roads . . . 96
Tramways 96
Drainage 96

MARINE—
The Port of Calcutta—
Shipping 97

PAGE.

State of the channels 98
Government vessels 98
Examinations 98
Pilot Service 98
Calcutta Shipping Office—
Financial 99
Deposits 99
Seamen shipped and discharged . 99
Deserters 100
Remittances by seamen . . . 100
Distressed seamen 100
Imposition on seamen 100
Health of the Port—
Inspections 100
Ventilation of crew spaces, &c. . . 100
Sickness and mortality among European seamen 100
Sickness and mortality among the Native floating population . . . 101
Food 101
Water-supply 101
Inspection of *lime-juice* or *anticorbutics* . 101
Calcutta Port Trust 101
Howrah Bridge 103
The Port of Chittagong—
Financial 104
Shipping 104
Foreign trade 104
Coasting trade 104
Light-houses 104
Port appliances 104
Steam-tug *Gekko* 104
Health of the shipping . . . 104
Pilotage 105
Shipping Office 105
Visits to ships 105
Desertions 105
Convictions 105
The Orissa Ports—
Shipping 105
Financial 106
Seamen 106
Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act 106

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

METEOROLOGY—
Observatories 107
Inspection of observatories . . . 107
Rainfall stations 107
Storm-signal service 107
Departmental reports 108
Meteorological summary for 1893 . . 108
Cold-weather period—January and February 108
Hot-weather period—March to May . 109
Monsoon period—June to October . . 111
North-east monsoon period—November and December 114
Pressure 116
Temperature 117
Humidity and cloud proportion . . 117
Winds 118
Storms 119
Rainfall—
Pre-monsoon period 121
Monsoon period 122
North-east monsoon period . . . 123

WEATHER, CROPS AND PRICES, AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE—
Burdwan Division 125
Presidency Division 125
Rajshahi Division 126
Dacca Division 126
Chittagong Division 127
Patna Division 127
Bhagalpur Division 128
Orissa Division 128
Chota Nagpur Division 129
Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1893 130
Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1893 to March 1894 134

FLOOD AND FAMINE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION—
Champaran 136
Muzaffarpur 136
Darbhanga 137
Faridpur 138
Backergunge 138
Tippera 139
Noakhali 139

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE—
Emigration to Burma 141
Fuel and fodder reserves 141
Silk experiments 141
Experiments with manures . . . 141
Crop experiments 141
Manufacture of date sugar by the centrifugal machine. 142
Botanical Garden, Calcutta . . . 143

FORESTS—
Extension and Constitution of Forests . 143
Reserved Forests 143
Protected and Unclassed State Forests . 143
Protected Forests in the Chota Nagpur Division 143
Settlements 144
Surveys 144
Working plans 144
Communications and buildings . . . 144
Breaches of Forest Law 144
Compounding of forest offences under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act . . 145
Forest fires 145
Gandak Drift Timber Rules . . . 146
Gross yield and outturn of forest produce . 146
Mica 146
Financial results 146
Miscellaneous 147

PAGE.

FACTORIES—
Number of factories and system of work . 148
Inspections 148
Results of inspection 148
Sanitary condition and sanitary arrangements in factories 148
Water-supply 148
Latrines 149
Operatives 149
General health of the operatives . . 149
Wages and the general condition of the operatives 149
Employment of women and children . 149
Work of Certifying Surgeons . . . 150
Fencing of machinery 150
Accidents 150

MANUFACTURES, MINES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—
Tea 152
Chittagong Division 153
Rajshahi Division 153
Chota Nagpur Division 153
Coffee 153
Cinchona Plantation and Cinchona Factory in Bengal 153
General account of the manufactures and mines in the several divisions—
Bardwan Division 155
Presidency Division 155
Chittagong Division 155
Patna Division 156
Bhagalpur Division 156
Orissa Division 156
Chota Nagpur Division 156

TRADE—
Sea-borne trade of Bengal 157
Sea-borne and inland trade of Calcutta—
Foreign trade of Calcutta . . . 157
Imports 158
Exports 158
Coasting trade of Calcutta . . 158
Inland trade of Calcutta . . 159
Cotton, raw 160
Cotton goods 161
Cotton twist and yarn 161
European twist and yarn . . . 162
Cotton piece-goods 163
European piece-goods 163
Indian piece-goods 164
Indigo 164
Jute, raw 165
Gunny-bags 166
Gunny-cloth 167
Wheat 168
Gram and pulse 168
Rice and paddy 169
Miscellaneous spring and rain crops . 171
Hides 171
Salt 172
Saltpetre 173
Linseed 173
Mustard seed 174
Silk, raw 175
Sugar 175
Tea, Indian 176
Tobacco 177
Mineral oil 178
Metals 178
Machinery 178
Woollen goods 178
Liquors and wines 179
Hardware and cutlery 179
Apparel 179
Umbrellas 179
Betel-nuts 179
Pepper 179
Lac 179
Treasure 179
Inland and Sea-borne trade of Chittagong—
Cotton, raw 180
Jute, raw 180
Rice and paddy 180
Salt 181
Sea-borne trade of Orissa . . . 181

PAGE.
Country boat traffic on the Nadia Rivers . 182
Traffic on the Ganges, the Bhagirathi, Jalangbi, and the Hooghly rivers, as well as along the Midnapore Canal and the Orissa Coast Canal, carried by inland steamers 183
Boat traffic on the Midnapore and Hijili canals 184
Boat traffic on the Orissa canals . . 185
Boat traffic on the Orissa Coast Canal . 186
River-borne traffic carried by inland steamers—
Internal trade of Bengal . . . 187
External trade of Bengal . . . 188
Trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats 189
Statement of Bengal Railway traffic—
External trade of Bengal . . . 190
Internal trade of Bengal . . . 191
External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan—
Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal . 194
Trade between Bengal and Nepal . 194
Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim 196
Trade between Bengal and Bhutan . 197

PUBLIC WORKS—
Roads and Buildings 199
Imperial Works—
Postal 200
Telegraphs 200
Viceregal buildings 200
Other departments 200
Military 200
Katmandu Residency 200
Provincial Works—
Stationery Warehouse, Calcutta . . 201
Record-room for the District Judge of the 24-Pargana at Alipore . . . 201
Bengal Veterinary Institution, Belgachia . 201
High Court, Calcutta 202
New Chemical Laboratory, Calcutta. . 202
Calcutta School of Art, Picture Gallery . 202
Buildings at Halursinga 202
Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts . . 203
Judges' Courts 203
Munsifs' Courts 203
Subdivisional Courts 204
Subdivisional residences 204
Circuit-houses and dák bungalows . . 204
Excise 205
Monuments and antiquities . . . 205
Churches and cemeteries 205
Jails 206
Lock-ups 206
Police 206
Colleges and schools 206
Hospitals and Medical Colleges and Schools 207
Lunatic asylums 207
Registration 207
Customs 207
Miscellaneous and Public Works buildings 207
Harbour and Navigation 207
Contribution and other works . . 208
Communications 208
Miscellaneous public improvements . 211
Electric light for the town of Calcutta . 211
Storms, floods and accidents . . . 211
Administrative changes 212

IRRIGATION—
I.—Major Irrigation Works 213
II.—Minor Works and Navigation—
Irrigation and Navigation Works . . 215
Agricultural works 216
Orissa Circle 217
Major Irrigation Works—
Orissa Canals 218
Mahanadi Series 218
Brahmini-Byturni Series 219
Minor Works and Navigation . . . 222
Agricultural works 222

PAGE.

South-Western Circle—
Midnapore Canal 224
Hijili Tidal Canal 226
Orissa Coast Canal 227
Calcutta and Eastern Canals . . . 228
Nadia Rivers 229
Eden Canal 229
Agricultural Works—
Drainage 230
Embankments 230
Takavi embankments 231
Sone Circle—
Administrative changes 231
Minor Works and Navigation . . . 235
Madhuban Canal 235
Agricultural Works 236
General 236

Provincial Railways—
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway . . 237
Deoghar Railway 238
Tarkessur Railway 239
Kuch Bihar State Railway . . . 240

PAGE.

Assam-Bengal Railway 240
Proposed Railways 240
Steam Tramways 241

Telegraph and Post-offices—
Telegraphs, 1893-94 243
Post-offices, &c.—
Post-offices, &c. 244
Postal lines 245
Correspondence 245
Insurance and value-payable post . . 245
Money-orders 245
Revenue money-orders 245
Official money-orders 246
Rent money-orders 246
British postal orders 246
Savings banks 246
Government securities 247
Postal Life Insurance 247
Privileged newspapers 247
Combined Post and Telegraph Offices . 247
Criminal offences 247
Quinine 248
District dák 248

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance—
Statement showing the Imperial receipts in 1893-94 as compared with those of 1892-93 249
Statement showing the Imperial expenditure in 1893-94 as compared with that of 1892-93 250
Circulation of currency notes . . . 251

Provincial and Local Finance—
Cantonment funds 260
Police fund 261
Marine funds 261
Education fund 261
Medical and charitable funds . . . 261
Miscellaneous funds 261
Municipalities 261
Road and public works cess . . . 262
Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1894 . . . 263

Land Revenue—
Standards of collections 270
Financial results 270
Collections, balances, and remissions . 271
Permanently-settled estates . . . 271
Temporarily-settled estates . . . 271
Estates held direct by Government . 272
Revenue and rent money-orders . . 273
Operation of the Sale Laws . . . 273
Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 . . . 274
Compulsory measures for realisation . 274
Land registration 275
Partitions 275
Land acquisition 276
Kanungos and patwaris 276
Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act 276
Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act 277
Relations between landlord and tenant . 277
Operation of the Tenancy Act . . . 277
Rent suits 278

Sources of Revenue other than Land—
Customs—
Customs duty 279

Opium—
General 280
Outturn and manufacture 281
Reserve 282
Nepal opium 282
Opium Convention with the French Government 282
Excise opium 282
Balances 282
Irrigation 283
Saw mills 283
Water-supply and fire-extinction arrangements at the Ghazipur Factory . . 283
Breaches of Opium Laws 283
Salt—
Receipts and charges 285
The salt trade 286
Imports 286
Consumption of salt 287
Inland trade 287
Working of the salt laws and rules . 287
Salt in Orissa 287
Excise—
Inspections 288
Financial results of the year . . . 288
Relation of growth of consumption to growth of revenue 289
Revenue under different heads . . . 290
Country-spirit 291
Changes effected or proposed in the management of sadar distilleries . 291
Changes in the management of outstills . 292
Revenue from country-spirit . . . 292
Country rum 293
Imported liquor 293
Tari 294
Pachwai 294
Ganja 294
Production and distribution of ganja . 296
Bhang 296
Opium 296
Madak 296
Methylated spirit 296
Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws 296
Stamps 296
Income-tax—
Demand, collections and balances . . 298
Assessments 298
Objections 299
Incidence of the tax 299
Coercive measures 299
Expenditure 299

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination—
Birth-rate 300
Registration of births—Towns . . . 300
Registration of births—Rural areas . 300
Births according to sex 300

Registration of deaths 301
Deaths in towns 301
Deaths in rural areas 301
Deaths according to sex 301
Infant mortality 301
Death-rate from various causes . . 301

	PAGE.
Cholera	302
Small-pox	302
Fever	302
Sale of quinine in pice packets	302
Mortality from other causes	302
Expenditure on urban sanitation	303
Rural sanitation	303
The Sanitary Board	304
Inspections	304
VACCINATION—	
Vaccination	304
Number of operations and average per man	304
Protection afforded to infants	305
Primary operations	305
Vaccination at the expense of District Boards	305
Cost of vaccination	305
Death-rate from small-pox and proportion of population protected	305
Vaccination direct from village calves	305
Animal Vaccine Depôts	306
Inspections	306
EMIGRATION—	
Colonial Emigration—	
Administrative measures	307
Requisitions and despatch of emigrants	307
Recruiting operations	307
History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration	308
Sanitation and management of the depôts	308
Embarkation	308
Return emigrants	309
Administration of estates	309
Financial	309
Inland emigration—	
Legislative changes	309
Contractors' emigrants	309
Sardari emigrants	310
Sardari emigrants travelling to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet	310
Free emigrants	311
Offences connected with emigration	311
Casualties	311
MEDICAL RELIEF—	
Calcutta medical institutions	312
Eden Sanitarium	316
Charitable dispensaries	317
Number of dispensaries	317
Number of patients treated	317
Indoor patients	317
Outdoor patients	318
Diseases treated	318
Surgical operations	318
Sex of patients	318
Income and expenditure	318
Lunatic Asylums	319
Chemical Examiner's Department	323

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

	PAGE.
EDUCATION—	
Number under instruction	324
Ratio to population	324
Financial results	324
Inspection tours	325
District Boards	325
University education	325
Success in University examinations	326
Cost of the colleges	326
Secondary education	327
High schools	327
Middle class schools	327
Drawing	327
Discipline and moral training	328
Boarding-houses	328
Physical training	328
Primary education	328
Cost of primary schools to Government	328
System of payments of grants to primary schools	329
Comparison of cost of upper and lower primaries	329
Primary scholarships	330
Training schools	330
Other schools of special instruction	331
Medical schools	332
The Uttarpara College and School	332
Sibpur College	332
School of Art	332
Industrial schools	332
Female education	333
Education of Europeans	333
Grant-in-aid rules	334
Muhammadan education	334
Education of aborigines and indigenous education	334
Indigenous education	335
Sanskrit	336
Endowment of Sanskrit learning	336
Arabic and Persian	335
The Central Text-book Committee	335
ART, LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—	
Bengal Library	337
Art	337
Biography	337
Drama	338
Fiction	338
History	338
Language	338
Law	338
Medicine	338
Miscellaneous	338
Philosophy	339
Poetry	339
Religion	339
Science	339
Travels and Voyages	339
Periodicals	339
Working of Act XXV of 1867, as modified by Act X of 1890	339

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

	PAGE.
Employment of Babu P. C. Mukherji to proceed with enquiries of archæological interest	340
Condition and custody of ancient monuments in Bengal	340
Protection of the site and remains of Asoka's classic capital of Pataliputra	340
Epigraphical researches in Bengal	340
List of historical tombs and monuments in Bengal and in the Presidency churchyards and cemeteries	340
Revision of the list of ancient monuments in Bengal	341
Expenditure during the year	341

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAGE.
ECCLESIASTICAL—	
Ecclesiastical administration	342
Request of the Baptist community to be permitted to submit returns of births, instead of returns of baptisms, for transmission to England	342
Exemption of ministers and clergymen acting as Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 from payment of the fees under sections 23 and 25 of the Act	342
Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act	343
Working of the Christian Burial Board during the year 1893-94	343
STATIONERY AND PRINTING—	
Stationery	344
Printing	345
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN	348
ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM	349

INDEX TO MAPS.

Map—	Facing page.
Showing the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur (Gurjat States)	6
Showing cognizable crime generally in 1893 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	33
Showing serious offences against person and property in 1893 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	35
Showing minor offences against property in 1893 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	36
Showing dacoity in 1893 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	36
Showing police sections and illustrating the report on Police Administration in the town and suburbs of Calcutta	38
Showing actual rainfall during the year 1893 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	122
Showing percentage variation of the rainfall from the normal during the year 1893 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	123
Showing railways, canals, and canalized rivers corrected up to 31st March 1894 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	237
Showing telegraph lines and offices corrected up to 31st March 1894 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	243
Showing average produce per bigha in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies for 1892-93	280
Showing land under irrigation in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies for 1892-93	280
Showing percentage of cultivation under poppy in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies for 1892-93	280
Showing incidence of the total excise revenue on population during 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	288
Showing incidence of revenue from country spirits on population during 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	291
Showing incidence of revenue from tari on population during 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	294
Showing incidence of revenue from ganja on population during 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	294
Showing incidence of revenue from opium on population during 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	295
Showing distribution of income-tax according to net demand during 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	298
Showing proportion of persons assessed to total population for each district during 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	298
Showing incidence of taxation represented by number of persons assessed to each rupee of tax during 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	298
Showing death-rate from cholera during the year 1893 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	301
Showing death-rate from small-pox during the year 1893 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	302
Showing death-rate from fever during the year 1893 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	302
Showing native districts of colonial emigrants during 1893	307
Showing districts in which colonial emigrants were registered during 1893	307
Showing native districts of inland emigrants during 1893	309
Showing districts in which inland emigrants were registered during 1893	309
Showing extent of collegiate and secondary education in 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	327
Showing extent of primary education in 1893-94 (excluding schools for Europeans) in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	328
Showing extent of female education in 1893-94 (excluding schools for Europeans) in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	333
Showing extent of Muhammadan education in 1893-94 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	334

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1893-94.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Changes in the Non-Regulation Commission.

DURING the year further effect was given to the policy which was decided on in 1877 by the Secretary of State, of officering the Bengal Non-Regulation Commission exclusively with members of the Indian Civil Service.

The progress of administration in the non-regulation districts has so far increased the duties and responsibilities of the District Officer as to render his work in most of these districts in no way inferior to that of District Officers in regulation districts. As the rates of pay in the three grades of Deputy Commissionerships are respectively less than in the corresponding grades of Magistracies and Collectorships, the difference in the scales must prevent senior officers of the Civil Service from remaining as Deputy Commissioners, and necessitate frequent transfers even among junior officers.

The Local Government accordingly, with the support of the Government of India, submitted proposals for the amalgamation of the existing Deputy Commissionerships, at an increased expenditure of Rs. 2,800 a year; but the Secretary of State in Council decided that the proposal, although good in itself, was not of such urgency as to justify him in sanctioning at the present time the increased expenditure involved. In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor recommended for sanction a modified proposal as being calculated to meet a difficulty which had been seriously felt in the case of the Sonthal Parganas district, and at the same time involving no increase in expenditure. In accordance with this proposal, which was in due course sanctioned, the second and third grade Deputy Commissionerships of the Sonthal Parganas and Palamau, at present held by Messrs. Carstairs and Bright of the Indian Civil Service, were abolished, and in their place were created two new appointments in the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors on Rs. 1,500 a month. To obviate misapprehension and confusion the title of Deputy Commissioner was, however, retained, so that the powers exercised by these officers under the Criminal Procedure Code remain unimpaired.

Extension of the powers of the District Officer of Angul.

In October 1892 the District Officer of Angul was appointed to exercise the powers of an Assistant Superintendent in five of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, viz., Baramba, Dhenkanal, Narsinghpur, Pal Lahera, and Talcher, which are under the management of Government. The Superintendent having pointed out that it was desirable that cases from others States should also be tried by the District Officer, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to appoint the District Officer of Angul to be *ex-officio* an Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. It will therefore now be possible to extend the powers already exercised by this officer in respect of the States under Government management, to other States in the vicinity of Angul.

Proposal to form a new subdivision in the Jalpaiguri district.

Early in the year a memorial was received from the Duars Planters' Association, praying for the opening of a subdivision at Mal, in the district of Jalpaiguri, on the ground that, owing to the distance intervening between the western portion and the head-quarters of the district, all persons concerned in criminal, civil, or revenue cases were put to inconvenience. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, after giving the matter careful consideration, decided that the area proposed for a subdivision should be established as the territorial jurisdiction of an officer of experience at the head-quarters of the district, following in this respect the precedent of Patnitola in the district of Dinajpur. No separate subdivision was created in that district, but orders were passed that a particular Deputy Magistrate at head-quarters should take all cases arising from the proposed subdivisional area, and should spend most of the cold weather encamped there, so as to give the people all the advantages of a local court at that season and to make himself acquainted with places, persons, and parties. Similarly, in the present case where the area of the proposed subdivision comprised tea-gardens and but little more, and where there was small probability of sufficient work for one Subdivisional Officer stationed there all the year round, a European officer was, and is to be, deputed to the district with instructions to encamp himself in this tract during the cold season, taking such cases of all kinds as may arise in it, and making his influence thoroughly felt by both planters and coolies, and that when it is not practicable for him to remain in camp, all cases arising from this local area should be dealt with by him at Jalpaiguri.

Appointment of an additional Judge in Mymensingh temporarily and as a permanent arrangement in the Eastern districts.

With the sanction of the Secretary of State an additional Judgeship was sanctioned for a period of six months during the past year in the district of Mymensingh, and an additional District and Sessions Judge has been sanctioned as a permanent arrangement, who will be posted, as circumstances may require, to the districts of Jessore, Backergunge, Dacca, and Mymensingh. The necessity for these appointments is due to the large increase of criminal work in these districts, which is more than any single Judge is able properly to discharge.

Status of Tahsildars and Managers of Government estates.

The Lieutenant-Governor having taken into his consideration the status and position of Tahsildars and Managers of Government estates in Bengal on a salary of Rs. 100 a month and upwards, was pleased to direct that they should be grouped with officers of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service according to their standing and merged into the regular line. The effect of these orders was to add to the cadre of the Provincial Service three Deputy Collectorships in the seventh grade on Rs. 250 a month, and to the cadre of the Subordinate Civil Service seven Sub-Deputy Collectorships in the first grade on Rs. 200 a month, one Sub-Deputy Collectorship in the second grade on Rs. 175 a month, three Sub-Deputy Collectorships in the third grade on Rs. 150 a month, and three Sub-Deputy Collectorships in the fourth grade on Rs. 100 a month. Seventeen additional appointments are thus created in the regular line and are absorbed by the appointment into them of seventeen Tahsildars and Managers of Government estates on a salary of Rs. 100 a month and upwards, whose special offices will henceforward be amalgamated with the new appointments. This re-arrangement, which carries out the policy already approved by the Government of India of grading Tahsildars and Sub-Deputy Collectors together in one list, involves no additional expenditure to Government, but it raises the status and position of Tahsildars by incorporating them into the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service and affords them the prospect of promotion to higher grades according to seniority and merit. The appointments bestowed on these officers are personal, and not local; and although it is desirable that the appointment of Tahsildars should not ordinarily be conferred on officers of a higher grade than those who are now holding the posts, the incumbents of these offices will henceforward belong to one consolidated service, and will be eligible both for promotion *pari passu* to higher grades with their contemporaries in the service and for employment in the regular line, or otherwise as the requirements of Government service may dictate. In future all appointments to Tahsildarships and Managerships of Government estates, to

which a salary of Rs. 100 and upwards is attached, will be made from Sub-Deputy Collectors already in the service.

Status and remuneration of Director of Land Records.

Owing to the increase in the work of settlement, to which reference was made last year, it became necessary to relieve the Director of Land Records and Agriculture of some of his duties. Accordingly the charge of smaller settlements not involving complicated questions was transferred to the care of Commissioners and local officers. At the same time the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State has been obtained to the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records, who will be responsible for the transaction of routine business.

By a recent change the Directorship has been made a post in the cadre of Magistrate-Collectors, so that the incumbent for the time being will obtain promotion as if he were in the regular line, and draw the sanctioned staff allowance of Rs. 250 a month.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

THE most important administrative change which occurred during the year was the passing of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa Act, XI of 1893, which came into force on the 21st September 1893. This Act has repealed certain enactments which had become obsolete, has validated acts done in the past by Government officers in respect of the Mahals, and has legalised the carrying out in British jails of certain sentences passed on Garjat prisoners. The terms of fresh sanads regulating the relationship of the Chiefs to the British Government have been decided on during the year, and the sanads will shortly be delivered to the Chiefs. Two Chiefs died during the year—Raja Krishna Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan of Nilgiri on the 11th May 1893, and Raja Bhagirathi Bebarta Patnaik of Athgarh on the 22nd September 1893. The succession to the former Raj of the deceased Chief's adopted son, Tikait Sham Sunder, who is a minor, and to the latter State of the late Raja's brother, Raghu Nath San Samant, in preference to his illegitimate son, has been recognised by the Government of India. The Nilgiri State, in accordance with custom, was brought under Government management. The State of Keonjhar, which was in an unsettled condition in the beginning of the year, was gradually reduced to peace and order mainly through the efforts of Mr. H. P. Wylly, who, through his personal influence over the Bhuiyans, has succeeded in inducing them to tender complete submission to their Chief. The settlement operations in connection with the Bhuiyan and Jaung Pirs have been concluded on terms agreeable to and accepted by both parties, and leases have been granted. Disturbances also occurred in the States of Nayagarh and Ranpur. In Nayagarh there was a rising of the Khonds, accompanied by the murder of some of the local State officials, and though vigorous action was taken at the time by Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, the *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent at Puri, disturbances have again lately broken out, and the present condition of the State is a source of anxiety to Government.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

With the exception of Keonjhar, where there was a Government Agent throughout the year, all the States were visited either by the Superintendent or one or two of the Assistant Superintendents, and in some instances by both. Personal visits to Nayagarh and Ranpur, which were in a disturbed condition, had a most beneficial effect. An inspection of the Athgarh State disclosed the fact that the Chief had failed to execute certain decrees of British courts, and had kept no register of such cases, on the plea that he objected to harass his people.

Tours of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents.

The public health was generally satisfactory, as the year was exceptionally free from epidemics of any kind. Owing to the unequal distribution of rainfall there was a partial failure of crops in some of the States, which told to some extent upon the condition of the labouring classes, but in consequence of the opening out of relief works and the timely grant of *takavi* advances, as well as advances of paddy, the distress nowhere, except perhaps in Keonjhar, assumed a serious aspect.

Public health and general condition of the people.

The total number of schools in the States was 1,322 with 16,697 pupils against 1,314 with 16,907 pupils in 1892-93. The number of aboriginal students rose from 1,284 in 1892-93 to 1,490 during the past year, the increase being noticeable chiefly

Education.

in Dhenkanal and Moharbhanj. The total expenditure incurred during the year on education amounted to Rs. 80,342, of which Rs. 3,529 were borne by Government, the corresponding figures for 1892-93 being Rs. 77,344 and Rs. 3,744 respectively.

Excise.

In spite of a reduction in the total number of excise shops in all the States from 800 to 582, and of the country liquor shops from 517 to 377, the total excise revenue and the revenue from country liquor shops rose from Rs. 45,929 to Rs. 53,904 and from Rs. 16,634 to Rs. 18,026 respectively. The Superintendent's instructions to the Chiefs of Boad and Hindol had the desired effect, and these Chiefs as well as the Raja of Nayagarh reduced the numbers of their country liquor shops from 184, 32, and 47 to 124, 5, and 27 respectively. The Raja of Khandpara, instead of following the example of the abovenamed Chiefs, raised the number of shops in his State and also failed to remove those which were within the proscribed limits.

Forests.

The interest evinced by all the Chiefs in the conservation of the forests in their States has been gradually increasing. At the instance of the Raja of Moharbhanj, the Government of India have extended the term of the deputation of Mr. Hatt, an Assistant Conservator of the Forest Department, who is engaged in drawing up a working plan for the conservation of forests in the State, and the Raja's application for the loan of the services of two subordinates of the Forest Department is now under the consideration of that Government.

Administration of justice.

The total number of civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases instituted during the year in all the States was 16,663 against 13,224 of the previous year, and the increase is mainly due to the institution in Dhenkanal of 5,951 such cases against 3,258 in 1892-93. The Manager of Dhenkanal has been informed through the Superintendent that an increase in the amount of civil litigation is not a satisfactory sign in the opinion of Government.

States under Government management.

During the past year the expenditure on public works in Dhenkanal was Rs. 55,861 against Rs. 26,328 in 1892-93, and in all the other Wards' States except Pal Lahera it was greater than in the previous year. The Superintendent has been informed that the importance of devoting a considerable portion of the surplus funds to works of public utility should never be lost sight of by the managers, and that in this matter they should receive the active and ready co-operation of the special engineer who has recently been appointed for the Wards' States. The following table shows the actual receipts and expenditure, the surplus or deficit as the case may be, and the expenditure on public works during the past year in the six States under Government management:—

Name of State.	Actual receipts during the year.	Actual expenditure during the year.	Surplus or deficit.	Expenditure on public works during the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Baramba	26,526	27,773	— 1,238	5,110	The figures in columns (2) and (3) are exclusive of those under the head "Debt."
2. Dhenkanal	1,47,886	1,33,936	+ 13,930	55,861	
3. Narsinghpur ...	36,138	31,465	+ 4,673	6,005	
4. Nilgiri	1,04,034	89,665	+ 14,369	11,972	
5. Pal Lahera	17,639	18,610	— 971	1,882	
6. Talcher	39,039	35,499	+ 3,540	5,985	

Angul and the Khondmals.

The Angul District Regulation I of 1894, which came into force on the 1st February 1894, has legalised the system of administration obtaining in Angul and the Khondmals since these tracts have formed part of British India, and has defined

clearly the respective powers and jurisdictions of the courts in the district and the enactments that should be followed in its administration. The Khondmals School Fund, which was maintained solely by the excise revenue of the Khondmals subdivision, and devoted exclusively to educational purposes, has been abolished. The revenue derived from this source, including the accumulated surplus, has now been included in the general revenues of the country, and the obligation to maintain elementary and primary schools has devolved upon Government. By the death of the late Deputy Commissioner, Rai Nunda Kishore Das Bahadur, which occurred shortly after the close of the year under report, the Government has lost a distinguished officer of wide experience and mature judgment, who had rendered services of a varied and exceptional character during many years.

TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

Tours, &c.

The Commissioner's tour in the States of Chota Nagpur during the year was short, and he was able to visit two States only, viz., Gangpur and Jashpur. While at Raghunathpali in Gangpur, he succeeded in bringing to a close the long-pending discussion between Messrs. Ambler and Whiffin and the Raja of Bonai in respect of forest leases in the Bonai State, and it is hoped that the terms agreed to may result in a satisfactory settlement. The conditions of a mining concession granted to Mr. G. Barton by the Raja of Gangpur were also finally settled during the year. Among other important matters which engaged the attention of the Commissioner were the complaints made by Guman Sawant, the Gond jagirdars, and a number of Bonai raiyats against the Raja of Bonai, the settlement of a misunderstanding between the Chief of Kharsawan and his uncles, and a large number of boundary disputes.

The relations between the Chief of Bonai and his subjects have not been satisfactory. Although, since the Gond disturbances in 1888, the Raja has become cautious in dealing with his people, he is still very unpopular with them, and his conduct has been the subject of several complaints lately presented to Government. The petitioners have been referred to the Commissioner for the redress of their grievances, and that officer has been asked to impress upon the Raja the necessity of the strict observance of the terms of the agreement entered into by him and the Gond Chiefs in 1889, and to point out to him that no breach of the conditions on either side can be tolerated. The weakness displayed by the Raja of Gangpur in letting off two of the Korwas arrested in 1892 for complicity in the raids on certain villages in that State, led to renewed trouble in the following year, and a number of villages were plundered. On this occasion, the Raja displayed more firmness and several persons were arrested and punished. The people of Seraikela have submitted to the Commissioner a petition praying for a regular survey and settlement of their holdings, which will relieve them of irregular cesses. It is interesting to observe this sign of an advance towards improvement in such a backward State. The dispute between the Thakur of Kharsawan and his uncles has been settled, but the question of making separate provision for the maintenance of his brother still remains undetermined.

General condition of the people.

The rainfall was unevenly distributed throughout the several States during the year. In Gangpur, Korea, Chang Bhakhar, Seraikela, and Kharsawan the rainfall was sufficient and the harvest good, but in Udaipur and Jashpur want or excess of rain damaged the crops to some extent, while in Sirguja and Bonai the harvest is described as average. It is stated that the year under review was more healthy than usual. Though fever and small-pox were prevalent in Jashpur and Sirguja, cholera is reported to have broken out in the latter State only. Cattle disease prevailed in Udaipur, Jashpur, and Gangpur. The people in Sirguja, Seraikela, and Kharsawan are said to have been in a fairly prosperous condition.

Medical and Vaccination.

In the whole of the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur there are only two dispensaries—one at Bisrampur in Sirguja, and the other recently opened at Dharamjoy Garh in Udaipur. The number of outdoor patients treated in them were 1,335 and 297 respectively, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 761 and Rs. 909. The services of two doctors were secured during the year for the

GURJAT STATES

Tributary States of Cutch Nagpur.

States of Jashpur and Gangpur, but the men did not stay long for want, apparently, of sufficient encouragement from the Chiefs. In one respect, viz., vaccination, the statistics of the Chota Nagpur States compare favourably with those of Orissa. The total number of operations fell, however, from 20,334 to 16,960, of which 16,726 or 98·6 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 19,779 or 97·2 per cent. in the preceding year.

Education.

The number of schools in the States rose from 37 to 52, and the number of pupils from 953 to 1,408. The number of aboriginal pupils also increased from 241 to 463. The increase in the number of schools in Gangpur, Jashpur, Sirguja, and Udaipur is due to a circular issued by the Commissioner, pointing out to the Chiefs the importance of establishing and maintaining such institutions. There was a falling off in the number of schools and pupils in Seraikela. The Chief of this State, enjoying, as he does, an ample revenue, should make better provision for the education of his people. Two pupils from the Kharsawan State appeared at the last primary scholarship examination, and both of them were successful. The total cost of education in the States amounted to Rs. 4,785 against Rs. 3,963 in 1892-93.

Roads and communications.

In Sirguja two new roads from Bisrampur, one leading to the Daltonganj boundary, and the other to Dharamjoy Garh in Udaipur, are under construction. These roads are of 50 and 70 miles in length respectively, and are reported to be in a fair way to completion. Nothing appears to have yet been done towards the connection of the road constructed by the Raja of Udaipur with the Sakti railway station, and the Commissioner is still in correspondence with the local authorities in the Central Provinces on the subject. The Chief of Jashpur completed during the year an excellent road, extending through the capital of his State, from Raidi on the borders of the Lohardaga district to Lewakera on the way to Gangpur. The Raja of Bonai has constructed 30 out of 35 miles of a road from the head-quarters to the boundary of his State in the direction of the railway.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops of all kinds in the States was 808 against 771 in 1892-93, and the revenue derived from them amounted to Rs. 26,998 against Rs. 25,249 in the preceding year. The number of shops for the sale of country spirit increased by 21 in Korea and by 10 in Seraikela and Udaipur, while it decreased by 25 in Sirguja. The increase in the revenue from liquor shops was largest in Udaipur, where it rose from Rs. 701 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,462 in 1893-94. The incidence of excise revenue in the Chota Nagpur States was Rs. 1·6 per square mile of area, or about one-fiftieth part of that in British territory.

Police and Administration of justice.

The total strength of the police force employed in the States in 1893-94 was 79 officers and 262 men against 72 officers and 247 men in 1892-93, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,348 against Rs. 16,932. There was an increase in reported crime, the total number of cases and of persons under trial during the year being 806 and 1,669 respectively, as compared with 690 and 1,377 in 1892-93. The principal increase occurred in the cases of theft and criminal trespass. Of the 1,669 persons under trial, 863 were convicted, 675 were acquitted or discharged, and 20 died, escaped, or were transferred. The percentage of convictions fell from 57·6 in 1892-93 to 56·1 in 1893-94. The number of cases committed to the Sessions was 15, in which 42 persons were implicated, against 22 cases with 40 persons in the preceding year. Of the persons tried, 28 were convicted, 2 acquitted, 1 died, and 7 cases with 11 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

The total number of prisoners confined in the jails of the States during the year was 484 against 427 in 1892-93. There were two deaths among the prisoners against 9 in the preceding year. The ratio of deaths during the year is shown to have been ·4 per cent. against 2·1 per cent. in 1892-93. These figures have been calculated on the total jail population, and do not therefore compare with those of the jails in British territory, which are based on the daily average strength. In any case the low mortality is satisfactory.

The number of civil cases rose from 744 to 835, and the number pending at the close of the year from 156 to 181. The total number of execution cases fell from 329 to 307, of which 84 remained pending at the close of the year against 64 in 1892-93. There was an increase in the number of appeals filed before the Commissioner from 6 to 13 in criminal cases, and from 21 to 29 in civil and revenue cases. Of the 12 criminal and 13 civil and revenue appeals disposed of during the year, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 4 and 5 cases, and reversed in 8 and 5 cases respectively.

The following table compares the statistics of the Chota Nagpur States, under all important heads of administration, with those of the corresponding States in Orissa:—

General comparison between the Chota Nagpur and the Orissa States.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10		11		12		13	14	15	16
							EDUCATION.				EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.		POLICE.		EXCISE.					
NAMES OF STATES.	Area in square miles.	Population by census of 1891.	Total revenue.	Number of vaccinations.	Dispensaries.	Patients.	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure.	Miles of road.	Roads.	Other public works.	Officers.	Men.	Expenditure.	Shops.	Revenue.	Criminal cases of all sorts brought to trial.	Civil suits instituted.	Decided cases.	Civil appeals.
Orissa.			Rs.						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.				
Athgarh	168	36,063	26,222	...	...	...	42	494	1,591	13	1,139	859	12	60	.....	10	583	101	82	...	...
Athmallik	730	31,605	23,231	824	1	1,703	36	492	2,046	73	117	1,013	6	18	1,676	41	1,014	77	261	...	...
Baramba (a) ...	154	33,246	42,393	1,496	1	1,231	53	429	1,965	65	545	4,458	2	0	1,685	6	852	86	706	1	...
Bonai	1,246	89,351	41,546	295	1	2,349	53	724	3,515	...	100	...	9	61	4,036	128	5,203	403	146	1	...
Daspalla	568	45,527	18,953	...	...	...	54	865	1,137	1	10	...	3	5	630	23	779	68	104	...	...
Dhenkanal (a) ...	1,463	239,235	1,73,916	1,054	2	11,401	234	3,211	17,262	114	14,064	41,537	9	52	6,316	73	15,041	854	1,231	3	65
Hindol	312	37,973	35,833	...	1	900	27	335	1,615	20	157	193	3	33	1,464	14	1,073	145	149	1	...
Keonjhar	3,096	248,101	1,50,912	1,380	1	7,135	144	1,729	8,507	157	2,996	9,199	21	183	15,977	15	1,103	310	3,189	...	...
Khandpara	246	63,287	27,923	...	...	...	30	567	1,628	5	109	1,300	4	36	1,932	26	1,325	85	228	1	...
Mohurbhanj	4,243	632,248	4,45,813	4,282	3	7,564	261	4,423	16,971	394	16,972	40,961	29	136	25,625	129	15,464	950	1,794	...	...
Narsinghpur (a) ...	190	33,840	39,799	463	1	2,780	37	441	2,241	25	663	4,823	2	11	1,455	12	1,818	103	396	...	9
Nayagarh	568	117,802	74,679	...	1	5,844	42	470	2,518	9	3,190	3,146	13	69	2,846	33	3,316	644	1,518	...	...
Nilgiri (a)	278	56,198	63,722	1,163	...	...	86	1,391	5,856	7	320	11,547	4	23	3,562	33	2,010	78	455	...	...
Pal Lahara (a) ...	402	19,799	24,661	472	1	767	2	24	618	20	238	1,647	2	9	662	6	1,049	144	252	1	2
Rampur	203	40,115	39,029	95	1	4,215	51	586	1,927	31	...	159	5	20	1,562	21	1,417	213	676	...	...
Talcher (a)	399	39,574	62,383	447	1	2,568	47	591	2,685	30	491	4,386	5	28	2,487	8	1,922	168	623	3	22
Tigiria	46	20,546	8,173	...	...	...	24	264	1,356	7	22	406	2	6	240	15	600	54	273	...	...
Total ...	14,387	1,946,710	18,12,215	11,617	15	48,502	1,522	18,607	80,242*	851	47,844	1,84,356	133	763	71,900	592	53,899	4,901	16,063	11	99
Chota Nagpur.																					
Bousi	1,297	52,139	11,067	791†	...	...	10	290	615	361	625	673	3	18	1,392	19	295	42	10	1	...
Chang Bhakhar ...	308	15,626	3,800	...	...	...	1	5	60	...	...	...	1	4	252	25	50	30	4	...	...
Gangpur	2,484	198,915	27,661	1,084	...	...	7	224	1,500	...	...	...	20	60	4,610	178	4,333	73	90	2	...
Jashpur	1,947	113,636	24,718	2,313	...	...	5	69	420	451	3,760	...	7	21	1,950	35	1,153	139	30	2	3
Korea	1,631	89,340	6,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	540	34	438	61	6	...	...
Kharsawan	149	35,478	18,872	701	...	...	7	204	360	...	15	...	2	4	504	27	4,160	41	160	...	4
Saraikela	459	93,330	65,135	2,592	...	...	11	255	524	...	312	...	3	12	854	50	8,457	70	277	...	13
Sirguja	6,183	324,552	88,471	5,589	1	1,335	7	292	527	581	319	1,220	27	85	4,998	294	6,700	273	160	10	4
Udaipur	1,051	37,836	15,017	...	1	207	4‡	66	648	...	299‡	...	13	40	2,418	180	1,468	36	23	...	...
Total ...	16,027	990,854	2,12,190	10,969§	2	1,542	43	1,408	4,765	1112	5,471	1,893	79	252	16,866	906	26,898	6965	879	15	28

(a) Under Government management during the minority of the Chief.
* Inclusive of the cost of inspection, Rs. 6,237.
† Figures for four parganas of Bonai only.
‡ New roads only.
§ Exclusive of pending cases at the beginning of the year.

The relations between His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar and the British Government left, as usual, nothing to be desired. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the State in April 1893, and felt much satisfaction at seeing the fine public buildings and the excellent condition of the town. He also inspected some of the records, especially those connected with the recent settlement, and found them in very creditable order. In particular the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar is to be congratulated on the excellent condition of the State Jail. During the past

KUCH BIHAR.

year the average jail population was 113, and there were only two deaths, the rate of mortality being 17·7 per thousand, thus indicating a standard of sanitation which few of the Bengal jails attain. During 1892-93 there were four deaths, and in 1891-92 no deaths at all.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Kuch Bihar State during the past three years:—

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	10,54,580	11,58,586	11,65,707	Household	6,82,083	7,60,615	7,85,772
Stamps	1,61,012	1,68,790	1,58,075	Administration—			
Excise	74,384	72,427	82,358	(a) Control	66,285	64,441	89,811
Interest on investments ...	3,580	1,039	1,315	(b) General	4,35,671	4,64,656	5,22,318
Sundries	6,349	19,946	9,922	(c) Revenue	2,34,195	2,30,219	2,37,768
Law and Justice	5,657	6,602	6,618	(d) Civil Justice ...	43,949	45,958	47,680
Miscellaneous	28,078	30,498	23,421	Debutter	40,630	41,630	42,293
Debutter	94,251	1,06,990	1,06,424	Darjeeling estate	27,343	24,142	23,562
Darjeeling estate	57,608	50,394	54,088	Chaklajat estates	2,36,597	2,39,378	2,38,552
Chaklajat estates	3,91,837	4,32,234	4,23,680	Panga estate	24,971	21,405	20,194
Panga estate	25,569	26,293	22,410	Kuch Bihar State Railway	...	1,00,000	1,15,107
Kuch Bihar State Railway ...	...	...	12,631				
Total ...	18,92,405	20,69,701	20,67,158	Total ...	17,91,724	19,82,444	21,13,957

This is the second year in which the sum of one lakh of rupees has been paid to Government, and, under the agreement made with the Maharaja, this amount will be paid annually until the whole debt of eight lakhs of rupees granted to His Highness for the construction of the Kuch Bihar Railway is paid off.

HILL TIPPERA.

The new system of administration sanctioned by the Government of India has worked smoothly and efficiently during the year. The employment of the Maharaja's two elder sons, the Jubraj and the Bara Thakur, in responsible positions, has succeeded in awakening in them an intelligent and lively interest in the affairs of the State, and has afforded them an opportunity of acquiring an insight into the important duties of government to which it may be expected that they will, in the ordinary course, succeed.

The outturn of the crops was much below the average, and there was some scarcity in different parts of the State, especially among the hill people. Public health was not good, and cholera broke out in a virulent type during the latter half of the year. The trade of the country suffered in consequence of these circumstances, and the total value of exports fell from Rs. 11,66,996 in 1892-93 to Rs. 9,78,535. There were 29 schools with 909 pupils against 30 schools with 1,059 pupils in the preceding year, and the decrease is attributed to the prevalence of cholera and scarcity. The number of patients treated in the four charitable dispensaries in the State during the year was 8,833 against 7,040 in 1892-93, and the total number of vaccinations was 2,089, of which 1,475 were successful.

The income and expenditure of the State during 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 6,65,032 and Rs. 5,08,716 respectively. The Maharaja devoted considerable attention and money to the promotion of works of public utility, while he has reduced the charges on general administration from Rs. 1,21,182 to Rs. 1,14,400, and on the *sangsar* or household expenditure from Rs. 2,99,549 to Rs. 2,90,257. There was an outlay of Rs. 5,607 on famine relief, and Rs. 89,361 were paid towards the liquidation of debts. The unwavering support given by the Maharaja to the work of survey and settlement in his zamindaries in British territory has diminished his immediate resources, but it will undoubtedly lead to the ultimate benefit of the State both from a fiscal and administrative point of view.

SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

The year on the whole was a peaceful one. The Lushai Chieftainess Ropui Lieni and her son Lalthuama, who had been planning an attack on Lungleh, were arrested by Captain Shakespear in August 1893, and they are now detained in the Chittagong Jail in accordance with the warrants issued by the Government of India, under Regulation III of 1818. Loncheva and Pavunga, who had murdered an

interpreter named Shotingkara in March 1892, were tried by Captain Shakespear and convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Vansanga, another hostile Chief, was captured by Mr. Plowden under very trying circumstances.

A darbar was held at Lungleh in December 1893, at which Mr. Oldham, the Commissioner of Chittagong, was present. It was largely attended by the Chiefs and their followers, and satisfactory arrangements were made for their entertainment. The fines imposed on the Chiefs were realized during the year, amounting in all to 130 guns, one gyal and Rs. 950 in cash. The gyal, which was obtained in lieu of guns, is reported to have died *en route* to the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta.

After a long correspondence with the Administration of Burma in connection with the raid committed by the Shendoos on a village on the Chima Valley in February 1888, five Tlang Tlang villages in the Darjow loop of the Koladyne were transferred from the jurisdiction of Haka to the control of the authorities at Fort Tregear. By this arrangement the upper or eastern Koladyne formed the boundary between Chittagong and Burma, and all Tlang Tlang villages west of the boundary remained under the jurisdiction of this Government.

At the instance of Captain Shakespear, a portion of the military police was converted into a civil police force for employment at Demagri and Lungsin; and since the close of the year orders have been issued for the ultimate reduction of the strength of the military police, originally composed of 539 men of all ranks, to 350 of all ranks, exclusive of civil police, consisting of 80 men. Six men of the military police were, with the permission of the Government of India, in the Military Department, deputed during the year to learn drill with a Gurkha Regiment at Dehra Dun, and they are reported to have derived much benefit from the training received there. Two 150lb mountain guns were also placed permanently at the disposal of this Government for retention in the South Lushai Hills. A party consisting of one non-commissioned officer and six men of the military police, who were despatched to Fort William for instruction in the use of these guns, have returned after completing their course of drill, and the guns have now been brought into practice.

Besides the repair of all the buildings at Demagri, Lungsin, and Fort Tregear, some new and substantial houses were constructed at Lungleh during the year, and these works have been executed well and economically.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred in connection with the administration of the South Lushai Hills during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	15,641	15,860
Post Office	3,572	2,868
Police	7,56,782	3,88,556
Medical	16,105	17,053
Political	5,608	5,857
Superannuation	150	.....
Miscellaneous	584	475
Civil works	57,473	54,441
Total ...	8,49,915	4,85,110

There was a considerable reduction of expenditure during the past year as compared with that of the previous year, which was unduly large owing to special causes. The reduction has been entirely in the Commissariat and Transport charges, which come under the head of Police. The revised estimate for the current year amounts to nearly Rs. 5,50,000; but it is hoped that the actual expenditure will not exceed that of 1893-94.

It has recently been decided that the proposal to transfer the South Lushai Hills to Assam shall remain in abeyance for a further period of one or two years.

SIKKIM AND BHUTAN.

The Sikkim Raja has remained during the year at Kurseong, and the State has been administered as before by the Darbar or governing Council. Affairs have been quiet, and there is nothing special to notice.

The total revenue of the State shows a considerable increase from Rs. 57,024 in 1892-93 to Rs. 75,850 in the past year. The increase in the forest revenue from Rs. 7,272 to Rs. 19,397 is mainly due to larger contracts with the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway: there is also a large increase in the receipts from cardamums and excise. Since Mr. White's appointment as Assistant Political Agent in 1889, the revenues of the Sikkim State have increased with great rapidity as marginally noted, and the result is most creditable to that officer. There has been a corresponding increase in expenditure, especially under roads and public works, but the year closed with a satisfactory cash balance of Rs. 25,535. The trade with British India has steadily increased, and taking exports and imports together the value of the trade amounted to Rs. 3,47,146 in 1891-92, Rs. 4,24,510 in 1892-93, and Rs. 4,91,278 in 1893-94. There is ample evidence of the growing prosperity of the people of Sikkim since the State has come under the British protectorate.

	Rs.
1889	20,836
1890	24,686
1891	36,701
1892-93	57,024
1893-94	75,850

The receipts and expenditure of the State as compared with those of the preceding year were as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	57,024	75,850	18,826
Expenditure	57,492	60,259	2,767

There was a decrease in the land revenue from Rs. 39,746 to Rs. 36,585, which is said to be due to the fact that the net amount has, in some instances, been entered in the accounts. This is not satisfactory, and it is obvious that the accounts must, in all cases, be kept on a uniform system if any comparison between the receipts of different years is to be instituted. There was also a decrease in expenditure on roads from Rs. 24,966 to Rs. 11,987. This decrease is to be regretted, as the development of the country by roads is most important.

Having regard to the large number of Europeans now visiting Sikkim, it was considered necessary to prescribe the following rules regulating their visit to that State:—

1. Europeans visiting Sikkim are required to carry a pass and, unless provided with a pass, will not be allowed beyond the Darjeeling frontier.
2. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling is authorised to issue passes for the ordinary routes on which bungalows are situated, in accordance with the rules laid down regarding travellers' bungalows in Darjeeling and Sikkim.
3. The Political Officer in Sikkim (head-quarters at Guntok) is authorised to issue passes to persons wishing to leave the ordinary bungalow routes or to visit Yatung.

The relations between this Government and Bhutan continued to be of a friendly character, and no incident occurred worthy of record.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements.

General results.

SURVEY and settlement operations were in progress in every Division except the Presidency, while survey work has been carried on in six of the nine Divisions. The following table shows the progress made in surveys and records of rights in Government and temporarily settled estates and in private estates under the control of the Director of Land Records during the year:—

Class of estates.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year.	Area surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Rs.
Temporarily settled tracts and Government estates	8,045·11	23,210	898·45	7,826·70	17,243	6,43,122
Private estates...	4,428·34	8,144	2,756·59	3,789·39	1,856	5,12,101
Total ...	12,473·45	31,354	3,655·04	11,616·09	19,099	11,55,223

Similar operations were in progress under the Director of Land Records in six of the larger wards' estates including the Burdwan Raj estates, covering altogether an area of 1,834·56 *square* miles. The total area surveyed in these estates up to the end of the year 1893-94 was 1,516 *square* miles. The estimated number of *tenants in* all the estates is 187,405, of whom the rent and status had been determined in khatians finally published of 112,942. Surveys and settlements in ten smaller wards' estates were also in progress under the supervision of the Board.

The total area of Government and temporarily settled estates professionally surveyed during the year was 898 square miles, against 2,775 square miles surveyed during the previous year, and the total expenditure on surveys was Rs. 2,62,338, against Rs. 4,45,765 returned for 1892-93. The great falling off both in the area surveyed and in the expenditure incurred is due to larger survey operations which passed on during the year from Chittagong and Orissa

to Bihar. The cost of surveys and settlements incurred by Government from the beginning of the operations up to the 31st March 1894, in the three large areas under settlement of land revenue, viz., Orissa, Chittagong and the Western Duars, has amounted to some 29 lakhs of rupees; but it is too early as yet to frame a general estimate of the increase of revenue which will be obtained in Orissa and Chittagong. The total expenditure on account of survey and settlement proceedings in Wards' estates during the year was Rs. 1,27,140, against Rs. 1,05,025 returned for 1892-93. In private estates in which settlement operations were conducted under the Directors of Surveys and Land Records in 1893-94, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,12,101, against Rs. 3,04,637 expended in the preceding year; the higher figures indicating the extent of the work undertaken in the Maharaja of Hill Tippera's estates and in North Bihar.

Training of local surveyors.

The anticipation formed last year that the employment of local agency on surveys and settlements would materially reduce the cost has not been realized. The attempt to utilize such agency was chiefly made in Bihar. In Muzaffarpur very little was done in this respect, and the survey was mostly carried out by amins from the North-Western Provinces who were not, however, here (as in Bengal) under the disadvantage of not knowing the language. In Champaran great hopes were entertained that the work in Bettiah could be done by the patwaris, or at least by their relatives or substitutes, local men who knew the raiyats and the tenures, and whose knowledge of surveying and of the records would, it was hoped, be useful either to the estate or to Government afterwards. It was found, however, impossible to compel them to turn out an adequate amount of work. In April 1893 the difficulties which were experienced in working with the unregistered, unreformed and uncontrolled patwaris in Bettiah were reported by the Director of Surveys, and questions arose as to the legal powers which could be exercised over the patwaris. During the recess the registration of the patwaris was ordered, but afterwards, when it was found that the zamindars did not support the scheme, it was decided to work through professional amins in future instead of the patwaris. Some 200 local men have been instructed as amins, but the service is not popular. Colonel Sandeman reports that the divorce of the patwari from a share in the operations finally dissolves the hope of obtaining a low rate of cost, as compared with that of a survey made by similar agency in other Provinces. The Survey schools, whether of Patna or of Cuttack, have been found so ineffectual in providing a staff of local men fit for employment of this class, that some doubt has been entertained as to the utility of these schools, and the Director of Public Instruction has been consulted about their retention.

The following paragraphs show the progress made in the larger surveys and settlements during the year:—

North Bihar.

The survey and settlement operations in North Bihar made steady progress. The instructions for record-writing came under revision during the recess, and the forms in use were modified in some respects. In August 1893 a Conference was held at Muzaffarpur between the principal zamindars and indigo-planters and the leading officials concerned in the survey and settlement. At this Conference the principal matters discussed were the utilization of patwaris in the survey and settlement work, and the agency to be employed in maintaining the record after final publication. As a result of the Conference, it was decided by the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor that patwaris should no longer be employed in the survey and record-writing; and during the cold weather of 1893-94 all the survey and record-writing has been done in both districts by amins, who had no previous connection with the villages in which they were employed.

The operations in Bihar proceeded smoothly and without friction throughout the year. The Settlement Officer of Muzaffarpur writes that "the zamindars and raiyats have shown recently in many cases a keen appreciation of the benefits they will derive from the survey."

The following is a summary of the work done in each district.

Muzaffarpur.

In Muzaffarpur the area cadastrally surveyed during 1893-94 amounted to 809 square miles, which, with 283 square miles done up to the end of 1892-93, brings the total to 1,092 square miles. Records for attestation were made over during the year

for 781 villages, bringing the total to 1,056 villages up to the end of 1893-94. Of these 1,056 villages, attestation had been completed up to the close of 1892-93 for 116 villages, and was completed during 1893-94 for 836 villages. The records have been published in draft for 731 villages altogether, viz., for 25 villages up to the end of 1892-93 and for 706 villages during 1893-94. Fair rents had been settled for 879 tenants up to the close of the year, resulting in an increase of rental from Rs. 6,726 to Rs. 7,058, or by about 5 per cent.

The cost incurred on survey was Rs. 89,636, bringing the total from the beginning up to Rs. 1,98,609, and that incurred on settlement was Rs. 54,097 or Rs. 63,447 since the beginning of the operations. The total cost of survey and settlement has been Rs. 2,62,056.

Champaran.

In Champaran, the whole district is to be brought under settlement, the area being estimated at 3,531 square miles, comprised in 5,117 villages. The number of tenants had been estimated at 653,644. During the year 1,205 square miles were traversed, which, with 1,100 square miles completed up to the end of the preceding year, makes a total of 2,305 square miles. Six hundred and thirty-four square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year and 252 square miles had been done up to March 1893. The record-writing was completed in 63 villages during 1892-93 and in 288 villages in 1893-94, making a total of 351 villages. The records of 21 villages were made over for attestation during 1892-93, and for 285 villages during 1893-94; total 306 villages. Of these 306 villages, attestation was completed during 1892-93 for 5, and during 1893-94 for 223 villages. From the beginning of the operations in this district down to the end of the year under report records had been attested for 228 villages, containing an area of 326 square miles and comprising 53,933 tenancies and 285,695 fields. The rate of progress was impeded partly by the mistakes made in the record-writing by some of the raw local men employed last year, and partly by the difficulties which arise in the arrangement of records of large villages when two or more amins have been employed at the same time in the same village. Draft publication was completed during the year for 93 villages. Fair rents were settled for 2,956 tenants, resulting in an increase of rental from Rs. 13,357 to Rs. 14,434 or by 7 per cent. of the rents of the holdings for which fair rents were fixed.

The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,36,949 on survey and Rs. 57,198 on settlement. These amounts include cost of survey and settlement in Saran, for which no separate account has yet been made out, as well as the cost of the traverse survey in both districts.

Saran.

In Saran an area of 1,831 square miles, comprising 3,640 villages, was traversed between January 1893, when the work began, and 31st March 1894. During the year under report 478 square miles, comprising 1,059 villages and containing 627,882 fields, were cadastrally surveyed, and records for 309 villages containing 278,257 fields were written. Records were attested for 34 villages, covering an area of 94½ square miles and containing 3,316 tenants.

Orissa.

According to the latest figures the area under survey in Orissa is 5,052 square miles, viz. 985 square miles in Puri, 2,352 square miles in Cuttack, and 1,715 square miles in Balasore. This does not include the Puri Temple lands, the area of which is about 100 square miles. The area in Cuttack includes the permanently-settled estates of Madhupur, Aul (including Derabisi), Cheddra, and that portion of Darpan which lies to the south-east and east of the High Level Canal, amounting to 247 square miles.

In Puri the survey had been completed and the records made over to the Settlement Department before the beginning of the year under report. In Cuttack the whole of the notified area was surveyed before the commencement of the year, with the exception of the unirrigated portion of killa Aul. In Balasore 914 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year 1892-93, and 721 square miles were surveyed during the year under report, bringing the total up to 1,635 square miles, out of 1,715 square miles to be dealt with. The survey records of 2,759 villages, viz., 746 in Cuttack and 2,013 in Balasore, were prepared during the year for attestation.

The following table shows for each district the area to be dealt with, the area for which records had been attested up to the end of 1893-94, and the area for which records remained to be attested on the 31st March 1894:—

Districts.	Area with villages and plots in regard to which attestation was to be done.			Area with villages and plots in regard to which attestation was completed up to the end of 1893-94.			Area with villages and plots in regard to which attestation remained to be completed in the beginning of 1894-95.		
	Area in square miles.	Villages.	Plots.	Area in square miles.	Villages.	Plots.	Area in square miles.	Villages.	Plots.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cuttack ...	2,362	4,979	4,291,200	1,005	2,442	1,881,745	1,347	2,537	2,409,455
Puri ...	985	1,957	1,472,949	985	1,957	1,472,949	Nil	Nil	Nil
Balasore ...	1,715	3,676	2,121,255	332	867	4,65,303	1,383	2,809	1,655,952
Total ...	5,052	10,612	7,885,404	2,322	5,266	3,819,997	2,730	5,346	4,065,407

Existing rents have been recorded for 643,901 tenants down to the end of the year in the three districts, and soil maps have been prepared for 52 villages only in pargana Kotdesh in Puri during the year.

The cost incurred during the year on settlement was Rs. 1,83,087, and on survey Rs. 1,92,818. The expenditure on settlement operations since the beginning is Rs. 5,32,627, and that on survey is Rs. 8,64,971. The total expenditure on surveys and settlements has been Rs. 13,97,598, the area surveyed being 4,972 square miles, and the area of which attestation was completed being 2,322 square miles.

Chittagong.

The area is now returned as 2,491·90 square miles comprised in 1,059 villages, of which 1,866·74 square miles have been surveyed and 625·16 square miles consisting of forest reserve, tea grants, hills and jungles have been excluded. The demarcation and survey of the district were completed, an area of 34·31 square miles having been surveyed during the year in Maiskhal and Teknaf.

The record-writing was completed in 128 villages during the year, bringing the total up to 1,030; and attestation was made of the records of 373 villages, bringing the total to 1,027. The remaining three villages of which the records have not been attested are in Maiskhal. The mahalmilan, or comparison and adjustment of the areas of mahals with reference to the measurements of the previous settlement, was completed in regard to 282 villages up to the end of the year, and remained to be completed in regard to 748 villages.

Assessment.

Settlement of fair rents in the Ramu Circle was completed during the year. The rents of 12,435 tenants in this circle were raised from Rs. 97,926 to Rs. 1,35,961. In the case of 154 long-term noabad taluks the rents have been raised from Rs. 24,222 to Rs. 47,718, the enhancement being spread over a period of 10 years, beginning in 1894-95 with a jama of Rs. 44,117.

In Jaldi Circle, settlement of fair rents is reported to be practically completed, and in Belgaon, South Satkania and Fatikchari it is well advanced. The figures below show the old rents and the new rents settled in these circles:—

	Present rent.	New rent.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jaldi	16,155	24,496
Belgaon	3,244	5,060
South Satkania ...	906	1,574
Fatikchari	847	898

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 1,55,022, and of survey Rs. 41,484, bringing the total expenditure on the two items from the beginning

of the operations to the end of the year to Rs. 4,51,332 and Rs. 5,25,191 respectively.

Western Duars, Jalpaiguri.

The area under settlement in the Western Duars according to the latest information is 783·60 square miles, for the whole of which area, except 16·67 square miles surveyed during the year under report by the settlement staff, maps and records had been prepared by the Survey Department previous to the year under report. The number of jotes is now given as 10,922, and the number of tenants, including jotedars, chukanidars, and dar chukanidars, but excluding 22,159 adhiars or labourers, is shown to be 40,928.

Record-writing and attestation were completed for 10,563 jotes up to the end of 1892-93, and for the remaining 359 jotes during 1893-94. Publication of the record under Rule V of the schedule of rules attached to Act XVI of 1869 was effected before the beginning of the year for 4,978 jotes, and during the year for 4,815 jotes. Leases had been issued by the end of the year in all but 66 cases. The Commissioner confirmed the settlement of the Mynaguri and Bulka tahsils, including 5,008 jotes during the year, while the confirmation of the settlements of the Alipore and Falakata tahsils was pending the disposal of certain appeals in connection with the jotes in those tahsils. The records of pargana Ambari-Falakata were published at the end of February 1894. In Mynaguri the new rates came into effect from the kist of October 1892.

The settlement has brought in an increased revenue of Rs. 1,36,317, or 58·20 per cent., over the revenue of Rs. 2,33,999 paid under the previous settlement. The total costs of survey and settlement from the beginning up to the close of the operations have been Rs. 3,75,105 and Rs. 1,54,321, respectively.

Palamau Government estate.

This estate has an area of 428 square miles, comprised in 383 villages, with about 13,958 tenants. Of this the cultivated area is estimated to be not less than 178 square miles. The area traversed and cadastrally surveyed by the end of March 1894 was 188·43 and 62·75 square miles respectively. The record-writing (khasras and parchas) of 83 villages with 43,593 fields was done during the year. The khatians of 57 villages had been either written up in the field or prepared in office. The work has not progressed as rapidly as was anticipated, and the Deputy Commissioner reports unfavourably of the Kol amins who were employed on this survey. No Settlement Officer having been appointed, no papers were made over by the Survey Department, and nothing was done in the matter of attestation and settlement of rents. The cost of survey during the year was Rs. 14,174.

Pataspur estates, in Midnapore.

The survey and record-writing of these temporarily-settled estates were undertaken in January 1893 by the professional party, who by June 1893 surveyed the total area of 56·82 square miles and completed the khasra and khatian writing for 17 and 8 villages respectively. The record-writing was finally brought to a close under the Settlement Officer by the end of March 1894. Attestation and record of existing rents were completed during the year for 18 villages only. No progress was made in the settlement of fair rents. The costs of survey and settlement during the year have been Rs. 7,499 and Rs. 4,776 respectively.

The Jaipur Government estates in Bogra.

The survey and settlement of these estates, covering an area of 44 square miles, was ordered in Government notification dated 29th January 1893. The traverse survey was commenced towards the close of 1892-93 and completed, with the exception of only three villages, during 1893-94. Cadastral survey of 117 villages containing 21·68 square miles, and the khanapuri of 69 villages, were finished during the year. The survey and record-writing have been done by the Survey Department. The cost incurred during the year was on survey Rs. 6,362 and on settlement Rs. 217. The expenditure on survey from the beginning has been Rs. 8,724.

The smaller Government estates under settlement were the following. In all of these the survey was non-professional:—

Dacca Division.—The important settlement operations carried on in this division during the year were those relating to some eight Government estates in the district of Backergunge. They were finished in almost all the estates, with the result that the rent fixed at the last settlement was increased by

Rs. 1,562. The costs of survey and settlement from the commencement have been Rs. 26,357 and Rs. 19,258 respectively, which with an aggregate area of 82 square miles give 8 annas 4 pies and 6 annas as the average costs per acre of the land surveyed and settled respectively.

Chittagong Division.—Char Gazi and char Fakira in the district of Noakhali are the only two Government estates of some importance which were surveyed and settled during the year in this Division. The operations have resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,228 and a decrease of Rs. 116 to the rentals of the two estates respectively.

Private Estates.

Besides the operations in Bihar, some important private estates were under survey and settlement during the year. These are as follow:—

The Estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in Tippera and Noakhali. These estates are known by the name of chakla Roshnabad, and are made up of three divisions with a total area, according to recent figures, of 553·77 square miles, to be brought under settlement operations. The estimated number of tenants is 236,275, and of villages, according to recent figures, is 1,428.

The traverse survey of the estate was finished during the year, the area traversed being 404 square miles. The outturn of cadastral survey for the year was 372·82 square miles, making the total 522·82 square miles up to the end of the year. Records were written by the professional survey party for 884 villages with 473,692 plots: 408 records were made over to the Settlement Department. Preliminary attestation was completed for 142 villages with 52,730 plots, and final attestation for 20 villages with 7,327 plots, but the system of final attestation followed does not appear to have been satisfactory, and this work may have to be done over again. The progress in attestation has been unsatisfactory. This is due principally to the unavoidable changes in the *personnel* of the controlling staff. The survey and khanapuri operations during the current field season have been carried out exclusively by local amins, the majority of whom have been trained in the Comilla Survey School.

The expenditure incurred on survey during the year was Rs. 69,871, and from the beginning of the operations Rs. 1,34,710, or five annas per acre; and that on settlement during the year was Rs. 16,832, or Rs. 20,237 up to the end of the year under report. The expenditure on survey includes that of Palpara and Gangamandal, small private estates for which separate accounts have not been kept.

Palpara Estate in Tippera.—The survey and settlement of this small estate, which has an area of 3·46 square miles, are being conducted by the Survey and Settlement Officers employed on the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera. The survey work and record-writing was completed during the year. The cost of settlement is Rs. 1,072, and that of survey has not been shown separately from that incurred on the Maharaja's estate.

Gangamandal Estates in Tippera.—The survey of these estates with an area of only 1·08 square miles was also taken up in the year under report by the survey party employed on the estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera. Very little progress has been made in the work.

The Srirampur Estates and the Ulania taluks in Backergunge.—In the former the traverse and cadastral survey of the whole area was finished and the khasra-writing completed during the cold weather of 1893-94, the cost of survey being Rs. 1,558. In the latter, of which the total area under survey and settlement was 17 square miles extending over 31 villages, the area cadastrally surveyed during the year was 1·47 square miles, and the area of which the record writing and attestation were finished was 12⅔ square miles only. The costs of survey and settlement during the year were Rs. 7,860 or Rs. 13,212 respectively, from the beginning.

Mallarpur Estate in Birbhum.—The settlement of this estate with an area of 36·57 square miles, comprised in 38 revenue survey villages, was completed during the year. The result of the settlement has been an increase in the rental from Rs. 39,447 to Rs. 43,478, or by 10·21 per cent. The increase was due to assessment of excess land. The cost of survey settlement from the beginning to the end was Rs. 30,493.

Sonthal Parganas.—The area of the private estates under survey and settlement in this district is 795·6 square miles comprised in 1,416 villages. The number of tenants is estimated at 64,177. The total area surveyed and measured in detail during the year was 442·7 square miles, making the total surveyed from the beginning of the operations 731·6 square miles with 1,244 villages. Records were prepared for attestation in 1,032 villages, and attested in 548 villages. Publication was also made in regard to the 548 villages of which the records had been attested. Existing rents were recorded for 30,177 tenants, and fair rents settled for 29,119 tenants. The rental was increased from Rs. 78,009-6-6 to Rs. 1,11,366-12, or by about 43 per cent.

The cost of survey and settlement was Rs. 69,172 during the year, or Rs. 1,02,890 up to date.

Ruksal and four other villages in Champaran.—The survey and record of rights in respect of these five villages was sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Division as far back as May 1890 and June 1892. They have been finally brought to a close in the year under report, under the supervision of the Settlement Officer, Champaran. The result of the settlement proceedings has been to increase the rents of 541 tenants from Rs. 6,045 to Rs. 6,907, or by 14¼ per cent. The total cost of the operations has been Rs. 3,795, giving the high average rate of 14 annas an acre.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements under the Tenancy Act under the supervision of the Commissioners of Divisions during the year:—

	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year.	Total area surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.			Rs.
Government estates in the districts of Khulna, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, and Shahabad.	46,752 2 20	110	11,460 0 37	40,016 3 10	66	57	8,344
Private estates (excluding Wards' estates) in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Noakhali, Monghyr and Bhagalpur.	79,789 0 21	328	32,252 2 5	67,979 1 24	101	49	25,302

Government Estates.

THE following table shows the results of collections in (1) Government estates leased to farmers, and (2) Government estates held direct for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

YEARS.		Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1		2	3	4
(1) Government estates leased to farmers	1892-93	85·70	77·21	84·10
	1893-94	85·16	76·26	83·71
(2) Government estates held direct ...	1892-93	88·94	68·87	86·66
	1893-94	89·61	69·39	87·04

Particulars of estates held direct.

During the year 1893-94 there were 2,317 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,080 (against 2,042 in the previous year) were Government estates, and 237 private estates managed by Government. The following statement shows the number of these estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan ...	425	65,539	5	2,24,180	430	2,89,719	24,072	8·3	1,97,355	68·11
Presidency ...	208	3,31,658	44	14,789	252	3,46,447	30,021	8·6	2,89,785	81·3
Rajshahi ...	97	5,29,551	33	11,670	130	5,41,221	33,489	6·18	4,91,811	91·8
Dacca	615	4,17,043	104	1,25,739	719	5,42,781	30,723	5·6	4,96,842	91·5
Chittagong ...	222	5,89,048	24	12,344	246	6,01,992	63,911	10·6	5,51,680	91·6
Patna	154	2,11,165	15	18,987	199	2,30,152	23,016	10·	1,83,080	79·9
Bhagalpur ...	121	2,76,490	6	15,730	127	2,92,220	9,129	3·12	2,60,951	89·2
Orissa	31	3,97,611	5	73,343	36	4,70,954	21,133	4·48	4,34,354	92·2
Chota Nagpur...	177	75,500	1	17,731	178	93,291	2,094	2·24	89,202	95·6
Total ...	2,080	28,94,264	237	5,14,813	2,317	34,08,777	2,37,588	6·9	29,87,366	87·6
In 1892-93 ...	2,042	28,92,697	239	5,64,930	2,281	33,97,627	2,25,167	6·6	29,30,758	86·5

		Rs.
* Current	...	34,08,777
Arrear	...	6,46,238
Total	...	40,54,015
Deduct amount included in the demand the recovery of which was in suspense	...	47,861
Total	...	40,06,154
† Current	...	29,87,366
Arrear	...	3,84,118
Total	...	33,71,484
Add collections made in the year but not credited in the accounts of the year	...	27,826
Total	...	33,99,310

After excluding demands not due during the year, and including collections realised but not credited, the net demand was for both classes together Rs. 40,06,154,* and the collections Rs. 33,99,310,† so that the percentage of total collections on total demand was 84·8 as against 83·71 in Government estates leased to farmers. In the following statement the percentages of actual recorded collections are compared with those of the previous year:—

Sub-class.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ...	1892-93	72·64	50·	65·25
	1893-94	76·51	48·02	65·72
(*b*) Owned by Government ...	1892-93	88·94	68·87	86·66
	1893-94	89·61	69·39	87·04
Total ...	1892-93	80·52	61·38	82·66
	1893-94	87·63	59·53	83·16

The above table shows that the prescribed standard of 90 per cent. was not attained this year, though there was some improvement in every respect, except in the arrear collections from private estates. In 16 districts this standard for current collections was reached under both sub-classes; in two more districts under one or other of the two sub-classes; for the rest various explanations are offered. In the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, and Khulna the current collections from the estates held direct by Government were only 81·16, 82·47, 68·82, 81·42 per cent. of the current demand. These are poor results and not satisfactorily explained. Again, in Midnapore there were heavy arrears in the current collections, viz., of Rs. 67,136 in private estates and Rs. 14,211 in Government estates; also in the arrear collections there were balances of Rs. 1,18,301 due from private estates and Rs. 4,551 from Government estates. As to the private estates, the local officers have explained that the balance was in process of recovery, and that the shortness of collection was due, *first*, to failure of crop in some parts of the Contai subdivision; *secondly*, to the outbreak of cholera in parts of the subdivision; and *thirdly*, to the fact that the year yielding a good harvest after many years' failure of crop, the impoverished raiyats had to satisfy their mahajans out of the proceeds of the year.

The heavy balances due from these estates were noticed in the Administration Report of these provinces for 1892-93, and with a view to check their constant recurrence, the Board of Revenue have been asked to suggest some remedy which can be applied to improve this state of things.

Grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement.

Agricultural Public Works grant.

A sum of Rs. 3,78,174,* representing 9½ per cent. of the collections from Government estates, was granted by Government for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary improvements in, those estates during 1893-94, but the sum actually disbursed was Rs. 4,04,907† as reported by the local officers. The Accountant-General, on the other hand, reports the expenditure to have been Rs. 4,03,883. The grant for works of agricultural improvements placed at the disposal of the Board was Rs. 60,000, of which Rs. 54,017 were expended.

* *Allotments.*

	Rs.
Management proper	2,22,590
Miscellaneous improvements	89,938
Sanitary improvements	57,520
Surplus amount in Board's hands ...	8,126
Total ...	3,78,174

† *Expenditure.*

	Rs.
Management proper	2,37,587
Miscellaneous improvements	1,16,844
Sanitary improvements	50,476
Total ...	4,04,907

The following table exhibits the expenditure in each division on miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement and on works necessary for the increase or maintenance of land revenue:—

Division.	Amount expended—						
	In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On drains and embankments.	On roads.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	6,162	...	...	10,100	...	972	17,234
Presidency	6,029	...	...	33,247	1,451	4,842	45,569
Rajshahi	4,241	6,126	16	10	3,368	6,194	19,955
Dacca	5,543	3,667	...	1,671	1,563	8,828	21,272
Chittagong	9,274	1,000	190	9,818	1,048	2,531	23,861
Patna	7,544	4,041	319	9,172	...	3,088	24,164
Bhagalpur	1,313	...	...	4,986	...	12,186	18,485
Orissa	14,103	565	688	4,769	6,326	7,176	33,697
Chota Nagpur	5,729	11,065	...	...	...	366	17,140
Total ...	59,938	26,404	1,213	73,773	13,826	46,183	2,21,337

Cultivation of new staples.

In the Serampore *khas mahal*, in the district of Hooghly, an experimental cultivation of the Sirajganj jute was tried with seed especially selected and imported from that place, and was attended with much success. The cultivators were well pleased with the results, and asked for, and were supplied with, fresh seed of the same kind during the current year. In the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district Naini Tal potatoes were grown experimentally in five Government estates; and the result was fairly good in one estate only. Similar experiments were also tried in the Government estates of Gaya and Contai in Midnapore, but the results were generally unsuccessful. It was mentioned in the Administration Report for last year that the cultivation of the Naini Tal variety of potatoes had established itself in the Mynaguri tahsil as the result of the distribution of seed potatoes by the Agricultural Department in previous years. In order to give additional impetus to the cultivation of this variety of potato, and also to encourage the introduction of the cultivation of oats and English vegetables, and the use of bone manure, a leaflet was prepared in Bengali, giving simple directions, and it was circulated among *jotedars* through the tahsildars of Mynaguri, Falakata, Alipur, and Bhalka. In consequence of the interest aroused a very large number of *jotedars* applied to the tahsildars for seed, which was supplied by the Agricultural Department. A small demonstration farm was established at the end of the year 1892-93 at Mynaguri in close proximity to the tahsil office and placed under the management of the tahsildar. A number of experiments in the use of bonemeal were made by the Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram in several Government villages in his jurisdiction.

Cultivation of Buxar wheat was tried in the Government estates in Sirajganj in Pabna and Arraria in Purnea. The outturn was fairly good in the former, but very poor in the latter.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

Very little was done during the year in the introduction of improved implements or machinery in any of the Government estates. In Shahabad Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, Mylne and Company, of Behia, in addition to some valuable improvements in their sugarcane mills, have during the year been elaborating a thresher, which it is said combines portability and efficiency with simplicity and cheapness.

Education.

In Midnapore there are 700 primary schools in the Majnamutha estate, supported chiefly by the District Board. In the 24-Parganas 62 schools were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 2,034. In Jalpaiguri there were 95 primary schools with 2,192 pupils, and a sum of Rs. 3,656 was expended on them out of the one per cent. fund. In Darjeeling there were 48 primary schools in the Terai and 32 in the Kalimpong and West Tista estates. The total expenditure on these schools from the district grant amounted to Rs. 10,797. In Backergunge the number of schools was 262 with 6,019 pupils, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,605. In Chittagong the whole allotment of Rs. 4,549 was spent during the year. The total expenditure in maintaining the 221 schools in Puri was Rs. 3,382. In the Government Kolhan estate in Singhbhum there were 115 primary schools attended by 6,131 pupils. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 5,086, of which a sum of Rs. 459 was met from the Estates Improvement Fund.

Roads and communications.

In Jalpaiguri Rs. 52,044 and Rs. 15,164, respectively, were expended on construction and maintenance of roads. The expenditure of Rs. 52,044 was met from various sources, while Rs. 15,164 were wholly met from the district fund. In Darjeeling the total expenditure for the repairs of roads in the Terai, paid from the District Road Cess Fund, amounted to Rs. 6,173. In Backergunge a sum of Rs. 3,026 was spent during the year on roads and communications. In Gaya the District Board made an allotment of Rs. 7,322, out of which Rs. 5,232 were expended. In Puri the District Board spent Rs. 11,600 on roads and communications and Rs. 409 on village roads.

Condition of raiyats.

The condition of the raiyats in the Government khas mahals was reported to be on the whole fairly good, though in parts they suffered loss of winter crops in consequence of excessive rain and inundation. The majority of them, however, reaped a good harvest. In Midnapore the raiyats of estate Kamina Chuck suffered much owing to total failure of the winter rice crop. In Bankura the condition of the raiyats of the petty estates was reported to have been far from satisfactory, as the lands in some of them had been much deteriorated by deposit of sand from the river Darkeswar, and in others the want of proper irrigation facilities was much felt. The raiyats of the Government estates in the Sadar subdivision of Murshidabad suffered from failure of the chaitali and mulberry crops. The estates on the right bank of the Bhagirathi have been for the most part converted into large unproductive *bils*, owing to their being annually flooded. In Faridpur the condition of the raiyats of the Sadar subdivision was stated to have been bad. Scarcity prevailed there throughout the year. The raiyats in Chittagong are said to have fared badly owing to a short rice crop and a continued rise in prices. As usual there was much emigration to Akyab and other places. In Tippera and Noakhali the condition of the raiyats was generally unsatisfactory. In the former district the aus and the jute crops were seriously damaged, and the aman also suffered considerably owing to the heavy floods of the year, which was accompanied by considerable mortality among the cattle. In Noakhali the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1893 caused very considerable damage to the crops and loss of cattle of the khas mahal tenants. Their houses were blown down and their orchards destroyed. In Balasore the condition of the raiyats of Birso and Nuanand estates was somewhat depressed owing to bad crops. The partial loss of crop during the year caused some of the raiyats in Angul to come forward to take advances from Government. The Government revenue was, however, here as well as in the recently settled estates Banki and Jalpaiguri, paid with punctuality.

Wards' and Attached Estates.

THE number of wards' estates under the charge of the Court of Wards was 78, and of attached and encumbered estates 67, against 74 of the former and 66 of the latter in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of four wards' estates and one attached estate in comparison with the year 1892-93. Of the total number of estates, 16 wards' estates and 5 attached and encumbered estates were under management for a part of the year only, having either been taken over or released during the year.

The total demand for revenue and cesses (current and arrear) due to Government was Rs. 51,13,516. Rupees 78,376 of the arrears and Rs. 50,20,141 of the current demand were paid, being 99·8 per cent. of the total demand.

Revenue and rents due to Government and superior landlords.

The balances, which show a considerable reduction, being Rs. 14,499 only, were chiefly due from the Basudebpur estate in Midnapore and the Sheohar estate in Muzaffarpur. The former was a heavy defaulter in the previous year, and was discharged from management during the year of report. The Sheohar estate was taken in charge on the 5th September 1893 with arrears due to Government amounting to Rs. 6,684, of which Rs. 2,931 were left unpaid.

The amount of rent and cesses due to superior landlords was Rs. 6,22,729, of which Rs. 1,09,294 were in arrear from the previous year. The payments amounted to only Rs. 4,95,586, leaving the large balance of Rs. 1,24,299, the major portion of which was due by three estates, viz., Haturia, Bamna, and Satkhira. The first two were taken in charge during the year heavily involved in debt, while in Satkhira the bulk of the balance is due to disputes between the estate and co-sharers. The last-named estate was in an embarrassed condition in 1892-93 also.

The following statement shows the demand, collection, and balances of rent and cesses due to the estates during the five years ending with the year 1893-94:—

Rent and cesses due to the estates.

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			PERCENTAGE OF—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collection on current demand.	Total collections on current demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	1,66,46,389	1,00,15,199	2,66,61,588	.....	.....	1,06,24,091	...	102*	24,82,188	81,54,909
1890-91* ...	79,81,433	98,29,688	1,78,11,020	.....	.....	96,97,682	99·4	94*	7,67,462	74,34,535
1891-92 ...	77,07,617	91,53,100	1,68,29,117	35,39,353	60,69,371	91,38,786	66·3	99·8	13,12,179	65,69,992
1892-93 ...	65,80,533	93,60,637	1,59,39,330	29,94,158	61,96,732	91,90,935	66·2	97·8	5,65,995	60,96,710
1893-94 ...	66,75,087	97,38,203	1,64,13,330	29,56,402	64,13,911	93,97,315	65·8	96·5	4,38,740	65,77,177

The percentage both of current collections and of total collections on the current demand was lower than in either of the two preceding years. The falling off is attributed to loss of crops by floods and unfavourable agricultural results in many parts of the country, especially Tippera, Backergunge, and Midnapore. Out of the 21 larger estates with a rental of Rs. 50,000 and upwards, the percentage of total collections on the current demand exceeded a hundred in only eight cases:—Burdwan, Khagra, Bhawanipur, Maldwar, Kanika, Deo, Rajkrishna Banerjee, and Sukraj Rai. The current collection on the current demand in the Courjon estate in Noakhali reached only 80·6 per cent. against 90 per cent. in the previous year. The total amount of balances of rent and cesses due to estates at the end of the year was Rs. 65,77,177, of which

Rs. 7,82,871 were due when the estates were taken in charge, and Rs. 57,94,306 accrued subsequently. Rupees 47,64,287 of the balances are said to be good and in process of recovery. The bad and irrecoverable balances increased by Rs. 2,64,454.

Debts due by estates.

The total amount of debts due during the year was Rs. 36,27,063, the payment and reductions by compromise Rs. 11,66,215, and the debts due at the end of the year Rs. 24,60,848. The Court of Wards withdrew from the management of the Basudebpur estate in Midnapore, and have since the close of the year released the Bamna estate in Backergunge, on account of their hopelessly embarrassed condition.

Management charges.

Separating new or relinquished estates from those under management throughout the year, the management charges were Rs. 7,16,772, and the percentage on the current demand for rent and cesses was 7·3. Except in Burdwan, where the enormous rental of the Burdwan Raj Estate reduces the percentage of charges, and in Chota Nagpur and Dacca, the charges were between 10·4 and 14·4. The new general management rate under Act X of 1892, which came into force from the beginning of the year 1893-94, yielded Rs. 1,32,092 out of a demand of Rs. 1,42,961, which includes Rs. 5,560 of arrears of the previous year. The balance remaining unrealised at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 10,869. On the other hand, there were advance payments amounting to Rs. 6,573.

Survey and Settlement.

Survey or settlement operations, or both, under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, were in progress in portions of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals, in the Talipabad, Dakhin Shahbazpur and Tikari estates, and have been practically completed in the Sarail, Kujang (included in the Burdwan Raj) and Kanika estates. Portions of the following estates were also under survey and settlement:—Malighati, Turkoa, Syudpur, Maldwar, Chandrakumar, Madhupur, Siri, Dhalbhum, and Pandra.

The following table shows the total amount spent on schools, dispensaries, maintenance of buildings, works of improvement, surveys and settlements during the five years ending with 1893-94:—

Year.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property for benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	69,301	38,732	2,24,439	66,930	2,24,168	6,23,570
1890-91 ...	59,241	32,255	2,13,178	58,404	1,26,523	4,89,601
1891-92 ...	61,155	37,598	1,91,397	92,864	2,67,345	6,50,359
1892-93 ...	64,059	36,524	2,16,870	1,57,782	97,104	5,72,339
1893-94 ...	59,844	46,527	2,46,225	1,58,406	2,01,899	7,12,901

The total amount spent during the year under report rose above 7 lakhs and exceeded the record of any past year.

In the great Burdwan estate, with an income of over 50 lakhs of rupees, Rs. 91,062 were spent on surveys and settlements and Rs. 23,752 on improvements, which include the sum of Rs. 9,679 expended on improvements in the Kujang estate appertaining to the Burdwan Raj.

In the Tikari estate, yielding an income of about 7½ lakhs of rupees, Rs. 39,288 were spent on works of improvement, such as gilandazi, wells for irrigation, &c., against Rs. 26,350 in the preceding year.

In the Kasim Bazar estates over Rs. 12,000 were laid out on the excavation of tanks for drinking water. In Bhawanipur, Rs. 12,104 were expended on works of improvement, but most of this was devoted to the clearance of jungle in the Sundarbans and very little to improvement of the inhabited part of the estate, notwithstanding the great demand there for further outlay on the water-supply of the villages.

With the exception of these four estates—Burdwan, Tikari, Kasim Bazar, and Bhawanipur, Tikari being the best in this respect—the subject of improvements was generally neglected: the worst of the remaining 17 of the larger estates being Khagra, Basudebpur, Dhalbhum, Courjon, Rajkrishna Banerjee, and Sukraj Rai, of which the first four spent nothing on improvements. The case of Dhalbhum, where the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 25,319, is particularly bad.

Certificates.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in wards' and attached estates during the five years ending with the year 1893-94:—

Year.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total annual rent and cesses of estates.	Percentage of column 9 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	
1889-90	23,018	15,397	38,415	17,628	15,546	2,241	20,787	6,32,903	1,00,15,159	6·3
1890-91	21,167	10,975	32,142	18,438	12,193	1,511	13,704	4,60,970	98,29,588	4·6
1891-92	13,704	13,289	27,003	17,148	8,107	1,748	9,855	4,75,633	91,53,109	5·1
1892-93	13,210	8,648	21,858	11,765	9,053	1,040	10,093	8,58,414	92,99,637	9·2
1893-94	10,281	7,477	17,758	11,663	4,334	1,761	6,095	6,71,210	97,32,203	6·8

The decrease in the number of certificates filed, from 8,648 to 7,477, was attributed to the orders of Government prohibiting the issue of certificates in wards' estates, of which a survey has not been made and record of rights prepared.

Estates taken in charge or released.

Eleven estates were taken in charge and ten released during the year. Of the estates released, the most considerable was the Dighapatia estate. This estate lies in 15 districts, the ancestral portion of it belonging, under the will of the late Raja, to his eldest son, Kumar Promada Nath Rai, and the self-acquired estates to his three younger sons. The rent-roll of the eldest ward stood, at the time of assumption of charge by the Court of Wards in January 1884, at Rs. 4,36,639, and that of the younger wards at Rs. 1,50,210. On the date of release the rent-roll of the former was Rs. 4,89,254 and of the latter Rs. 2,19,650, the increase in the first case being due to purchase of new properties and the settlement and resettlement of waste and relinquished lands; and in the second case, principally to properties being brought under direct management in consequence of the default of patnidars. The gross value of Government securities and cash balance on the date of assumption of charge was Rs. 3,65,628 in the case of the eldest ward and nothing in the case of the younger wards. On the date of release the amount of the former was Rs. 16,70,107 and the latter Rs. 4,04,841. The estates are free from debts, while the debts due to the eldest ward's estate were reduced from Rs. 4,74,499 to Rs. 1,77,708. The debts due to the younger wards have increased from Rs. 23,745 to Rs. 79,638, on account of default made by certain patnidars. The portion of the younger wards' estate which was managed direct is held in coparceny, and, as the co-sharers would not join, no works of improvement were undertaken. But the eldest ward's estate spent during the period of its management by the Court of Wards, Rs. 76,006 in subscriptions and donations to schools, Rs. 44,757 in subscriptions and donations to dispensaries, and Rs. 80,332 on works of improvement, of which Rs. 30,810 were laid out in the excavation of tanks. This estate maintained and supported two high class English schools, nine middle vernacular and middle English schools, twenty-seven patshalas, one Sanskrit tol, and two girls' schools, granted allowances to boys in indigent circumstances, and contributed towards the construction of school buildings. A good library is also maintained at

Dighapatia at the expense of the estate for the benefit of the people. The charitable dispensaries at Dighapatia, Bonaghati, and Naukhila are entirely supported by the estate, and contributions were granted to the dispensaries at Pabna, Bogra, Nator, Noagaon, Bongram, and Sara.

The number of estates managed during the year, under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1876, was 55, being the same as in the preceding year. Three estates were released during the year, and one was brought under protection. The following statement shows the demands, collections, and balances for 1893-94:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	42,380	94,434	96,921	102·6	8,992	30,901	20,986
Lohardaga	59,566	91,607	92,369	100·8	2,094	56,650	124
Palamau	4,968	15,897	15,930	107·3	373	3,262	.....
Manbhum	31,122	95,619	88,116	89·0	1,241	40,384	129
Singhbhum	1,99,450	87,347	73,424	84·3	8,283	1,05,491	39
Total ...	2,98,326	3,84,704	3,64,760	94·8	21,582	2,96,688	21,278

The progress made in the liquidation of debts is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reduction by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	6,51,832	28,070	6,79,902	2,42,656	11,761	4,25,485
Lohardaga ...	2,24,995	7,607	2,32,602	39,382	100	1,93,120
Palamau ...	1,21,563	2,726	1,24,289	12,235	.....	1,12,054
Manbhum ...	2,18,057	12,521	2,30,578	32,008	.....	1,98,570
Singhbhum ...	1,77,565	6,131	1,83,696	20,959	.....	1,62,737
Total ...	13,94,012	57,055	14,51,067	3,47,240	11,861	10,91,966

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

DURING the year 1893-94, the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had nine Bills under consideration, six of which were passed into law. The three Bills which are still under consideration are—a Bill to facilitate the construction of drainage works for improving the sanitary condition of local areas, introduced and read in Council on the 9th and referred to a Select Committee on the 24th of February 1894, a Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law and a Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880, both introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 24th of March 1894.

Act I (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to amend Act I of 1893.

This Act came into force on the 21st of March 1894. It amends the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1893, providing that the fees for licenses in respect of warehouses shall continue to be levied under the provisions of Bengal Act IV of 1883, up to the 31st of March 1894, and thereafter, in advance, under Bengal Act I of 1893, and authorizing the Commissioners to levy fees under section 347 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, or under section 261 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as the case may be, up to the 31st of March 1894, and postponing the partial repeal of those sections until the 1st of April 1894.

Act II (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.

This Act came into force on the 2nd of April 1894. It amends section 113 (1) of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, limiting the responsibility of the Port Commissioners in respect of the storing of goods liable to suffer from exposure to such goods only as are landed by themselves.

Act III (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to give effect to an agreement made between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited.

This Act came into force on the 2nd of May 1894. It gives effect to an agreement made between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, which, without the authority of the Legislature, would have been of no effect. This agreement provides that the track-rent per mile be fixed at the present rate up to the end of the 21st year of the existing contract; that a remission of Rs. 15,000 a year be granted for five years from 1894, provided the dividends of the Company do not exceed 3½ per centum per annum; and that power be given to the Corporation to enforce the continuous service of the cars except when such service is discontinued with the previous sanction of the Commissioners.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.

This Act came into force on the 15th of August 1894. The original Bill was introduced into Council and referred to a Select Committee on the 16th of July 1892. The Select Committee, which on the 22nd of July 1893 was augmented by the appointment of additional members, after the enlargement of the Council, presented their final report on the 9th of February 1894, and the Bill was passed on the 23rd of April 1894.

The Act may be divided into three categories; the first consisting of important changes in the law; the second of administrative changes of minor importance; and the third of changes merely corrective, which repair omissions, give effect to judicial decisions, recast the wording of sections with the object of removing possible doubts, and repeal those which are no longer necessary.

The most important alterations in, and additions to, the law effected by the Act are the following:—

Power is given to the Commissioners of any municipality to unite with any other neighbouring local authority or local authorities in constituting a Joint-Committee for any purpose in which joint interests are concerned.

Effect is given to the resolutions passed at the Belvedere Conference on the 18th of July 1892, on the subject of drainage and water-supply, local authorities being empowered to introduce schemes for carrying out a system of drainage or for supplying water for domestic purposes, provision being made for Government taking the initiative when a local authority is unwilling to do so, Government at the same time being precluded from carrying out a scheme to which two-thirds of the Commissioners or Joint-Committee, in certain cases, or two-thirds of the ratepayers of a municipality in other cases, are opposed.

The franchise is extended to persons holding an office on a salary of not less than Rs. 50 a month, provided that—

(*a*) they are paid by a registered Company which has paid Rs. 100 in rates during the year;

(*b*) they are under a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has paid not less than three rupees as rates during the year;

(*c*) they occupy holdings in respect of which a similar minimum payment has been paid.

Power is given to Government to disestablish a municipality, or to alter its boundaries when it no longer fulfils the conditions which originally justified its creation; to appoint Commissioners *ex-officio*; to delegate some of its less important powers to Commissioners of Divisions; to appoint a special auditor when the accounts of a municipality are in confusion; to appoint an assessor of municipal taxes when it has been found that the affairs of a municipality require it, and when the Commissioners will not move themselves.

Commissioners are empowered to order a survey; to organize a fire-brigade; to close after due formalities any source of water-supply which is suspected of being dangerous to health; to exercise greater control over buildings in a dangerous state; to frame wider bye-laws than heretofore, and to make rules for the conduct of their business, and, in the case of municipalities in the hills, to make bye-laws for the prevention of landslips and other dangers to which such localities are especially liable.

Commissioners of Divisions are precluded from finally passing orders on municipal budgets until the Municipal Commissioners have had an opportunity of replying to their criticisms.

The maximum rate leviable for the supply of water has been increased from 6 to 7½ per cent. on the value of holdings.

The tax on persons and the tax on holdings may now be levied in the same municipality, and arable lands may now be assessed where the personal tax is in force.

Detailed building regulations are provided by the Act, which may be extended to any municipality at the request of the Commissioners thereof.

This Act came into force on the 22nd of August 1894. The Act, by modifying the language of section 101 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, removes a doubt which existed as to whether a new revenue settlement, including a settlement of rents in Government estates, and the new rents both came into force on the expiration of the old settlement.

Act V (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to remove doubts which have arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled areas, and to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

The Act also provides that all fair and equitable rents settled under section 104 (3) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, previous to the expiration of a land revenue settlement, shall take effect from the date upon which the new revenue settlement comes into force.

The Act came into force on the 3rd of October 1894. The levy of taxes from railway administrations in aid of the funds of local authorities being exclusively regulated by the Indian Railways Act, 1890, this Act was passed to repeal so much of section 37 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1894, amending section 89 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as purported to authorize the levy of a rate on a holding containing any building of a railway administration.

Act VI (B.C.) of 1894, an Act to amend Act IV (B.C.) of 1894.

Police.

THE sanctioned strength of the Bengal Police at the close of the year was 77 superior officers (including 8 probationers), as compared with 89 superior officers (including 15 probationers) at the close of 1892. The reduction of 12 in the number of superior officers is due to the reorganization of the service sanctioned by Government in its Resolution of the 27th May 1893, the object of which was that District Superintendents of Police should be provided for every district in Bengal, and that Assistant Superintendents should only be provided for the most important subdivisional charges and as a reserve for leave vacancies. The effect of the reorganization has been to increase the number of District Superintendents from 43 to 45, and to reduce the number of Assistant Superintendents from 27 to 19, and of probationers from 15 to 8. The sanctioned strength of subordinate officers and men, including Military and Railway Police, was 23,719, against 23,390 at the end of 1892.

Constitution of the force.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee, 145 investigating centres have been abolished during the year, and steps have been taken to still further reduce the number. The investigating staff is now principally recruited by competitive examination. Only those candidates who are of good moral character and have passed the Entrance examination and satisfied certain physical tests are allowed to compete; selections are not made purely in the order of the marks which candidates obtain, but care is taken to secure a due proportion of Muhammadans and Hindus, Biharis and Bengalis; and successful candidates are put through a probationary course of instruction after their selection. The number of men selected at the two examinations held in 1893 was 35 and 60 respectively, but it is as yet too early to form any comparison between the men thus selected and those recruited under the old system.

Changes in the number of investigating centres and in the recruitment of the investigating staff.

The expenditure on the Bengal Police for the past financial year was Rs. 43,54,930, the corresponding figure for the previous year being Rs. 43,00,062 and that for 1891-92 Rs. 42,26,193. The actual expenditure distributed among the several heads in 1893-94 and the two preceding years is shown in the following table:—

Expenditure by the Department.

Serial number.	HEADS OF CHARGES.	Actual expenditure for 1891-92.	Actual expenditure for 1892-93.	Actual expenditure for 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	1,23,387	1,38,978	1,50,652
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,60,183	4,44,795	4,72,019
3	Pay of executive police and establishment, with good-conduct pay and batta allowance	28,33,148	28,66,852	28,47,004
4	Travelling allowance	92,038	99,268	1,01,634
5	Fixed boat establishment	56,989	55,658	57,006
6	Special, regular and contract contingencies	5,14,882	5,62,216	5,91,105
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police ...	1,45,623	1,38,195	1,35,510
	Total ...	42,26,193	43,00,062	43,54,930

The increase of Rs. 54,868 in expenditure over that incurred in 1892-93 is accounted for partly by the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent in charge of the special branch, and by the grant of exchange compensation allowance to European officers, and partly to an increase under the head of "Contract contingencies," due to the repairs of damage done by storms.

Working of the Town Police.

The Town Police force was increased in Backergunge and in nine districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions. It appears that the total number of town chaukidars appointed during the year was 406 in place of 332 constables employed in 1892. In the 24-Parganas the experiment of replacing constables by local and acclimatized town chaukidars was tried for the first time in three municipalities, and the system will be still further extended. In the Rajshahi Division the Town Police consist of a mixed force of constables and chaukidars in all districts except Darjeeling and Bogra. In Bihar, the work of the town chaukidars in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, and Darbhanga is said to have been on the whole satisfactory; but in Saran the results of the year are far from successful. In Patna City and Dinapore the self-checking system of patrol introduced in 1892 was again worked with marked success, the number of burglaries in the Patna City having decreased from 477 in 1891 to 397 in 1893. In Gaya and Shahabad, owing to the apathy of the superior officers, the system has not proved so successful.

Street-lighting.

The exceptional difficulties under which the work of the Town Police is carried on have been alluded to more than once in former reports, and not the least of these is the want of light which is essential to the efficient guarding of houses and property. The proposal that municipalities in which there are no street lamps should contribute towards the cost of supplying oil for the lanterns of the watch and ward police has not been generally adopted, some municipalities refusing to contribute on the ground of want of funds, or because the expenditure is not legally chargeable to them. In 36 districts 620 new lamps have been erected, but the Inspector-General believes that this represents but little real improvement.

Rural police.

The effect of the changes introduced by the new Chaukidari Act I (B.C.) of 1892, with special reference to the progress made in extending the provisions of the Act to villages in which it has not hitherto been in force, and to the steps taken for the improvement of the position and status of the chaukidars, is being watched with interest. But at present it is too early to form any definite opinion. The total number of chaukidars in the province in 1892 and 1893 was as follows:—

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
Under Act VI of 1870	96,787	101,517	4,730	.....
Under Regulation XX of 1817 ...	53,665	48,696	.....	4,969
Number of chakran chaukidars ...	18,629	17,911	.....	718
Other chaukidars	2,991	3,428	437	.....
Total ...	172,072	171,552	5,167	5,687

It will be seen that some progress was made during the year in extending the new Act; but had as much attention been paid to the matter in all the districts as in Shahabad and Saran, the results would have been far better. In Burdwan the excessive number of chakran chaukidars delay progress, and the resumption of chakran lands has given rise to some difficulty. But the steady application of the principles of the existing law and the gradual extension of the provisions of the Act to all places where it is applicable, will inevitably effect the desired improvement.

The efforts made to induce men of better position to enlist as chaukidars have met with varying success in different portions of the Province. In the Dacca Division the majority of the population being Muhammadans, the question of caste is of less importance than in other places; but a marked improvement has been effected in the class of men recruited. In Bhagalpur a few Rajputs and Chattris were induced to accept employment, and in the Burdwan Division about 1 in 12 of the men newly appointed are said to be of better caste. In other districts but little improvement seems to have been made. There can be no doubt that in Eastern Bengal generally the improvement in the status of the chaukidar is principally due to the punctuality with which his salary is now paid, and to the fact that there has been a general tendency to raise the rate. The Lieutenant-Governor during a recent tour in the eastern districts was gratified to find that wherever he went the chaukidars appeared to be a fine, smart, well set-up body of men, in receipt of regular salaries, and in many cases thoroughly representative of the Musalmans of the delta. This improvement was most marked in the Backergunge, Noakhali, and Khulna districts.

The habit of treating chaukidars as menial servants has frequently been referred to as one of the causes of the unpopularity of the post; but very few instances of such treatment have come to light. The importance of adequately rewarding good work done by the village police, and of being less indiscriminate in the matter of punishments, has constantly been impressed upon district officers; but the fact that the percentage of chaukidars rewarded to the total number in the Province has only risen from ·8 to 1·13 shows how fruitless the instructions have been.

Additional police.

In consequence of the disturbances arising out of the anti-kine-killing agitation in the Patna Division, additional police were quartered in various villages in the Gaya, Shahabad, and Patna districts, the cost being realized from the villagers. The additional force entertained at Krokir-char in the Dacca district in 1892, and at Lahiri in Darbhanga, were retained throughout the year.

Military police.

By the reorganization of the force which was sanctioned at the commencement of the year, three companies of 100 men each, including officers, have been formed with their head-quarters at Dumka, Bhagalpur, and Dacca respectively. Detachments from all three companies were sent to Keonjhar in consequence of the disturbances in that State, and detachments from the Dumka and Bhagalpur companies were also on duty in Bihar in connection with the anti-kine-killing agitation. Great attention was paid during the year to instructing the men in drill and musketry practice, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to bear witness to the general smartness and efficiency of the force.

Casualties.

The following table shows the details of casualties during the past three years:—

		1891.		1892.		1893.	
1.	Retirement on pension or gratuity	452 or	1·9 per cent.	420 or	1·8 per cent.	412 or	1·74 per cent.
2.	Resignation	760 „	3·2 „	732 „	3·1 „	728 „	3·09 „
3.	Dismissal	588 „	2·5 „	586 „	2·5 „	624 „	2·66 „
4.	Discharge	225 „	·9 „	125 „	·5 „	220 „	·93 „
5.	Desertion	40 „	·2 „	51 „	·2 „	42 „	·18 „
6.	Death	517 „	2·2 „	551 „	2·4 „	445 „	1·93 „
	Total	... 2,582 or	10·9 „	2,455 or	10·5 „	2,481 or	10·5 „

The average percentage of casualties for the three years previous to 1891 was 12·4. The variations in the figures under the different heads during the last two years are slight, and do not call for any special remark.

Torture and extortion by the police.

The record of offences of this class is fortunately not a serious one. The number of cases of torture reported fell from 32 to 17, and of these only five were finally returned as true, None of the cases of torture were of special importance, the worst apparently being that of a head-constable and a constable of Mymensingh and a constable of Dacca, who were charged with torturing a boy

and causing his death. The last accused absconded, but the first two were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to five years' and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively. The High Court, however, took a lenient view of the case, and on appeal acquitted the constable and convicted the head-constable of assault only, sentencing him to a short term of imprisonment. Seventy cases of extortion were under enquiry during the year: of these only 14 ended in conviction. The number returned as false was 37, but in only 4 of the 14 cases in which the complainant was prosecuted for bringing a false charge were convictions obtained. The practical impunity with which false charges of extortion were brought against the police in the Dinajpur district was referred to in last year's report. During the past year the number of cases reported has fallen from 42 to 19, of which four only were true. Great attention was paid by the Magistrate of the district to this important question of police administration, and to him is in a large measure due the credit of the improvement effected. District Superintendents at head-quarters and Inspectors at subdivisions have been directed to enquire personally into all cases of torture brought against the police, and the attention of police officers has been drawn to the importance of making a sifting enquiry into all charges in which the police are concerned.

Punishments.

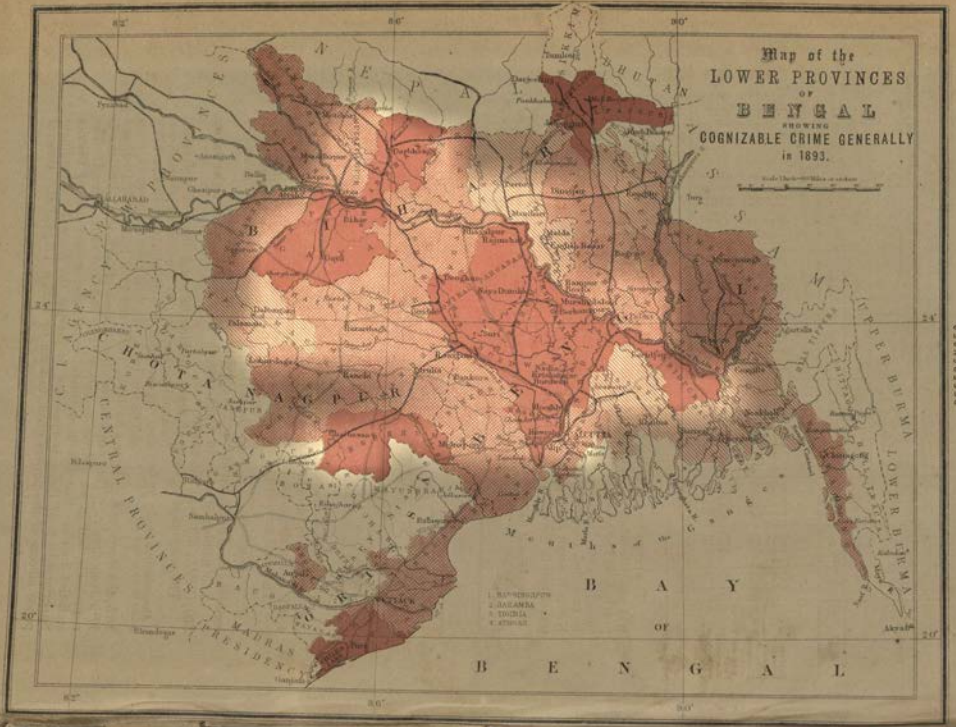
The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted on members of the police force during the past three years:—

Year.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.			Under Act V of 1861.			Departmental punishment.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1891	263	·3	1·2	112	·3	·5	4,234	39·2	14·3
1892	245	·7	1·0	120	1	·5	4,223	41·9	14·0
1893	237	·4	1·0	126	·3	·5	4,853	42·4	16·7

There has thus been a considerable increase in the number of men and officers departmentally punished as compared with last year, and the Inspector-General accepts this as an indication of closer supervision on the part of superior officers rather than of a falling off in the general good conduct of the force. The Lieutenant-Governor is not altogether satisfied with this explanation, and is disposed to think that there is a tendency among District Superintendents to inflict too frequent punishments. He concurs with an observation which has been recorded by Mr. Nolan, the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, in his Annual Divisional Report, that in this respect there is often too much zeal and too little justice, and that probably much good would result by making the treatment of police officers in regard to punishments and promotions accord more nearly with that prevalent in other departments. The Inspector-General has been asked to look into this matter and satisfy himself that punishments are inflicted with more discrimination than appears to be the case at present. The number of men wearing good-conduct stripes at the close of 1893 was 9,019, being an increase of 714 as compared with 1892. Good-conduct allowances amounting to Rs. 17,656, or sufficient for 1,471 men at the rate of one rupee each per mensem, were disbursed during the year, and special money-rewards were paid to 2,160 officers and men, while 76 received special promotion.

Inspections.

Every district of Bengal and 27 subdivisions were inspected during the year either by the Inspector-General of Police or by one of the Deputy Inspectors-General.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
COGNIZABLE CRIME GENERALLY
in 1893.
REFERENCES.
One case to every 500 persons and under.
" " 750 " and over 500
" " 1,000 " " 750
BAY
OF
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
BHUTAN
NEPAL

Crime.

The incidence of crime in Bengal, division by division, for the two years 1892 and 1893, is shown in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Police.		Population.	Cases (of cognizable crime), *vide* columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I, *minus* cases refused under 157, C.P.C., and cases under serial No. 57 in that statement.		Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to cases of cognizable crime investigated.				Proportion of cases of cognizable crime investigated to population.			
	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1893.		1892.		1893.		1892.		1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10		11	
						Policeman.	Persons.	Policeman.	Cases.	Policeman.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.	Case.	Persons
Burdwan	3,608	3,653	7,688,818	9,938	10,121	1 to	2,164	1 to	2·7	1 to	2·7	1 to	773	1 to	759
Presidency ...	3,478	3,481	7,853,566	10,608	10,243	1 ,,	2,256	1 ,,	3·0	1 ,,	2·9	1 ,,	740	1 ,,	766
Rajshahi	2,500	2,507	8,019,187	10,379	10,544	1 ,,	3,198	1 ,,	4·1	1 ,,	4·2	1 ,,	772	1 ,,	764
Dacca	2,201	2,211	9,844,127	11,173	11,294	1 ,,	4,452	1 ,,	5·0	1 ,,	5·1	1 ,,	881	1 ,,	871
Chittagong (excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts).	1,076	1,080	4,082,795	5,063	4,552	1 ,,	3,780	1 ,,	4·7	1 ,,	4·2	1 ,,	806	1 ,,	896
Patna	4,290	4,408	15,811,014	18,440	17,763	1 ,,	3,515	1 ,,	4·3	1 ,,	3·9	1 ,,	857	1 ,,	890
Bhagalpur ...	2,122	2,111	8,582,490	11,994	10,289	1 ,,	4,065	1 ,,	5·6	1 ,,	4·8	1 ,,	715	1 ,,	834
Orissa	1,511	1,637	4,047,352	4,947	5,388	1 ,,	2,633	1 ,,	3·2	1 ,,	3·4	1 ,,	818	1 ,,	758
Chota Nagpur ...	1,536	1,537	4,628,792	5,019	5,818	1 ,,	3,011	1 ,,	3·2	1 ,,	3·7	1 ,,	922	1 ,,	795
Grand Total ...	22,323	22,615	70,558,141	87,570	85,962	1 ,,	3,110	1 ,,	3·9	1 ,,	3·8	1 ,,	805	1 ,,	820

The proportion of police to cognizable crime investigated in Bengal in 1893 was one policeman to 3·8 cases, which is lower than the proportion in any other province in 1892, except Madras, where it was 1 to 4·9. In the latter calculation, however, petty cases under special local laws are included, and if these be excluded, the proportion will be higher in Madras than in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces the proportion of police to investigated crime was one policeman to 3·5 cases, and in Bombay it was 1 to 1·3.

Reported crime of the Province.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the last four years is as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5
Cognizable	117,443	128 472	146,185	137,898
Ditto, excluding sanitary offences (serial 57).	89,041	95,553	106,106	101,803
Non-cognizable	116,554	119,072	121,624	121,490

The total decrease in cognizable offences was thus 8,287, but excluding sanitary offences, which fell off by 4,096, the net decrease in cognizable crime is 4,191, due in all probability to the improvement in the price of necessaries.

False cases.

The total number of cases declared false was 6,103, or 4·4 per cent., as compared with 4·2 in 1892 and an average of 5·4 in the three preceding years. In 735 cases prosecutions were instituted and in 270 convictions were obtained.

The number of cases in which compensation was awarded under section 560, C.P.C., fell from 805 to 676.

Abstention from enquiry by the police under section 157, C.P.C.

The percentage of cases of house-breaking in which the police abstained from making enquiry, to the number reported, was 33·9, as compared with 10·5 in 1890, 13·4 in 1891, and 38·2 in 1892. In theft cases the percentage was 16·5, the corresponding figures for 1890, 1891, and 1892 being 8·7, 10·3, and 17·5 respectively. The variation in the figures of different divisions is remarkable, and in some divisions enquiry has been too often refused. The statistics indicate that the most careful supervision on the part of District Superintendents of Police is necessary to prevent the abuse by subordinate police officers of the powers given to them by section 157, C.P.C. General

instructions as to the manner in which these powers should be exercised have been issued by Government and are embodied in the revised Police Code.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted and acquitted during the year, and the percentage of such convictions to the total number of persons whose cases were disposed of:—

Year.	Convicted—		Total.	Acquitted—		Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.		By Magistrate.	By Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1889	66,997	1,318	68,315	33,634	1,365	34,999	103,314	66·1	33·9
1890	68,673	1,230	69,903	33,771	1,041	34,812	104,715	66·8	33·2
1891	73,559	1,468	75,022	34,552	1,222	35,774	110,796	67·7	32·3
1892	84,008	1,668	85,676	34,444	1,348	35,792	121,468	70·5	29·5
1893	79,923	1,463	81,385	32,644	1,100	33,744	115,129	70·7	29·3

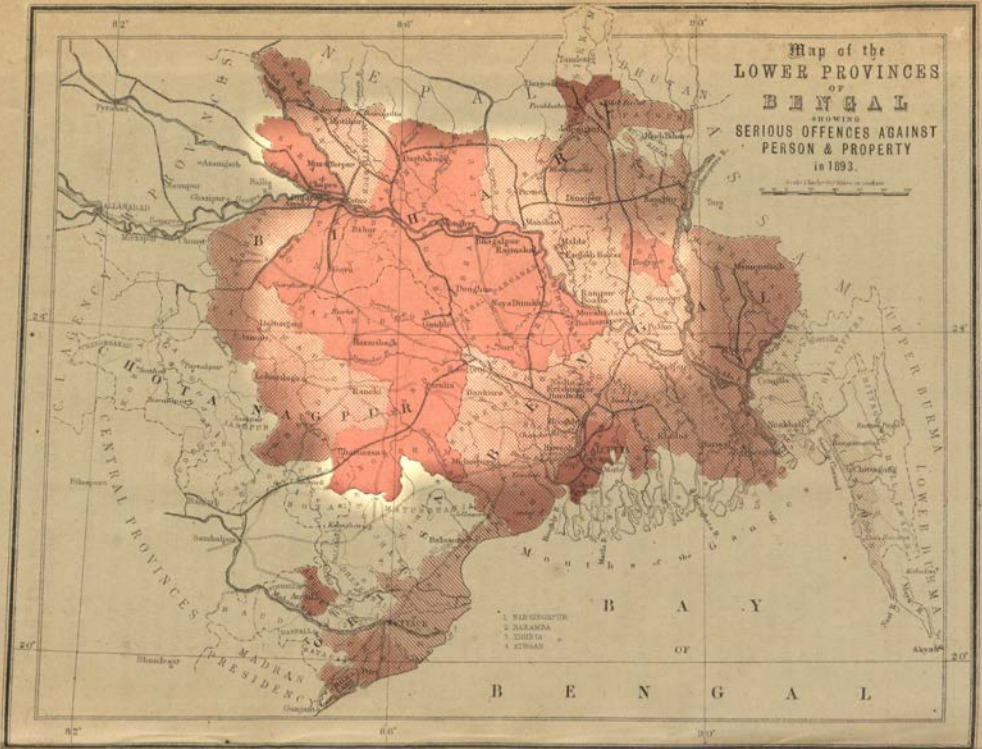
An improvement has been effected in the prosecuting agency in the Magistrates' Courts by relieving the Court Sub-Inspector of the bulk of his clerical work and employing him primarily as a public prosecutor. Under the new system of recruitment, officers with higher educational qualifications are being drafted into the police force, and it will be possible to select from them an improved class of Court Sub-Inspectors better qualified by education and knowledge of law to perform these duties.

Results of sessions cases.

The total number of cases tried before the Court of Sessions was 1,123, of which 781, or 69·5 per cent., ended in conviction. Out of 2,563 persons put on trial in these cases, 1,463 were convicted and 1,100 were acquitted. The proportion of persons convicted to persons committed for trial rose from 55·3 to 57·0. These figures show that, as regards both persons and cases, there has been a decided improvement in the results of sessions trials as compared with 1892. A large proportion of cases at the sessions will continue to break down so long as Magistrates fail to sufficiently realise that it is a duty they owe to the accused to thoroughly sift cases before commitment, carefully scrutinising police diaries and clearing up discrepancies in cases where the accused are ultimately committed for trial.

Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

There was an increase of 26 cases only under this class as compared with 1892. Cases of coining fell from 162 to 128, and of 173 persons tried in these cases, 87 were convicted and 86 acquitted. True cases of rioting show but little variation during the last five years, the number for 1893 being 2,218, against 2,192 in 1892, and an average of 2,204 in the three preceding years. That most of the cases tried were petty in their nature is indicated by the fact that only 229 out of the 10,510 persons actually tried came before the Sessions Court. In the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions there was a falling off in the number of true cases of rioting reported, and in the Patna, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions there was an increase of 111, 34 and 13 cases respectively. The increase in the Patna Division is partly accounted for by the outbreak of lawlessness, due to the strained relations between Hindus and Muhammadans on the subject of the slaughter of cattle. In Gaya there were 17 occurrences from this cause, five cases, in which 30 persons were concerned, resulting in conviction, the remaining cases proving unsuccessful on trial. The quartering of additional police on the localities concerned in these riots has had an excellent effect, and there has now been a cessation of disturbance. Two riots in Shahabad and Saran were specially serious because of the evidence they bore of premeditation and conspiracy on the part of a large body of Hindus, who collected secretly from considerable distances, and appeared unexpectedly on the scene, prepared to use violence in support of their determination to put down or to punish the slaughter of cattle. In the first case, which occurred at Koath, the riot arose out of a dispute in connection with the disappearance of a Brahmini bull, and five Muhammadans and seven Hindus were prosecuted and convicted, a force of additional police being subsequently quartered in the village. The other and still more important case occurred in the village of Basantpur in the Saran district. A mob of Hindus attempted to


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON & PROPERTY
in 1893.
REFERENCES.
One case to every 2,000 persons and under
" " 4,000 " and over 2,000
" " 6,000 " " 4,000
" to over 6,000 "
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. THIRIA
4. STIGAN
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

rescue a number of cattle that were being taken to Dinapore for commissariat purposes, and had been placed for safety inside the thana under the protection of the Police. Inspector Gyatri Prosonno Ghosal, with a small force of police, after giving the rioters ample warning, was compelled to fire on them, with the result that two of them were so severely wounded that they subsequently died. Although the accused were ultimately acquitted for want of sufficient identification, the action of the Inspector in ordering his men to fire on the rioters was held by the Judge who tried the case and by the Government to have been justified, and he has since been rewarded with promotion for the courage and due sense of responsibility shown by him on the occasion. In the Dacca Division there has been an increase of 34 in the number of true cases of riot, and this in spite of the extensive preventive measures taken under sections 106 and 107, C.P.C., in all districts of the Division, with the exception of Mymensingh. In a district like Backergunge, where rights and tenures are in a state of inextricable confusion, possession is considered more than nine points of the law, and it is generally accepted as cheaper and easier to fight and run the risk of punishment than to seek redress in the Civil Courts. In the Rajshahi district an important case of riot occurred between two opposing members of the Nator family, known as the Bara and Chota Taraf, and occupied the time of the Courts for many days. In the course of the riot a man's head was cut off and carried away, and the body was claimed by both parties as that of one of their adherents. In the Chittagong Division, the only case of any importance was one in which Mr. King, of the Assam-Bengal Railway, was wounded by villagers armed with fishing spears and *lathies*. In this case eight of the accused were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.

Cases of this class fell from 4,666 to 4,568. The percentage of convictions in cases and for persons tried shows improvement. In the former the percentage was 45·7, against 43·3 in 1892, and an average of 43·4 for the four preceding years, and in the latter it was 48·9 against 45·6 in 1892 and an average of 44·9 for the four years from 1889 to 1891. Of the 6,861 persons sent up for trial, 1,166 were tried by the Sessions Court. Here also there was an improvement as compared with former years, the percentage of convictions having risen from 47·9 in 1889 and 50·4 in 1892 to 52·3 in 1893. The number of true cases of murder reported increased from 351 to 356. The percentage of these cases ending in conviction was 25·5, or practically the same as last year; but the percentage of persons convicted to the number tried rose from 20·7 to 25·5. There were five cases of murder by dacoits and 10 by robbers, against 8 and 15 respectively in 1891. The one case of murder by robbers in the Presidency Division occurred in the 24-Parganas, and in this a constable was beaten to death at night by some robbers, whom he had surprised in the act of robbing a goldsmith's shop. The murderers succeeded in escaping detection; but, as the Inspector-General points out, the case illustrates the desirability of having the watch and ward police working in pairs—an arrangement that has already been carried out in most towns. "Murders by poison" have fallen from 21 to 16, but under "Other murders" there was an increase of 18 cases—from 307 to 325. A remarkable case occurred in the Khulna district, in which the accused, being enraged with his wife, a girl of 11 or 12 years of age, for not supplying him with water, attacked her and gouged her eyes out, causing her death. The man was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted by the High Court to one of seven years' transportation. In the Patna district an unhappy case occurred, in which a post-office employé, in a fit of insanity, shot his bearer dead. An extraordinary case is reported from the Cuttack district, in which some raiyats, who were resisting distraint of their crops, severely injured one of the servants of the zamindar, and, in order to support a charge of murder against the latter's party, killed an old man of their own side.

Class III.—Serious offences against property.

There has been a decrease of 1,872 cases in this class, the number having fallen from 33,325 to 31,453. There were 91 fewer dacoities than in the previous year, the number having fallen from 317 to 226. The remedial measures taken to check this serious form of crime were enumerated in last year's report, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to think that they have already met with

a fair measure of success. With the exception of the Chota Nagpur Division, where the increase was merely nominal, the only Divisions which do not show a decrease in true cases of dacoity are Burdwan and Dacca, where the numbers rose from 42 and 18 to 62 and 26 respectively. Of the 62 cases in the Burdwan Division, no less than 27 occurred in the Midnapore district and 21 in Bankura. In these districts there has been in the past a noticeable suppression of crime, and the police either did not report cases, or reported them as minor offences. Instances of this suppression were brought to light during the year, and the officers to blame were punished. In Bankura a case which occurred as far back as 1890 was detected, two persons being sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment each. A notorious bad character, Sarfaraz Khan, who is believed to have organized several dacoities in this district, was imprisoned during the year, and his gang has been broken up. In the Rajshahi Division the decrease in the number of cases is most marked in the Rangpur and Dinajpur districts, and is attributed by the Commissioner to the cessation of the agricultural distress which aggravated crime of this kind beyond the normal standard in 1892. At the same time he notices the improvement in the working of the police as a contributory cause. In Rangpur an important case was brought to a successful issue through the courage of the complainant, who fired on the dacoits, and the promptness of a head constable, who arrested some of the men as they were about to leave by train. Five men in this case were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each, and the head-constable and complainant were rewarded. In the Patna Division the number of cases of dacoity fell from 76 to 42, the decrease being most conspicuous in the Gaya district, where occurrences under this serial fell from 42 to 11. Of these, however, not a single case was detected. The decrease in the number of cases is attributed to the preventive measures taken against bad characters living in the centre of the district, who had been neglected in former years, and who were responsible for the great outbreak of dacoity in 1891 and 1892. That this is probably the correct explanation of the decrease in the number of cases is borne out by the fact that there was no decrease in the Jahanabad subdivision, where least attention was paid to bad characters.

Cases of robbery fell from 197 to 184, but the number of true cases of mischief by fire rose from 375 to 396. Only 23 persons were convicted in these cases against 113 acquitted. The worst Divisions in this respect are Rajshahi and Presidency, with 97 and 72 cases, respectively, and only one person convicted.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

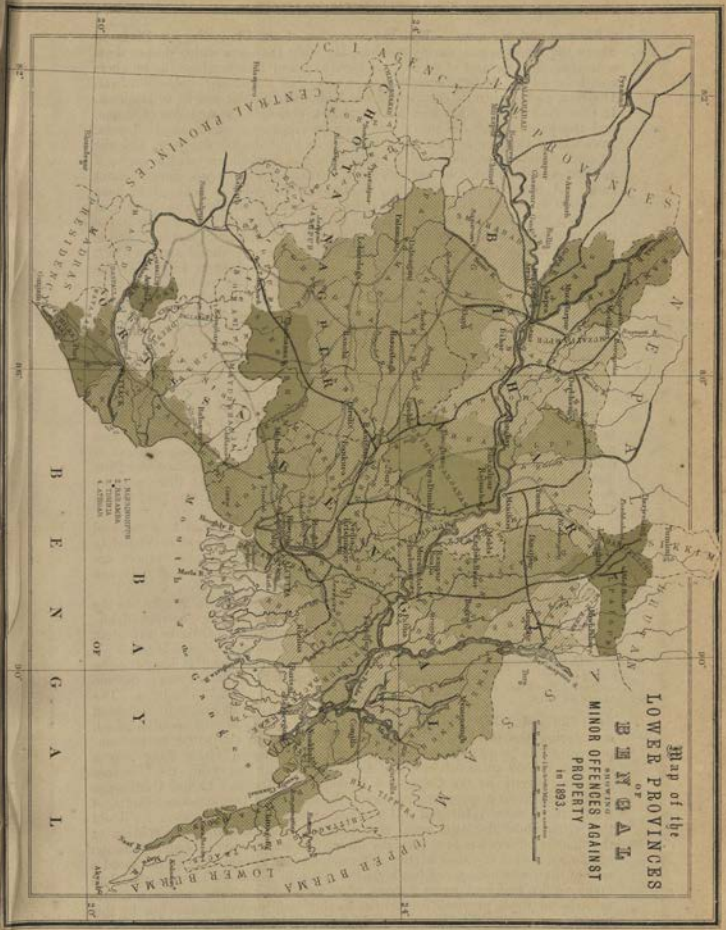
The number of cases under this class fell from 2,268 to 2,082. As the majority of these offences are compoundable, favourable judicial results can hardly be expected, and the percentage of persons convicted is small.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

Cases of this class decreased from 44,870 to 43,098; and if burglaries be included, the figures for the two years become 76,219 true cases in 1892 and 72,715 in 1893. The number of true cases of burglary and theft decreased by 1,732 and 1,431 respectively. That the decrease is not more marked, considering the favourable harvests of 1893, may be attributed to the improvement in reporting occurrences. In the Patna Division there was a decrease of 859 cases of burglary as compared with last year, the decrease occurring chiefly in the Gaya and Champaran districts. In the Darbhanga district, the great disproportion between the number of burglaries and thefts, of which there were 1,461 and 441 cases, respectively, leaves no room for doubt that crime under the latter serial is still largely concealed; and the attention of the district officers has been specially directed to the matter. As an illustration of the successful working of the anthropometrical system may be instanced a case of theft which occurred in the 24-Parganas, in which the accused, who had taken service under an assumed name, was identified by anthropometric measurements, and three previous convictions having been proved against him by this means, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Class VI.—All other cases.

There has been a net decrease of 4,238 cases under this class, which is accounted for chiefly by a decrease of 4,098 under "Public and local nuisances." Prosecutions under the excise laws fell from 2,732 to 2,509. The number of cases of bad livelihood



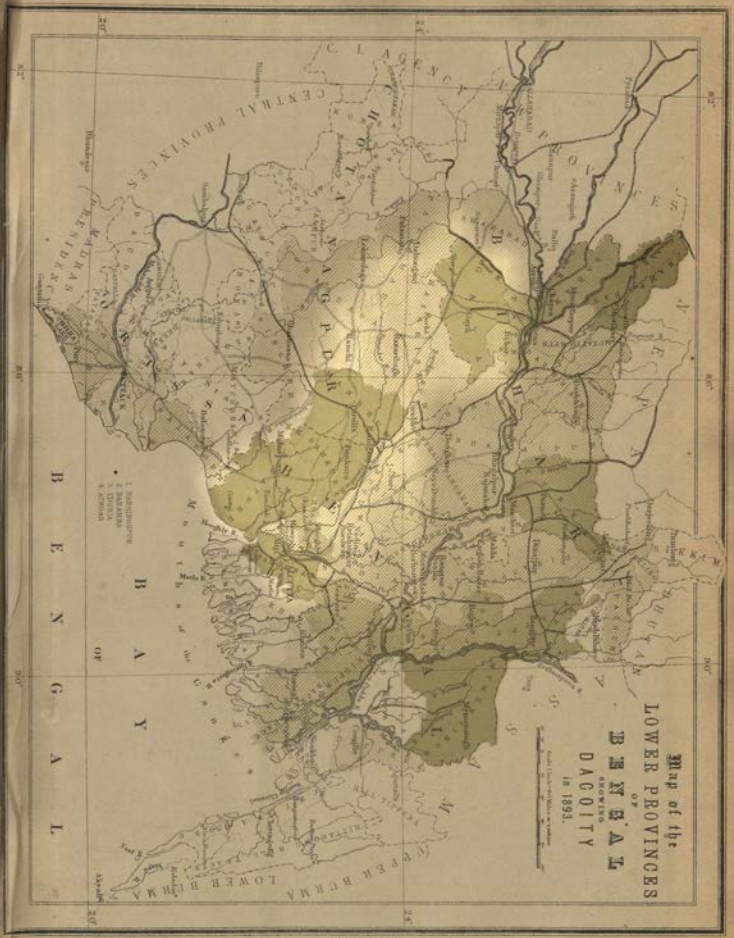
REFERENCES.

One case to every 1,000 persons and under

" " 2,000 " and over 1,000

" " 3,000 " " 2,000

" to over 3,000 "



REFERENCES.

Districts with 10 cases and under

" " 5 " " 10

" " 2 " " 5

" " 1 "

instituted rose from 2,638 to 2,944. In Lohardaga, out of 19 cases prosecuted, only one proved successful, and this very unsatisfactory result is no doubt due to the inordinate delay in taking up cases, the average duration of which from the date of issue of process was 135 days. The importance of trying a certain number of these cases in the villages of the accused has been referred to in previous years, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the number of cases so tried has risen from 843 to 1,168. Instances of delay, however, in disposing of cases are still very numerous. Judicial results for the whole Province show a great improvement, and are the best on record for many years, 72 per cent. of the cases instituted having proved successful. The number of persons shown in the registers as under surveillance at the close of the year was 42,107 as compared with 45,154, and the decrease is attributed to the greater attention paid to the subject, which has led to the exclusion from the registers of some persons who had hitherto been needlessly included. A confidential register, containing the biographies of all persons registered for C. class surveillance, has been opened at the head-quarters of each district for the Magistrate's information, and he can thus satisfy himself whether the surveillance is really necessary or not, and whether it may safely be relaxed. The number of salt prosecutions fell from 2,006 to 1,099, the decrease occurring chiefly in Chittagong, Midnapore, and the Orissa Division, the latter being the tract where it has recently been asserted in the House of Commons and in the native newspapers that there had of late been unusual and excessive activity in prosecuting such cases. On an average, 15 seers of salt were attached for each person convicted.

Non-cognizable crime.

The following table shows the increase or decrease under each class of non-cognizable crime in 1892 and 1893:—

	Number of cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
1	2	3	4	5
Class I ...	8,994	9,278	284	.....
„ II ...	20	20	.....	.....
„ III ...	823	959	136	.....
„ IV ...	57,364	63,252	988	.....
„ V ...	10,015	10,958	943	.....
„ VI ...	13,585	13,576	.....	9
Special laws ...	30,923	28,447	.....	2,476
Total ...	121,624	121,490	2,351	2,485
Net decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	134

Remands.

The following table shows the percentage of remands in police cases sent up for trial:—

	Percentage of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of A forms remanded once.	Percentage of A forms remanded twice.	Percentage of A forms remanded thrice.	Percentage of A forms remanded four times.	Percentage of A forms remanded five times.	Percentage of A forms remanded six times.	Percentage of A forms remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1890 ...	34·9	19·3	15·8	9·7	6·9	4·3	2·7	5·5	2·4
1891 (a) ...	36·3	22·3	15·5	10·3	6·9	4·5	2·5	4·3	2·6
1892 (b) ...	37·3	24·5	15·3	9·0	5·1	2·7	1·4	1·7	2·1
1893 (b) ...	39·8	24·5	15·8	8·1	4·2	2·6	1·3	1·8	2·4

(a) Including Chittagong Hill Tracts.
(b) Excluding ditto ditto.

The percentage of A forms disposed of at the first hearing and of those remanded more than six times is not quite so good as in 1892, but the variations are slight, and the figures are a great improvement on those of former years.

Anthropometry.

The anthropometric system for the identification of criminals has now been placed on a sound working basis. The instruments used in measuring have been improved by mechanical additions, which reduce the chances of inaccuracy in taking measurement to a minimum, the system of search has been made exhaustive, and the use of thumb impressions as the final test in the office of search has been adopted with the most successful results. From the separate report referred to above, it appears that the measurements of over 11,000 dangerous and habitual criminals have been permanently recorded. The system was put to the test of actual working for the first time towards the close of the year, and instructions were issued to all District Superintendents of Police, requiring them to account separately for all unidentified persons in their districts, and to submit their nominal roll and measurement cards to the central office. The number of successful identifications thus secured in the eight months up to the 1st April 1894 was 48, and it is interesting to compare these figures with the corresponding figures in France, where in the second year of the working of the Bertillon system, the number of successes under similar conditions was only 49. These results justify the belief expressed by the Inspector-General that the system in Bengal has now been established on a firm and practical working basis, and that in a few years, especially if the system is introduced in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Office will be able to account for a large proportion of the persons who would otherwise have remained unknown to the police.

Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The total number of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in the town and suburbs of Calcutta during 1893 and the two preceding years, is shown in the following table:—

1	2	3	4
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Town	48,569	47,765	36,552
Suburbs	11,871	11,472	11,242
Total ...	60,440	59,237	47,794

The decrease of 11,213 offences reported in the town is the most noteworthy feature in the year's report. In the suburbs the decrease was only 230—a difference which does not require explanation. The number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported in the town and suburbs together decreased by 935, and of non-cognizable offences under the same Code by 964.

The following table shows separately the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases tried during the past two years in the town and suburbs:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cognizable cases.		Non-cognizable cases.		Decrease.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.
Northern Division Court (Presidency Magistrate)	14,353	9,974	535	369	4,378	166
Southern Division Court (Chief Presidency Magistrate) ...	11,276	9,070	449	68	2,206	381
Bench Court (Honorary Magistrates)	1,724	800	8,243	6,600	924	1,583
Total for town ...	27,352	19,844	9,227	7,097	7,508	2,130
Suburbs ...	6,890	6,677	2,595	1,829	213	766

The total number of cases tried in the town and suburbs during the year was 35,447, of which 29,112 ended in conviction. Of cognizable cases tried in the town 17,899 ended in conviction in the Magistrate's Court, and 37 in the

THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA

SHEWING

THE POLICE SECTIONS

AND ILLUSTRATING THE DIVISION OF THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Scale 3 Inches = 1 Mile.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

Police Sections	Name	Area in Square Miles	Population	Number of Persons to an Acre
A.	Kidderpore	1.00	8,101	13
B.	Bhowanipore	2.12	8,111	6
C.	Entally	1.62	8,171	8
D.	Maniktollah	1.62	8,171	8
E.	Bhowanipore	1.62	8,171	8
F.	Bhowanipore	1.62	8,171	8
G.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
H.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
I.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
J.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
K.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
L.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
M.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
N.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
O.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
P.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
Q.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
R.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
S.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
T.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
U.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
V.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
W.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
X.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
Y.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
Z.	Bow Bazar	1.62	8,171	8
	Fort William & Esplanade	1.00	8,171	8
	Native Quarters	1.00	8,171	8
	Suburbs	1.00	8,171	8
	Total	1.00	8,171	8

Police Stations

High Court. In the suburbs, out of 6,677 cognizable cases tried, 6,299 resulted in conviction before Magistrates and 14 before the Court of Sessions. These results are very satisfactory, and reflect credit on the work of the police during the year. The total number of arrests under all heads in the town and suburbs fell from 46,731 to 35,981, and the ratio per cent. of convictions to arrests from 93·92 to 91·26. The decrease in arrests occurred wholly under minor heads, chief among which are public and local nuisances under section 283, Indian Penal Code, miscellaneous offences under the Hackney Carriage Act and the Ports Act, and street offences.

False cases.

Seventy-one false cases were brought in the town and 28 in the suburbs, against 62 and 27, the corresponding figures for 1892. Out of 19 prosecutions instituted in the town under the Penal Code, 6 ended in conviction, in 6 the accused were discharged, and 6 were struck off owing to the failure of the parties to appear. In the suburbs prosecutions under the Penal Code were instituted in 10 cases, in 5 of which the accused were fined and in 5 discharged. Rupees 332 were awarded as compensation, under section 552, Criminal Procedure Code, in 35 cases in the town, and Rs. 74 in 8 cases in the suburbs. The average compensation awarded in each case thus amounted to hardly more than Rs. 9.

Property stolen and recovered.

The value of property stolen in the town and suburbs during the year was Rs. 1,27,776, of which Rs. 92,938, or 72·73 per cent., was recovered. The results of the year in this respect are remarkably good, and the percentage of property recovered is higher than it has been in any preceding year.

Cognizable offences in the town.

The number of true cognizable cases reported within the town fell from 28,472 to 21,232. The decrease occurred chiefly in offences under the heads "Other offences" and "Special and local laws," the falling off in these being 3,407 and 3,969 respectively. There were 860 cases under the Hackney Carriage Act, being a decrease of 2,359 cases as compared with last year. The decrease is explained by the change in the law, under which summary arrests are no longer made for these offences, the procedure by summons having lessened the number of prosecutions. No corresponding increase, however, is observed among the non-cognizable cases in the returns. The number of offences under the Police Act (street offences and nuisances) fell from 10,037 to 7,086, being a decrease of 2,951, which occurred chiefly in cases of "obstruction" and "leaving carriages without control." The decrease is due to the issue of orders to the police to use their power under the Act with greater discretion, as it was one of the alleged causes of the hackney carriage strike which occurred on the 23rd January 1893, that the police were too ready to arrest drivers of carriages for petty street offences. The results of the prosecutions in these cases are satisfactory, as over 98 per cent. of those placed before the Magistrate were convicted. The decrease of 233 offences under the Shipping Act and of 340 under the Ports Act is due to the fact that there were fewer European sailors and fewer ships in the port. There was a decrease of 775 in the number of persons arrested under the Cruelty to Animals Act, which is said to be due to the action of the Commissioner of Police, after the hackney carriage strike of January 1893, in warning agents of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to be more careful in making arrests under the Act. Of the 5,257 persons arrested for cruelty to animals, 5,052, or over 96 per cent., were convicted.

There were 11 cases relating to coin against 5 in the preceding year; but only one of these was of any importance, and in this two Muhammadan accused—father and son—were sentenced by the High Court to two and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively for fraudulent delivery of counterfeit Queen's coin and being in possession of instruments for coining. Out of nine cases of murder, in two the accused were convicted, one of them being sentenced to death, and the other to transportation for life. In one case the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder, but the Police Surgeon, after a careful enquiry, came to the conclusion that the case was one of suicide. There were two cases of attempt at murder, one of which ended in the conviction of the accused, who was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Of the two cases of culpable homicide, in one the accused was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and in the other he was discharged, as the Magistrate

found that the death was due to heart disease, the condition of the deceased being such that a very trifling injury would have proved fatal. There were 13 cases of kidnapping compared with 14 in 1892 and an average of 17 in the five preceding years. One important case under section 372, Indian Penal Code, was instituted, in which a woman and two men were charged, at the instance of the leaders of the American Missionary Society in Calcutta, with selling a minor for the purposes of prostitution. The defendants were, however, discharged in the High Court, the presiding Judge holding that to complete the offence punishable under section 372, Indian Penal Code, proof of a continuous letting or hiring for an unlawful or immoral purpose was required, and that the single act said to have been committed by the accused was not sufficient to warrant their being placed on trial. Fifteen persons, who were charged with abducting girls from 7 to 14 years of age from the Midnapore district, were arrested and transferred to that district for trial. All were convicted, and sentenced to from two to eight years' rigorous imprisonment. There was one daring case of robbery with hurt, in which two Madrasis were set upon by five up-countrymen and were robbed of Rs. 1,755. All the accused were convicted, four being sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, and the fifth, a lad, to four years' detention in a reformatory. There was one case of highway robbery in which three Eurasians were charged, two of them being sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, and one to imprisonment for one year. The number of true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass rose from 106 to 135, and the number of persons convicted from 97 to 117. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen in these cases shows a satisfactory increase from 60·13 in 1892, and an average of 51·63 in the four preceding years, to 73·24. The number of thefts reported as true was 1,578, and the number detected was 948, being an increase of 196 and 75 respectively as compared with 1892. The increase occurred wholly in petty house-thefts, and is attributed to the unusually large number of wandering thieves from the Upper Provinces who visited the town. The number of persons convicted in these cases was 1,019, which is higher than in any previous year, and the percentage of property recovered was 73·01 against 74·57 in 1892 and an average of 62·49 in the four preceding years.

Non-cognizable offences—Town.

The total number of offences reported as true under the Penal Code was 4,464, and under special and local laws 10,804, being a decrease of 755 and 3,239 respectively as compared with 1892. There was a decrease of 3,156 prosecutions under the Municipal Act.

Cognizable offences—Suburbs.

The number of these offences fell from 7,085 to 6,733, the decrease of 352 occurring chiefly in cases of house-breaking and theft, and in prosecutions under the Hackney Carriage Act. There were five cases relating to coin, in one of which two accused were sentenced to seven and two years' imprisonment respectively for being found in possession of instruments and materials for counterfeiting coin. There were seven cases of murder, in two of which the defendants were discharged for want of evidence, and in a third the murderer committed suicide. In a fourth case the person suspected has so far managed to evade arrest, and in the three remaining cases no trace of the murderers can be found. There were two cases of attempt at murder, in one of which the accused was sentenced to transportation for life, and in the other, which was that of a life-convict who attempted to murder a fellow-prisoner in jail, the accused was sentenced to be hanged. In a case tried before the Sessions Judge of Alipore, two women were charged with kidnapping and selling, and a third with buying or hiring, a girl of about 12 years of age for an immoral purpose. All three accused were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. While the number of true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass reported fell from 91 to 76, which is lower than in any previous year, the ratio of cases detected and of persons convicted is unusually high, the number having risen from 49 and 53 in 1892 to 54 and 67 respectively. The figures with regard to thefts are equally satisfactory.

Non-cognizable offences—Suburbs.

There were 4,481 cases against 4,368 in 1892. There were five cases of forgery and one of extortion, but these were all unimportant and call for no special remark.

There were 69 cases of suicide in the town and 33 in the suburbs, making a total of 102 cases as compared with 87 in 1892. Of these 34 per cent. were caused by hanging and 45 per cent. by opium-poisoning. The number of accidental deaths was 349 as against 276 in 1892. Of these deaths, 32 were those of persons run over and killed by vehicles, but no case occurred in which there was evidence of rashness or negligence. Thirty-eight persons were prosecuted for rash and furious driving, and of these 34 were convicted.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Fifty vagrants were admitted into the Government Workhouse during the year, one was received from Muzaffarpúr under section 6, and 4 were in the Workhouse at the close of the preceding year, making a total of 55 admissions. Of these, 16 were discharged on obtaining employment, 9 were released under the first clause of section 16 of the Act, and 5 were deported from British India. Four inmates of the Workhouse absconded and 6 were imprisoned, while 8 remained in the Workhouse at the close of the year.

European Vagrancy Act.

The steam fire-engines of the Brigade were in attendance at 28 fires compared with 34 in 1892. There were 20 other petty fires at which assistance was rendered by the manual engines kept at the out-stations. The total value of the property destroyed by these fires is estimated at Rs. 6,10,524 as compared with Rs. 12,95,045 in 1892; but the latter figures do not include the value of the cargo destroyed on the ship *Dumbarton Rock*, which was estimated at several lakhs. Six of the fires, in which property to the value of Rs. 4,53,744 was destroyed, occurred in steamers or godowns in which jute was stored. No fire was attended with loss of life.

Fire-brigade Act.

The total strength of the force was 2,873, or the same as in 1891 and 1892. The number of casualties was 241 and the percentage 8·38, the figures being the same as in the previous year. The total cost of the force was Rs. 6,18,681, being a decrease of Rs. 12,086 as compared with 1892.

Constitution of the Police force.

Owing to the abnormal rainfall of the year and the general unhealthiness of the season, the daily average number of men in hospital rose from 38·36 in 1892 to 100. The Commissioner of Police reports that this, added to the rise in the price of food-grains which induced many of the constables to stint themselves for the sake of their families, and thus injuriously affected their health, rendered it often difficult to maintain an effective night watch. Towards the close of the year the Government sanctioned a batta allowance of Re. 1-8 per mensem for the men stationed in the most unhealthy suburban tracts, and in some instances it was found necessary to recruit these tracts by constables from the town force.

Rupees 3,242-12 (of which Rs. 864 were paid by individuals) were disbursed as rewards in the town and suburbs during the year. The total number of persons rewarded in 1893 was 449, of whom 258 were constables, 4 were special constables, 1 was a sowar, and 116 were informers, the remainder being officers of the force.

Rewards.

The anthropometrical system for the identification of habitual offenders was introduced into Calcutta at the commencement of the year, and before its close the measurements of 695 men were taken, of whom 490 were known to the police as habitual offenders, and 205 were strangers who had been arrested on charges of offences against property. The number of persons marked down on the registers for police surveillance at the close of the year was 595. The system has already proved of practical use in enabling police officers to trace out previous convictions.

Anthropometry.

The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1893 is 1,600 against 1,664 in 1892.

The number of persons killed by elephants fell from 39 to 36. The number of deaths caused by tigers fell from 454 in 1892 to 422, and of this number the Lohardaga, Singhbhum, and Hazaribagh districts of the Chota Nagpur Division are responsible for 92, 62, and 56 respectively, against 89, 47, and 65 in 1892. In the Lohardaga district a man-eating tiger, for which a special reward has

Destruction by and of obnoxious wild animals and venomous snakes.

been offered, is still at large, and the two man-eaters in Singhbhum, mentioned in last year's report, have not yet been destroyed. In Hazaribagh the decrease in the number of deaths is due to the destruction of a man-eating tigress, for which a special reward of Rs. 500 was paid by Government, and a reward of Rs. 250 by Raja Nam Narain Singh of Ramgarh. Another tiger, believed to have been one of the Tandwa man-eaters, referred to in last year's report, was captured in a trap by the zamindar of Kunda, and was presented by him to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens. In the Patna Division the number of deaths caused by tigers was 40, of which 37 occurred in the Gaya district alone.

The number of persons killed by leopards was 135 against 118 in 1892, and the number killed by bears fell from 63 to 53. There was a slight increase in deaths caused by wolves, the number having risen from 74 to 76. Of these, more than half occurred in the district of Darbhanga. The number of deaths caused by hyænas fell from 37 to 18. Eight hundred and sixty deaths as against 879 in 1892 are due to "other animals," mostly jackals, crocodiles, hogs, and wild boars.

During the year 31,210 head of cattle are reported to have been killed by wild animals, against 27,966 in 1892, the increase being shared by all the Divisions, except Chota Nagpur. In the Presidency Division the increase occurred mainly in the Nadia district, where the number of cattle killed was 2,195 against 1,103 in 1892. In the Mymensingh district there was an increase of 227 in the number of cattle killed by leopards, which is attributed to better reporting and more correct classification. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the number of cattle killed by wild animals rose from 187 to 297 in 1893. In the Patna Division the number of cattle killed was 2,116 against 1,231 in 1892. In the Bhagalpur district an increase of 173 over the figures of the preceding year is attributed partly to an improvement in reporting and partly to the fact that, as the result of heavy and constant rains, the jungles were green for a greater part of the year, and the cattle were allowed to remain in them longer than usual. The truth is that these statistics are still very inaccurately recorded, but there is a tendency to improvement in registration.

The total number of wild animals killed fell from 5,662 to 5,536. The number of tigers destroyed fell from 256 to 236, and the number of leopards, bears, wolves, and hyænas killed was 890, 174, 828, and 543 respectively, against 875, 189, 748, and 450 in 1892. In the Rajshahi Division the number of wild animals killed was 926 against 452 in 1892, the increase being mainly due to a large number of "other animals" destroyed in the Rangpur district. The number of leopards killed in the Mymensingh district rose from 36 to 90 in 1893. The increase is attributed to the fact that the system of granting rewards is now better known. In the Backergunge district there was also an increase in the number of leopards killed (including those for which rewards were not paid), owing, it is said, to the floods which drove the animals into the open country. In the Patna Division the number of wolves killed fell from 465 to 302, but the Commissioner fears that a large number of the animals for which rewards were paid in 1892 were not wolves, but jackals.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals was Rs. 14,845-8, against Rs. 16,102-13-4 in 1892. In Shahabad two shikaris were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each for having attempted to pass the skin and head of a jackal as those of a wolf. The Magistrate of Purnea complains that the remuneration for destroying "other animals" is probably not enough to induce shikaries to spend much time on sport, which they can use more profitably on cultivation.

The number of deaths of human beings and of cattle reported to have been due to snake-bite rose from 9,120 and 479 in 1892 to 10,797 and 725 respectively in 1893. The increase in the number of persons killed was distributed among all the Divisions with the exception of Chota Nagpur, and is attributed to high floods, which drove an unusually large number of snakes into human abodes. No death from snake-bite, either of human beings or of cattle, is reported from the Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is said that the peculiar mode of construction of the houses there serves as a great protection from snake-bite.

As regards the clearing away of jungle in the neighbourhood of dwelling-houses, the view of the Bengal Government has often been expressed that very

little can be done to remove the dense undergrowth around homesteads until the opinions of the people on the subject have materially affected their habits and mode of life.

Fifty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-five snakes were killed during the year, and rewards, amounting to Rs. 5,452, were paid for their destruction, the corresponding figures for 1892 being 49,229 and Rs. 4,863.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-three licenses were issued under the Arms Act in Form XI for the purposes of destruction of wild animals or protection of crops, against 519 in the preceding year.

Shooting in the reserved forests of the Chittagong Hill Tracts is not allowed, and in those of the Khurda subdivision in Puri it is prohibited from the 15th December to the 15th June. No shooting parties applied during the year for permission to shoot in the Government forests in the district of the Sonthal Parganas.

Criminal Justice.

High Court—General and Original Jurisdiction.

THE number of cases pending trial in 1893 before the High Court in its Original and General Jurisdiction was 120. Of these, 104 were decided, against 93 in 1892. There were 153 persons under trial, of whom 18 were acquitted or discharged, 115 were convicted, and 19 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number convicted, 29 were sentenced to death and 27 to transportation, 57 to rigorous imprisonment and 2 to simple imprisonment.

High Court—Appellate Revisional Jurisdiction.

Inclusive of 132 cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 417, Criminal Procedure Code, or references made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with under section 435, was 4,316 as compared with 3,897 in 1892. The results of these appeals and references are shown below :—

Appeals or applications rejected	1,701
Sentences or orders confirmed	1,063
Ditto modified	278
Ditto reversed	756
Ditto enhanced	10
Proceedings quashed	2
New trials or further enquiries ordered	291
Died, escaped or transferred	1
Number of persons whose cases remained undecided at the end of the year	214
Total ...	4,316

Courts subordinate to High Court.

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates in Calcutta and of District Magistrates outside the Presidency Town remained unaltered. The number of Sessions Judges was increased by one owing to the appointment of an additional Sessions Judge for the districts of Backergunge, Dacca, Jessore, Khulna and Mymensingh. The number of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was 108, as against 97 in 1892. The total number of benches of Honorary Magistrates, inclusive of those in Calcutta, was 212, as against 218 in the preceding year, and the number of Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates at the close of the years 1892 and 1893 respectively was as follows :—

	1892.		1893.	
	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.
	1	2	3	4
Stipendiary	2	399	2	425
Honorary	97	1,947	108	2,090

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates outside Calcutta, 266 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 95 of the second class, and 64 of the third class, as compared with 259, 62 and 78 respectively at the close of 1892.

Courts of Sessions,—Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases before the Sessions Courts in their Original Criminal Jurisdiction was 1,543, of which 1,568 were decided as against 1,688 in 1892. There were 3,427 persons under trial, against 3,918 in 1892. Of these, 30 died, escaped or had their cases transferred, 1,177 were acquitted or discharged, 1,761 were convicted, 74 were committed or had their cases referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 385 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 184 were sentenced to transportation, 1,412 to imprisonment, and the rest to whipping or to pay fines, with or without other punishment.

Jury trials.

The districts, in which trials by jury were held, remained as in previous years. The notification of this Government dated the 20th October 1892, by which trials by jury were restricted, was cancelled during the year under review by another notification. The number of persons tried by jury was 461, and of the persons so tried the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 436 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 25. In 14 cases in which the Sessions Judge disagreed, references were made to the High Court. Thirteen of these references were heard and determined, with the result that in 12 cases the verdicts of the jury were reversed, and in the remaining case the verdict was upheld.

Courts of Sessions—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases for disposal on the appellate and revisional sides of the courts was 10,676, of which 10,336 were decided, as against 10,834 in 1892. The number of appellants and applicants, including those whose cases were pending at the commencement of the year, was 15,949, as compared with 16,569 in 1892. Of these, the appeals and applications of 6,269 persons were rejected. The original sentences and orders were confirmed regarding 5,421 persons, modified regarding 1,594 and reversed regarding 2,287, while in the cases of 925 new trial or further enquiry was ordered. In the cases of 37 persons proceedings were quashed, and the cases of 553 persons were referred to the High Court for revision. The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 17,086. The cases of 748 remained pending at the end of the year, and those of 17 persons were shown under the head "died, escaped or transferred."

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of cases brought to trial in the courts of various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the courts of the Presidency Magistrates, was 157,260, and the number decided was 156,898 against 165,405 in 1892. The number of cases dealt with by Honorary Magistrates was 49,362 against 51,562 in 1892. The decrease in the amount of work done by Honorary Magistrates during the past year is probably due to the diminution of work in Magistrates' Courts during the year. The number of persons who were concerned in the above cases and the results of the trials are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	...	...	...	220,526
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	...	...	76,577
Ditto	convicted	...	...	134,413
Ditto	committed or referred	...	...	3,152
Ditto	who died, escaped or were transferred		...	234
Ditto	remaining under trial at the end of the year			6,150

The percentage of convictions was 63·7 as against 65·34 in 1892.

The following statement furnishes details as to the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside the Presidency town:—

Fine ...	with imprisonment	...	...	4,335
	without ditto	...	...	95,688
Whipping ...	sole punishment	...	...	1,659
	additional ditto	...	...	177
Imprisonment	rigorous	...	...	25,820
	simple	...	...	1,090

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified:—

Not exceeding 15 days	... ...	5,515
Do. 6 months	... ...	16,035
Do. 2 years	... ...	6,115
Exceeding 2 years	... ...	129

In the cases of 85 juveniles, the sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

There were 26,708 cases instituted in the courts of the Presidency Magistrates during the year. The number of cases decided by the Magistrates was 26,710 as against 36,371 in 1892. Stipendiary Magistrates decided 19,375 cases, Presidency Magistrates 6,474, and Benches of Magistrates disposed of 961 cases.

The number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 35,937 as compared with 49,703 in the previous year. Of the persons under trial 6,062 were either acquitted or discharged, 29,766 were convicted, 14 died, escaped or had their cases transferred to other courts, and 63 were committed to the Sessions. The percentage of convictions was 83·08 of the persons whose cases were decided. Of those convicted 1,622 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 134 to whipping, and 26,240 to pay fines. Twenty-one of those sentenced to fine and 17 of those sentenced to whipping were so sentenced in addition to other punishments; and of the 1,622 persons sentenced to imprisonment, 14 were juveniles who were sent to a reformatory school in lieu of imprisonment. In addition to the 1,622 persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment, 5 persons were imprisoned for terms not exceeding one year, on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

During the year 115 European British subjects concerned in 103 cases were brought to trial in the criminal courts as compared with 228 in 159 cases in 1892, and of these 58 were convicted and 55 acquitted, while the cases of 2 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 101 cases decided, 92 were tried by European Magistrates and Judges and 9 by native Magistrates. As in other years, such trials were numerous in Chittagong, the number of European British subjects tried in that district being 25. Several European British subjects were also tried in the 24-Parganas, Darjeeling, Howrah, and Monghyr.

The offences with which European British subjects were commonly charged were, as in previous years, breaches of local and special laws, criminal force, assault and hurt. Three such persons were charged with offences affecting life, of whom one was convicted. None of the persons claimed to be tried by a mixed jury. Only one claimed a trial by assessors of special nationalities.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined in the different courts during the year was 524,725. Of this number 489,919 were examined by Magistrates outside the Presidency town, 21,421 by the Presidency Magistrate, 13,032 by Courts of Sessions, and 353 by the High Court.

Whipping.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 1,981 as compared with 1,855 in the preceding year. The figures for the five preceding years are given below:—

1888 ...	... 953	1890 ...	... 1,250		
1889 ...	... 1,350	1891 ...	... 1,424		
1892 ...	... 1,855				

Criminal Justice, Sonthal Parganas.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Parganas and the result of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial	... ...	... 6,990
Ditto	convicted ...	... 3,916
Ditto	discharged or acquitted	... 2,691
Ditto	committed or referred	... 66
Ditto	who died, escaped, or were transferred	... 10
Pending for trial at the end of the year	... ...	... 307

Of the 3,916 persons convicted 1,442 were sentenced to imprisonment, 2,203 to pay fines, and the remainder to whipping or to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

The results of the appeals preferred and of the applications for revision are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	176
Sentence or order confirmed	214
Ditto enhanced	3
Ditto modified	52
Ditto reversed	62
Retrial ordered	43
Referred for revision to the High Court	8
Remaining at the end of the year	33

Prisons.

Prison population.

THE following table shows the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during the year, and compares the figures with those of the preceding ten years:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	15,595	14,718	15,354	15,076	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,211	16,609	17,794
Total number admitted during the year	74,643	80,552	80,853	77,966	75,664	81,136	84,639	80,959	87,925	95,523	91,842
Total ...	90,238	95,570	96,207	93,042	90,293	94,346	98,624	96,007	103,136	112,132	109,636
Total discharged ...	75,520	80,216	81,131	78,413	77,083	80,361	83,576	80,800	86,546	94,338	92,106
Balance at the end of the year	14,718	15,354	15,076	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,207	16,590	17,794*	17,530
Daily average of all classes ...	15,026	15,101	15,177	14,806	12,250	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,916	17,180	17,724

* One civil prisoner, who remained in confinement on the 31st December 1892 at the Khurda Subsidiary Jail, was by an oversight shown as discharged in the statistics for the year 1892.

The daily average population of all classes of prisoners rose from 17,180 in 1892 to 17,724, but the total number of admissions during the year fell from 95,523 to 91,842, and the balance remaining in jail at the close of the year from 17,794 to 17,530. Twenty out of the 45 jails show an increase in the number of direct admissions, the largest increase (225) being in the Faridpur Jail, which last year showed the greatest decrease in crime in the whole Province. Twenty-five jails show a decrease in the number of direct admissions, the decrease being greatest in the jails at Mymensingh (394), Darbhanga (315), Champaran (241), and Calcutta (226).

Releases.

The total number of releases under the various heads during each of the last eight years is shown in the following table:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Released on expiry of sentence ...	27,125	21,328	26,452	28,754	28,464	28,873	32,543	33,046
" on appeal	1,845	1,903	1,950	1,942	2,038	2,120	2,156	1,931
" under remission rules ...	1,673	1,017	1,352	1,575	1,622	1,661	1,598	1,771
" on medical grounds ...	26	28	33	37	39	105	140	44*
" on other grounds	27	6,484	83	2	9	9	6	9

* Excluding 33 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code and included among the number of deaths in jail.

The 44 prisoners released on medical grounds include those released under Rule 488A of the Jail Code, but not the 33 moribunds who were released under Rule 488 of the Code, and who, under the orders of the Government of India, have been shown this year for the first time among the prisoners who died in jail. The improvement noticed last year in the number of releases on appeal has been maintained (thus showing greater care in the decisions of the Lower Courts), and the number of such releases is smaller than it has been in any year since 1887.

Classification of convicts.

Out of 37,265 convicts admitted direct into jail during the year, 21,705 or 58·25 per cent. were Hindus, 13,899 or 37·30 per cent. were Muhammadans, and 421 or 1·13 per

cent. were Christians. Of the total number, 32,426 or 87·02 per cent. were wholly uneducated, and of the remainder, only 1,763 or 4·73 per cent. were able to read and write well. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age admitted to jail rose from 453 to 458. The number of prisoners previously engaged in agricultural pursuits fell from 22,951 in 1892 to 21,431, and the percentage of such prisoners to other classes from 61·94 to 59·93. The number of female convicts admitted direct to jail was 1,510 compared with 1,484 and 1,265 in 1892 and 1891 respectively.

Reconvictions.

Although the number of admissions to jail was smaller during the year under review than in the preceding year, the number of reconvictions rose from 3,888 to 3,969, and the ratio per cent. from 10·08 to 10·65. The Inspector-General of Jails considers that there is still much room for increased accuracy in registering reconvictions, but the improvement already effected is satisfactory, and with the extension of the anthropometrical system for the identification of habitual offenders, a further improvement may be expected. The system has made rapid strides during the year, and the Inspector-General reports that all possible efforts have been made by the Jail Department to assist the police in working it effectively. Copies of measurements are now recorded on the backs of police-registered slips which accompany warrants, and the system of weekly inspections by the police of prisoners admitted during the previous week and of those to be released in the following week, was introduced at the close of the year, in place of the ordinary walk round at the Sunday parade. The number of persons sent to jail in default of giving security for good behaviour has been steadily increasing for some years, and in 1893 it was 1,761 as compared with 1,448 and 1,507 in 1891 and 1892 respectively.

Sentences of convicts.

The number of sentences of simple imprisonment shows an increase from 2,472 in 1891 and 2,769 in 1892 to 2,965 during the year under review. Most of these are excise cases, and hardly any instances have come to the notice of Government in which simple imprisonment has been imposed where it would have been more judicious to inflict rigorous imprisonment. The number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment has fallen from 35,441 to 33,483. Of the 16,394 convicted prisoners remaining in jail on the last day of 1893, 7,609 or 46·41 per cent. had sentences not exceeding one year, against 8,226 or 49·41 per cent. on the last day of 1892. The number of prisoners with sentences exceeding one year was 4,222 as compared with 4,327 in the preceding year.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 32,307, and the number remaining in jail at the close of the year was 1,076 as compared with 1,071 on the last day of 1892. Of the total number admitted, including those remaining on the first day of the year, 16,626 or 49·8 per cent. were finally convicted. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 39·99 days in sessions cases, and 10·88 days in all other cases, or practically the same as in the preceding year. The number of deaths among under-trial prisoners in 1893 was 32, and the ratio per mille of such deaths to the total daily average population was 25·7. In this respect the year compares very favourably with 1892, the corresponding figures for which were 69 and 53·5. Four under-trial prisoners escaped in 1893, of whom three were recaptured and one remained at large at the end of the year.

Civil prisoners.

There were 72 prisoners in confinement on the last day of 1892, and the number of admissions during 1893 fell from 873 to 751. Of these, 8 were transferred, 1 convicted of a criminal offence and 757 released, while 57 remained in confinement at the end of the year.

State prisoners.

The Lushai State prisoner Nikoalo, who murdered one of his fellow-prisoners in jail in July 1892, but who was subsequently acquitted by the Sessions Court on the ground of insanity, continued to be detained in the Alipore Central Jail. He is said to be listless and dull and weaker in body, but gives little trouble. Two other Lushai Chiefs were detained in the Hazaribagh Jail throughout the year. The health of these prisoners is good, and they appear to be comfortable and well looked after.

Jail buildings.

Excluding a sum of Rs. 5,878 expended on the Presidency Jail Press and of Rs. 2,426 for the Reformatory School at Alipore, the total expenditure for 1893 was Rs. 84,310 compared with Rs. 1,56,543 in 1892. The daily average number of convicts employed on jail buildings fell from 997 in 1892 to 951.

Guards.

Owing to the conversion of the subsidiary jail at Barasat into an intermediate jail, and the raising of the status of the Bankura Intermediate Jail to that of a first class district jail, the total strength of the permanent warder guard was raised to 1,643 men of all grades, being an increase of 1 head warder and 22 warders as compared with last year. The warder guards as a body have done their work well, notwithstanding the high prices of food, the smallness of their pay, and the ever-increasing amount of work required of them. Some inclination to insubordination occurred among the warders of the Chapra Jail owing to the excited state of feeling in the district in consequence of the anti-kine-killing agitation. Two head warders of the Barasat Jail were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each for taking out prisoners at night for the purpose of stealing.

Escapes.

There were 26 escapes of convicts as compared with 34 in 1892, and of this number, 1 was from a central jail, 8 from district jails, 8 from intermediate jails, and 9 from subsidiary jails. Twelve prisoners escaped from inside and 14 from outside the jail, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 21 and 13 respectively. Of the 26 convicts who escaped, 20 were recaptured during the year in addition to 5 who had escaped in 1892.

Prison discipline.

Under the orders of the Government of India, warnings are now registered as punishments. The number of warnings in 1893 was 11,871, and excluding these the number of punishments was 33,205 as against 34,750 in 1892. The number of cases of punishment by solitary confinement remained practically the same, but in spite of the increased jail population, the number of prisoners whipped fell from 335 to 326, and the percentage of whippings to the daily average number of prisoners from 2·2 to 1·9. The number of prisoners punished with fetters also shows a falling off from 11,522 in 1892 to 10,418.

Convict officers and mark remissions.

The number of prisoners employed as convict officers during the year rose from 2,198 to 2,409, and the number of convict warders from 409 to 425. Notwithstanding this increase, the number of convict officers punished fell from 1,783 to 1,637, and the percentage punished to the average number employed from 204 to 174. The number of prisoners on the mark system released during the year was 1,771, and of these only 7 failed to gain remissions under it.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure of the Department for the last ten years is shown in the following table:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General supervision	47,615	48,207	49,238	49,108	50,551	49,344	49,850	46,320	51,243	58,454
Dieting prisoners ...	3,57,315	3,65,386	3,34,637	2,44,739	2,95,630	3,80,300	3,54,227	3,03,690	4,42,353	4,42,617
Establishment (excluding the police)	4,36,153	4,49,563	4,67,459	4,50,834	4,55,868	4,61,449	4,49,777	4,47,212	4,50,223	4,66,100
Hospital charges ...	39,227	49,333	42,499	39,975	46,336	50,525	47,763	49,135	47,767	52,541
Clothing	88,514	92,746	99,161	44,275	55,364	76,005	54,337	55,836	75,784	63,063
Miscellaneous contingencies ...	99,324*	1,05,216	1,09,139	90,835	2,26,302	1,47,911	1,47,721	1,40,[illegible]	1,57,770	1,56,910
Petty construction and repairs ...	21,715	27,737	29,533	27,934	25,262	22,033	20,005	21,408	20,881	19,114
Stationery	880	2,304	1,946	1,401	1,228	1,331	1,446	1,515	1,509	1,457
Medical stores ...	5,000	7,545	6,253	6,850	6,350	2,943	5,620	1,245	1,030	208
Total ...	10,56,490	11,16,423	10,93,361	9,65,033	10,68,161	11,01,149	11,37,827	11,65,569	13,53,236	12,61,454
Daily average population of all classes	15,161	15,176	14,804	13,240	13,721	13,622	14,777	15,915	17,178	17,721
Average expenditure per prisoner	Rs. A. P. 69 15 4	Rs. A. P. 73 9 0	Rs. A. P. 73 13 6	Rs. A. P. 72 9 4	Rs. A. P. 77 12 8	Rs. A. P. 72 4 5	Rs. A. P. 76 6 3	Rs. A. P. 73 3 9	Rs. A. P. 74 10 6	Rs. A. P. 72 5 0
Public Works Department	Rs. 1,09,739	Rs. 69,657	Rs. 92,204	Rs. 1,58,333	Rs. 2,40,244	Rs. 2,27,214	Rs. 1,56,316	Rs. 2,03,705	Rs. 1,56,543	Rs. 84,310

The increase in the head "General Supervision" is due to the appointment of Mr. Larymore to act as Inspector-General of Jails during the absence of Dr. Comins on privilege leave, and to the payment to both these officers of exchange compensation allowance. *Including* all heads of expenditure, except that of Public Works, the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 72-5 as compared with Rs. 74-10-6 in 1892.

The average prices paid for the chief articles of diet during the year 1893 as compared with those of the five previous years are shown in the following table:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.	Per maund.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice ...	2 10 8	2 9 1	2 1 9	2 2 7	2 7 6	1 14 10
Wheat (flour) ...	3 4 3	3 10 7	3 1 7	2 15 4	3 7 0	3 0 9
Maize ...	1 12 7	1 13 5	2 0 9	1 12 9	2 1 2	1 10 2
Dál ...	2 8 10	2 11 9	2 7 8	2 8 4	2 11 0	2 3 2
Meat ...	6 10 8	6 3 10	6 6 7	6 2 2	6 3 6	6 2 9
Fish ...	6 5 8	6 7 5	6 4 8	6 11 10	6 7 3	6 0 0
Salt ...	3 11 5	3 11 0	3 12 6	3 15 2	4 0 1	3 15 0

The average price of rice during the year was higher than in any of the preceding five years, but with this exception the price of food-grains shows a decrease as compared with 1892. The expenditure per prisoner for diet in each jail compared with the expenditure of the previous year is shown in the following table:—

Jails.	1893.	1892.	Jails.	1893.	1892.	Jails.	1893.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency—*European*	76 11 7	76 0 5	Murshidabad ...	54 10 4	54 15 8	Pabna ...	21 0 10	21 10 1
Darjeeling	37 8 0	36 9 0	Rájsháhi ...	54 0 5	52 14 5	Bardwan ...	30 13 4	28 12 8
Barasat	30 15 5	.....	Saran ...	24 3 5	26 1 3	Jalpaiguri ...	29 7 8	26 6 0
Midnapore	31 6 0	30 9 2	Tipperá ...	23 15 6	24 8 4	Puri ...	29 5 3	23 3 6
Mymensingh	29 9 9	25 8 5	Pooreea ...	23 11 7	24 7 6	Birbhum ...	20 4 11	21 9 0
Backergunge	29 8 8	31 7 10	Maulvbum ...	23 1 11	18 0 3	Naya Dumka ...	19 14 8	23 0 1
Chittagong	28 13 9	27 15 2	Cuttack ...	23 0 11	25 6 6	Balasore ...	19 13 10	20 6 3
Dacca	28 11 11	26 10 0	Noakhali ...	22 15 10	20 5 8	Buxar ...	19 12 7	19 11 4
Presidency—*Native* ...	26 10 9	26 0 3	Champaran ...	22 15 2	23 10 1	Patna ...	19 0 8	18 5 0
Alipore	27 12 6	27 15 6	Rangpur ...	22 11 4	23 3 3	Pahamun ...	18 4 7	23 9 8
Meridpur	26 6 2	23 9 7	Shahabad ...	22 10 0	24 3 1	Lohardaga ...	18 3 0	18 13 7
Jessore	26 4 7	24 8 0	Darbhanga ...	21 11 6	21 15 3	Monghyr ...	18 1 4	24 7 7
Hazaribagh	26 4 6	24 2 3	Nadia ...	21 9 10	21 6 3	Gaya ...	17 10 6	20 0 8
Dinajpur	25 9 6	21 4 11	Bhagalpur ...	21 8 0	27 14 2	Malda ...	16 12 0	19 0 10
Hooghly	25 7 2	23 11 3	Rajshahi ...	21 7 7	25 13 11			
Khulna	25 4 4	21 8 11	Muzaffarpur ...	21 6 11	22 4 5			
Singhbhum	24 14 6	21 7 11	Bankura ...	21 4 0	20 8 1	Total ...	24 12 8	25 10 6

Owing to excessive rain, which spoilt many of the early garden crops, vegetables to the value of Rs. 2,447, and condiments to the value of Rs. 2,122, had to be purchased for 18 and 23 jails respectively. The total value of the products obtained from the jail gardens, fish-ponds, and dairies during the year was Rs. 1,12,571, against Rs. 91,441 in 1892. The value of the products of the jail dairies increased from Rs. 26,312 to Rs. 35,876, and of grain grown in jail lands from Rs. 5,786 to Rs. 6,574.

The cost of establishment rose from Rs. 3,88,293 to Rs. 3,94,399, and this is chiefly due to the raising of the status of the Barasat Subsidiary Jail, the conversion of the Bankura Intermediate Jail into a first class district jail, and the entertainment of five additional warders in the Hazaribagh Jail, owing to the great increase of population. Hospital charges rose from Rs. 47,368 to Rs. 52,157 in consequence of an increase in the cost of medical stores, and the average cost per head of daily average sick increased from Rs. 71-9-11 to Rs. 84-5-2, owing chiefly to the issue of a more liberal scale of diet to the sick, convalescents, and weakly prisoners. The falling off in clothing charges from

Rs. 73,427 to Rs. 63,493 is partly accounted for by the transfer to Imperial charges of the cost of clothing for transportation prisoners.

The total average cost per prisoner on account of diet, hospital charges, and clothing together, for all jails except Midnapore, was Rs. 31-13-11 as compared with Rs. 33-1 in 1892. In 32 jails the cost per prisoner was below this average, and in 15 it was above it. It is interesting to compare these figures with the mortality rates. The average death-rate for convicts in all the jails of the Province was 32·9; and of the 32 cheaply managed jails, in 15 the mortality was above the average and in 17 it was below it. Of the 15 expensively managed jails, in 9 the death-rate was above, and in 6 it was below, the average. Malda and Pabna, respectively the second and tenth cheapest jails, had no deaths at all during the year. These figures prove, so far as Bengal Jails are concerned, the fallacy of the assertion that cheap food means a high rate of mortality.

Employment of prisoners, and manufactures.

The total daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour on working days was 16,219, being an increase of 606 as compared with the preceding year. The daily average of sick, convalescent, and infirm fell from 1,926 in 1892 to 1,873. The number of prisoners employed on unremunerative labour increased from 985 to 1,080, and the average number employed on works of public utility under the Public Works Department, District Boards, and Municipalities from 212 to 220. There was an increase in the net cash earnings from Rs. 3,14,021 in 1891 and Rs. 3,23,211 in 1892 to Rs. 3,81,086 in 1893.

The industry relating to the packing and distribution of quinine was transferred from the Hazaribagh Reformatory School to the Alipore Central Jail in December 1892, and by the end of January 1893 all the post-offices in the Bengal, Bihar and Eastern Bengal Circles were supplied with a stock of quinine as a permanent advance. The quantity of quinine distributed was 1,677½ lb, and the cash receipts were Rs. 18,078. The value of the filled five-grain packets in stock at post-offices, &c., at the close of 1893 was Rs. 11,401-0-9, and taking this into consideration the profits on the year's operations amount to Rs. 3,753-4-4. The total number of five-grain packets sold by post-offices in all districts up to the end of 1893 was 1,266,220, and the results of the year's operations are therefore very satisfactory, and doubtless the increased facilities for obtaining a supply of quinine at nominal prices will be hailed as a boon by the inhabitants of the rural districts of the Province.

Subsidiary Jails.

In consequence of the raising of the status of the Barasat Subsidiary Jail, the number of such jails was reduced from 86 to 85, and of these, 16 were visited by the Subdivisional Officers, who are *ex-officio* Superintendents, less than 70 times, the minimum number required being at the rate of twice a week as long as they are at head-quarters. The attention of District Magistrates has been drawn to the necessity of seeing that this important duty of inspection is not neglected. The number of convicts admitted into the subsidiary jails during the year fell from 17,385 to 16,843, but the daily average number confined rose from 362·52 to 377·39. The average detention of convicts was 7·74 days against 7·26 in 1892, and of under-trial prisoners 11·46 days against 11·30 days in 1892 and 13·55 days in 1891. The total expenditure on subsidiary jails rose from Rs. 1,08,994 in 1892 to Rs. 1,10,027. The total credits from manufactures amounted to Rs. 25,743 as compared with Rs. 24,129 in 1892, and the net profits for the year rose from Rs. 3,734 to Rs. 4,183. The total amount expended on subsidiary jail buildings was only Rs. 10,118 against Rs. 54,692 in 1892.

Accommodation in jails.

The daily average strength of the convict population of the central, district and intermediate jails of the Province was 16,050, of whom 15,650 were males, the corresponding figures for 1892 being 15,471 and 15,111 respectively. The increase has strained the resources of jail accommodation to the utmost. The unhealthy jails at Rangpur, Dinajpur and Purnea remained depleted throughout the year, and prisoners were also transferred from other unhealthy to healthier jails for the benefit of their health. Partly for this reason, and partly owing to the narrow margin between the average jail population of Bengal and the maximum capacity of the jails, it was not always possible to keep the population

of the jails within their sanctioned capacity. The central jails were full throughout the year, and in spite of all efforts to prevent overcrowding, in 14 jails the ordinary sanctioned sleeping accommodation proved insufficient for the daily average number of convicts. The necessity of providing additional accommodation in the jails of Bengal is fully recognized by Government, and much has already been done, and is still being done, to meet this difficulty and to correct errors of site and plan on which many of the Bengal jails were originally constructed. The capacity of the Hazaribagh Jail for convicts has recently been increased from 547 to 917, and a proposal to provide further accommodation in the Bhagalpur Central Jail has been already sanctioned.

Water-supply.

Careful attention has been paid to the question of the purity of the water-supply during the year. Among other useful reforms, pumps and pipes have been supplied, improved methods to prevent pollution or contamination before use have been adopted, and 24 jails have been provided with the excellent new boiler for drinking water invented by Mr. A. D. Larymore, Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, which ensures the water being not merely heated, but really boiled.

Vital statistics.

The following table shows the mortality among prisoners for each year, as well as for each decade, from 1844 to 1893 :—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths— From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	Death-rates per mille of average strength— From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844	22,753			338	1,058	1,396	14·8	46·5	61·3	
1845	23,488			511	1,189	1,691	22·7	49·3	72·0	
1846	21,656			270	1,311	1,580	10·1	60·5	70·6	
1847	21,251			217	1,219	1,436	10·3	57·3	67·6	
1848	20,191	No figures available.		197	1,056	1,253	9·3	50·9	60·2	
1849	20,515			272	918	1,190	13·3	44·7	58·0	
1850	19,676			161	787	948	8·3	40·1	48·4	
1851	18,640			233	703	936	12·6	41·1	53·1	
1852	18,285			472	1,074	1,546	25·8	58·7	84·5	
1853	19,104			426	1,324	1,750	22·4	73·7	97·3	
Total ...	208,518	.....	.....	3,095	10,620	13,726	14·9	50·9	65·8	
1854	17,670			179	943	1,122	10·1	53·3	63·4	
1855	17,835	No figures available.		244	1,267	1,511	13·6	71·0	84·6	
1856	16,817			220	1,331	1,551	13·0	79·1	92·1	
1857	16,537			364	1,674	2,038	21·9	100·7	122·6	
1858	18,723			322	1,979	2,301	17·1	105·7	122·8	
1859	17,778	833	46·8	309	1,551	1,860	17·4	87·2	104·6	
1860	16,406	975	59·4	633	1,623	2,156	38·6	99·3	130·9	
1861	15,853	834	52·6	231	1,103	1,334	14·5	69·6	83·8	
1862	16,676	1,189	71·3	303	1,047	1,345	6·8	62·5	69·3	
1863	16,443	847	51·4	338	1,223	1,561	20·5	74·3	94·8	
Total ...	170,338	4,679	56·4	3,146	13,701	16,847	18·4	80·4	98·8	
1864	16,729	814	48·6	231	884	1,035	13·8	48·2	61·8	
1865	17,439	726	41·6	162	799	961	9·3	45·8	55·1	
1866	19,683	746	54·6	594	1,539	2,133	30·2	78·2	108·4	
1867	18,723	628	33·6	103	916	1,019	5·5	48·9	54·4	
1868	18,661	646	37·7	122	802	924	7·0	44·0	51·0	
1869	18,864	676	34·9	176	767	943	9·3	40·7	50·0	
1870	18,632	634	34·2	174	657	831	9·4	35·4	44·8	
1871	17,960	637	34·7	38	668	706	2·1	37·6	39·7	
1872	17,873	675	36·9	139	681	1,008	6·6	32·7	39·3	
1873	20,236	680	33·9	140	824	964	6·9	40·5	47·4	
Total ...	182,325	6,942	37·2	2,017	8,647	10,664	10·8	46·4	57·2	
1874	21,701	784	36·1	145	2,030	1,175	6·7	47·4	54·1	
1875	21,361	832	39·1	90	991	1,047	4·5	46·4	48·9	
1876	21,314	852	39·7	277	978	1,244	12·4	45·8	57·0	
1877	18,813	721	38·7	151	764	915	8·0	40·3	48·3	
1878	19,211	805	42·7	216	1,074	1,293	11·4	57·2	68·6	
1879	18,491	847	45·8	343	1,417	1,760	18·3	75·8	94·1	
1880	18,902	941	49·2	31	1,103	1,134	1·7	61·2	62·9	
1881	19,247	874	45·7	53	1,051	1,109	2·9	57·6	60·4	
1882	16,155	850	52·6	152	933	1,085	9·4	57·7	67·1	
1883	16,026	730	45·5	63	701	763	4·1	46·6	50·7	
Total ...	187,184	8,330	44·6	1,532	9,963	11,516	8·3	53·2	61·5	

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths— From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	Death-rates per mille of average strength— From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1884	15,101	726	48·0	62	682	744	4·1	45·1	49·2	
1885	15,177	774	50·9	157	730	887	10·3	48·1	58·4	
1886	14,806	649	43·8	41	507	548	2·8	34·2	37·0	
1887	12,250	540	44·0	21	380	401	1·7	31·0	32·7	
1888	13,731	631	45·9	132	482	614	9·6	35·1	44·7	
1889	15,026	695	46·2	132	556	688	8·7	37·0	45·7	
1890	14,777	580	39·2	33	444	477	2·2	30·0	32·2	
1891	15,915	610	38·3	54	439	493	3·4	27·5	30·9	
1892	17,178	687	39·9	68	684	752	3·9	39·8	43·7	
1893	17,721	642	36·3	21	552	573	1·2	31·1	32·3	
Total ...	151,682	6,534	43·0	721	5,456	6,177	4·7	36·0	40·7	
Total for last five years ...	80,617	3,214	39·8	308	2,675	2,983	3·8	33·2	37·0	
Grand Total	897,977	26,495	43·5	10,472	48,357	58,829	.....	.....	.....	
Average ...	17,959	757	43·5	209	967	1,176	11·7	53·8	65·5	

From the above figures it will be seen that the death-rate has fallen from 67·3 and 98·8 per mille, the average of the first and second decades respectively, to 40·7 per mille, the average for the decade ending with the year 1893. Taking the average for the last five years, the decrease is still more marked, the death-rate being 37 per mille, while in 1893 it fell as low as 32·3 per mille. The average death-rate for the year per mille from cholera was only 1·2, also the lowest on record, and this is attributed to the improvement effected of recent years in jail water-supply.

The daily average of sick among convicted and under-trial prisoners decreased from 687 to 642, and the ratio of total number of admissions to hospital per mille of average daily strength fell from 1,120·9 to 1,046·1. The jails which showed the largest proportion in the number of admissions to hospital were Barasat (4,569·6) and Malda (4,354·3), but these are small intermediate jails, and the average population confined in them was only 58·21 and 53·05 respectively. The high proportion of sick prisoners confined in the Barasat Jail is due to the fact that the population was largely recruited from the unhealthy districts of Khulna and Jessore.

The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year:—

Diseases.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to admissions.
Intermittent fever	5,634	6	1·0
Dysentery and diarrhœa	4,471	208	46·5
Remittent and continued fevers	861	19	22·0
Other fevers	21	11	523·8
Respiratory diseases	852	89	104·4
Anæmia and general debility	363	22	60·6
Ulcers and boils	314	...	...
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	127	58	456·6
Cholera	54	20	370·3
Small-pox	5	...	...

The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa has risen from 177 in 1892 to 208 in 1893, and the ratio per mille from 11·1 to 12·6, and these diseases are responsible for the greater number of deaths in the Bengal jails. The jails which show the highest death-rate per mille to average strength from these causes are Bankura (52·9), Burdwan (36·4), Noakhali (36·3), Singhbhum (36·1), Mymensingh (29·5), and Midnapore (26·0). In the Midnapore Jail, the death-rate has always been excessive, and out of 501 deaths which have occurred during the past 12 years, no less than 254 are due to dysentery. In the Dacca Jail, the death-rate for which for the first time fell below the recorded death-rate of the district, 15 out of the 31 deaths that occurred during the year were due to dysentery. The opinions recorded

by certain medical officers are to the effect that admissions for dysentery are chiefly among prisoners who have previously suffered from malarial fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa in their own homes, and in whom any slight seasonal change is often sufficient to cause a relapse, and that there is some connection between tubercle of the lungs and dysentery, as is shown by the frequency of the termination in tubercular phthisis of cases of chronic dysentery. The number of deaths from respiratory diseases decreased from 100 to 89, and from cholera from 115 cases with 60 deaths in 1892 to 54 cases with 20 deaths in 1893. There were only 5 cases of small-pox during the year, none of which were fatal, against 45 cases with 14 deaths in 1892. Under a new rule all convicted prisoners, whether protected or not, must be vaccinated as soon as possible after admission to jail.

The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality occurred, omitting those in which the number of deaths was below 5:—

Jails.	Number of deaths.	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1893.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Puri	10	111·7	61·5	89·4	41·0
Jessore	26	80·2	89·2	80·2	80·2
Bankura	23	76·0	53·6	76·0	53·6
Midnapore ...	61	69·1	54·0	66·9	47·7
Mymensingh ...	21	56·3	56·9	56·3	56·9
Burdwan	10	52·0	27·1	52·0	27·1
Muzaffarpur ...	14	49·5	44·8	49·5	28·5
Darbhanga ...	13	46·0	45·8	42·5	42·6
Backergunge ...	17	45·0	26·5	45·0	26·3
Rangpur	5	43·3	109·0	43·3	109·0
Purnea	5	42·5	62·4	42·5	62·4
Gaya	18	40·8	23·5	40·8	23·5
Hazaribagh ...	25	40·3	36·8	40·3	36·8
Patna	12	39·0	31·1	22·8	20·7
Hooghly	13	37·5	47·4	37·5	47·4
Shahabad	8	36·8	43·3	36·8	43·3

NOTE.—Including moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code during the year 1893.

The high death-rate in the Bankura, Darbhanga, Gaya, and Hazaribagh Jails is chiefly due to the number of prisoners suffering from malarious diseases who were sent to these Jails on transfer from the damp, unhealthy districts of Eastern Bengal. Of the 527 convicts who died in jail during the year, 155 were received into jail in good, 192 in indifferent, and 180 in bad health. The Midnapore, Bankura and Rajshahi Jails were particularly unfortunate in this respect. In Puri, which heads the list of jails with a high rate of mortality, only one of the deceased prisoners was admitted in good health. In this connection, there is another point which is worthy of notice, and that is, how many of the deaths occurred immediately after the prisoners' admission into the jail. At his inspection of the jail at Balasore, which has a high death-rate, Sir Charles Elliott noticed that of the four deaths that occurred during the year, one was from cholera caught on the road, one was from ague which proved fatal within 24 hours of the prisoner's admission, while one was the result of an accident. Of the central jails, the healthiest is the Presidency (Native) Jail, the mortality in which has been reduced to the record figure of 11·8 per mille.

Alipore Reformatory School.

The daily average number of boys in this Reformatory rose from 168 in 1892 to 211 in 1893. There were 70 admissions during the year, and 27 releases and 4 deaths. Notwithstanding the increase in the daily average number of boys, the number of offences fell from 76 to 73, and the average number of punishments to each boy was only ·35 as compared with 1·02 in 1890, 0·66 in 1891, and 0·45 in 1892.

The average number of boys entitled to marks was 148·46 against 113·5 in 1892, and the weekly average earnings rose from Rs. 4-3-3 to Rs. 5-1-9. Owing to the excessive rainfall and consequently unhealthy year, the number of admissions to hospital rose from an average of 2·96 in 1892 to 5·04. There were four deaths, one of which was from chronic dysentery, two from malarial cachexia, and the fourth from spleen and cancer of the tongue.

Reports regarding 66 boys who had been released from the Reformatory were received from Magistrates during the year. Of these, 8 had been reconvicted and sent to jail, 1 bore a bad character, 1 had died, and 56 bore good characters. Out of 287 boys released since the opening of the school, regarding whom reports have been received, 39 have been reconvicted and imprisoned, 43 have been reported as bearing bad characters, and 205 as bearing good characters. Of the total number, only 31 are said to be following the trade learnt by them in the Reformatory. Every effort is, however, made to encourage the boys to take up the trade for which they show the most inclination.

In consequence of the larger number of boys confined in the school, the total expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 18,298-1-4 in 1892 to Rs. 21,113-9-7, but the average cost per head fell from Rs. 108-14-6 to Rs. 100-1-1. The average expenditure per head on diet was Rs. 38-10-7 as compared with Rs. 34-9-2 in 1892, the increase being attributed to the high price of rations, the average price of rice alone having risen from Rs. 3-7-3 to Rs. 3-13 per maund. The net profits from the manufacturing department fell from Rs. 12,259-3-4 to Rs. 10,886-14-9. The decrease is explained partly by the fact that the work of binding and printing, which is now done together, takes more time than when done separately, and partly owing to the employment of a large number of the boys in making the small envelopes used in packing quinine—a work which is less remunerative than other kinds of binding.

Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

The daily average number of boys in the school was 302·38 as compared with 300·93 in 1892. Sixty-seven boys were admitted during the year, 1 died, and 63 were released, while the number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1893 was 304. The general health of the boys was unusually good, the daily average of sick having fallen from 2·89 to 1·52, and for several months in the later part of the year there was not a single admission to hospital. The conduct of the boys was satisfactory, and there were no serious offences. The total number of offences committed and of punishments awarded was 272 against 266 in the preceding year. The arrangements for the education, work, and recreation of the boys were practically the same as in former years. Gymnastic exercises were, however, for the first time introduced during the year, and it is reported that great progress has already been made by many of the boys, and that they are beginning to take an interest in these exercises.

The total expenditure per head was Rs. 73-1-5 against Rs. 77-11-7 in 1892. The expenditure per head on diet fell from Rs. 29-1-9 to Rs. 26-3-4. All the suitable land attached to the Reformatory was brought under cultivation, and the value of the crops produced thereon is estimated at Rs. 500. The net profits on articles manufactured in the school increased from Rs. 3,437-9-8 to Rs. 3,826-8-8.

The reports received from District Magistrates regarding the conduct of boys released from the school are less favourable than in the preceding year. Such reports were received regarding 101 boys, and of these, 72 were reported to be well-conducted, 13 were in jail, 7 were viewed with suspicion, while only 2 were reported to be following the trade learnt in the school.

Several improvements in the arrangement of the school buildings were made during the year. In addition to the opening of the Gymnasium already referred to, a new cook-house on the model of that in the Presidency Jail has been completed, an elaborate pump has been fixed in the well, and pipes have been laid down to carry the water to the cook-house and place of feeding.

Civil Justice.

High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

THE number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (contentious) cases, pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1892 was 834, and the number instituted during 1893 was 768, making a total of 1,602 cases for disposal in 1893, as against 1,453 cases in 1892.

Suits decided.

The number of suits decided in 1893 was 766, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 836.

Appeals from the original decrees.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1893 was 25, and 37 new appeals were preferred during the year, making a total of 62. Of these 11 were dismissed for default and 34 were decided, the decrees of the Court of the first instance being affirmed in 24 cases and reversed in 10.

Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. Original suits instituted, disposed of and pending.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the High Court during each of the past three years, and the number pending at the close of those years, are shown below:—

Year.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Determined.	Pending.
1891 ...	10,964	477,400	485,213	90,792
1892 ...	12,500	525,949	546,434	82,837*
1893 ...	12,998	554,090	560,169	89,954

*Revised figures.

The increase in the number of suits instituted, which was noticed in the report for 1892, continued during 1893. The number of cases decided also showed an increase, which, however, was not in proportion to the increase in institutions. Of the suits remaining undisposed of, 1,345 had been pending for more than one year, 4,568 for more than six months, and 27,155 for more than three months, the corresponding figures for 1892 being 1,024, 3,583, and 23,318, respectively.

Classification of suits.

The following statement shows the number of suits, of each class instituted in the Civil Courts, during 1892 and 1893:—

	1892.	1893.
Suits for money or moveables	279,442	274,861
Suits under the Rent Law	208,505	219,157
Title and other suits	38,002	60,073

Classification of title and other suits.

The following statement classifies the suits, other than rent suits and suits cognizable by a Small Cause Court, instituted during the past two years:—

	Number of suits.		Percentage of each class to the total number.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Suits for immoveable property ...	20,883	26,734	54·95	44·51
Suits for declaratory decrees	1,234	*	3·25	*
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	7,467	8,728	19·65	14·53
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property	4,531	392	11·92	·65
Suits to declare and establish rights to personal property	440		1·16	
Mortgage suits	†	20,963	†	34·89
Suits for an account	930	*	2·45	*
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	35	28	·09	·05
Suits to set aside judgment, &c., on the ground of fraud	502	*	1·32	*
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	28	547	·08	·92
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights	462		1·21	
Suits for partition	588	*	1·55	*
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	2	*	·01	*
Administration suits	13	*	·03	*
Interpleader suits	6	*	·02	*
Dissolution of partnership	21	*	·06	*
Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act)	444	450	1·16	·75
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	416	2,230	1·09	3·70
Total ...	38,002	60,072	100	100

* Since the beginning of 1893, suits under these headings have not been distinguished.
† Before 1893, mortgage suits were classed as suits for money or moveables.

Average value of suits.

The following statement shows the average value of suits of each class:—

	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
Suits for money or moveables { Small Cause Courts ...	75·7	76·8
Suits for money or moveables { Ordinary Courts ...	102·5	77·1
Suits under the Rent Law	53·7	50·2
Title and other suits	440·7	805·2

Decrees how executed.

The following statement shows the number of applications for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realized in the regular Civil Courts:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized.
			Rs.
1891 ...	103,449	69,137	1,79,16,720
1892. ...	103,451	80,271	1,80,64,526
1893 ...	113,839	86,732	1,77,49,026

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the past two years are as follows:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized.
			Rs.
1892 ...	1,792	2,527	1,49,166
1893 ...	1,382	2,393	1,17,704

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1892 and 1893, as also the number pending at the close of each of those years, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
1892 ...	26,934	27,158	1,825
1893 ...	25,395	25,911	1,588

The total value of the litigation was Rs. 26,18,268, as compared with Rs. 27,94,771 in the previous year.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in the Provincial Small Cause Courts during the past two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
1892 ...	17,432	17,606	2,196
1893 ...	17,096	17,432	2,204

Of 186,864 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court, as described in the margin, 24,157 or 12·9 were contested. Of cases of a similar nature instituted before officers not vested with the special powers of a Small Cause Court, 19,440 were below Rs. 50 in value and 49,151 above Rs. 50 and below Rs. 500.

	Rs.
78 Munsifs with jurisdiction up to ...	50
Ditto ditto ...	100
1 Sub-Judge ditto ...	100
20 Sub-Judges ditto ...	500

The statement on the margin shows the number of appeals, under section 15 of the Letters Patent, preferred against the decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone or of two Judges sitting together either on the Original or on the Appellate Side of the Court, and decided in the years 1892 and 1893 respectively.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

	Filed.		Decided.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
First appeals	24	37	31	45
Second ,, ...	...	...	...	...
Third ,, ...	28	30	20	30

The number of first appeals, that is, appeals in cases heard by two Judges sitting together on the Original Side of the Court, in which they differed in opinion, and of similar appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction, brought before the High Court in 1893, was 62, inclusive of the 25 pending from the previous year. Of these, 45 were decided and 17 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of one Judge or of two Judges hearing second appeals, 39, inclusive of 9 pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1893, of which 30 were decided and 9 remained undecided at the close of the year.

The number of first or second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Provincial Courts as courts of original and appellate jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years, are shown on the margin. These figures include appeals from the courts of Assam and the Chief Court of Burma. Of the first appeals preferred during 1893, 63 were appeals in contested will cases.

Appeals to High Court from subordinate Courts.

	Preferred to the Court.		Decided.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
First appeals—				
From decrees.	343	391	334	310
,, orders	204	205	129	166
Second appeals—				
From decrees	2,193	2,286	1,545	2,195
,, orders	244	186	148	224

Two thousand five hundred and five appeals from original and appellate decrees and 390 appeals from original and appellate orders of subordinate courts were decided by the High Court during the past year. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 1,879 appeals from original and appellate decrees and 277 appeals from original and appellate orders.

Appeals decided.

Forty-one appeals from original decrees, 580 appeals from appellate decrees, and 64 miscellaneous appeals, were either summarily rejected, dismissed on default, withdrawn or compromised, as shown below:—

Result of appeals.

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected ...	...	399	18
Dismissed on default ...	23	30	26
Withdrawn ...	6	94	10
Compromised ...	12	57	10
Total ...	41	580	64

The results of appeals as affecting the decision of the Lower Courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Affirmed	165	1,226	244
Reversed	51	93	59
Varied	39	73	6
Remanded	14	223	17
Total ...	269	1,615	326

The decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed or varied in 33·4 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 10·2 per cent. of the appeals from appellate decrees, and in 19·9 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1892 were 24·4, 11·7 and 23·8 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the results of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Munsifs:—

	Affirmed.			Modified or reversed.		
	District Judges.	Sub-Judges.	Munsifs.	District Judges.	Sub-Judges.	Munsifs.
Appeals from { Original decrees	45	120	...	39	51	...
Appeals from { Appellate „ ...	445	781	...	71	95	...
Miscellaneous appeals ...	109	135	...	41	24	...

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed or in which the Lower Court was directed to take further evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing, is given on the margin.

Percentage.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Appeals from { Original decrees ...	9·7	4·5	5·2
Appeals from { Appellate „ ...	12·3	9·9	13·8
Miscellaneous appeals ...	10·7	7·4	5·2

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the Lower Courts during the past three years, as also the number pending at the close of each, are shown below:—

Appeals instituted and decided in the Lower Appellate Courts.

Year.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
1891 ...	511	19,862	20,118	13,997
1892 ...	471	21,554	22,115	13,905*
1893 ...	514	19,024	20,606	12,831

* Revised figures.

Out of 12,831 appeals pending at the close of the year, 4,362 had been pending for more than three months and 1,597 had been before the courts for more than one year, the majority of these being, as at the close of 1892, appeals in title and other suits. There were also at the same time 3,003 rent and title appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

Pending files.

Civil Justice, Sonthal Parganas.—The following table shows the work done in the Sonthal Parganas during 1891, 1892 and 1893, respectively:—

		Cases instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of year.
Civil suits	1891	8,668	8,708	1,307
	1892	10,679	10,707	1,453
	1893	12,583	12,431	1,638
Miscellaneous judicial cases	1891	447	448	25
	1892	523	503	45
	1893	531	502	74
Execution cases ...	1891	5,256	5,240	1,342
	1892	6,478	6,252	1,568
	1893	6,706	7,313	961

The number of cases of all kinds instituted rose from 14,371 in 1891 and 17,680 in 1892 to 19,820 in 1893. The number of cases disposed of has more than kept pace with the increase in the institutions. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 2,673 only, as compared with 2,724 in 1891 and 3,066 in 1892.

Cases instituted: (*a*) money suits.

The number of these suits rose from 5,816 in 1892 to 6,872. The increase occurred in every subdivision except Rajmahal, where there was a decrease of 40 as compared with last year. The only cause assigned for the increase is that a number of suits had to be brought to save limitation, as 1890 was a bad year, while the good harvests of 1893 encouraged creditors to sue.

(*b*) Rent suits.

These show a slight increase, from 3,154 in 1892 to 3,374. The increase occurred chiefly in the Deoghur and Jamtara subdivisions.

(*c*) Title suits.

The number of these suits rose from 1,709 to 2,337, the increase occurring in the Dumka, Deoghur, Godda, and Pakour subdivisions. In Jamtara there was a slight decrease of 31 in the number of these cases instituted.

Execution cases.

There was an increase of 236 in the number of institutions in money suits and of 218 in title suits, but in rent suits there was a falling off of 226.

Civil litigation of Government.

At the close of 1892-93 there was only one appeal case pending before the Privy Council, in which the Secretary of State was respondent. The case is still undecided. No fresh appeal case was instituted before the Privy Council during the year.

The results of Government litigation in the Civil Courts in Bengal during 1893-94 are compared with those of the two preceding years in the subjoined table:—

	Original cases.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Decided in favour of Government	338	336	309	32	44	47	10	11	27	380	391	283
Decided against Government ...	76	116	63	7	12	7	12	6	11	96	134	81
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn	125	126	46	3	8	18	7	4	6	135	139	70
Percentage in favour of Government	73·7	74·4	76·8	83	78·5	87·03	43·5	64·7	71·05	74·4	74·5	77·7

Excluding land acquisition cases, the figures are—

	Original cases.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Decided in favour of Government	95	145	104	32	44	47	10	11	27	137	200	178
Decided against Government ...	27	32	40	7	12	7	10	6	9	54	72	56
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn	11	8	21	3	8	18	6	4	5	20	20	44
Percentage in favour of Government	72	73·6	72·2	82	78·5	87·03	50	64·7	75	71·7	73·5	76·06

The percentage of original cases decided in favour of Government, including land acquisition cases, was 76·8, which is a better figure than in either of the years 1891-92 and 1892-93. Excluding these cases, it was 72·2 against 73·6 in 1892-93; but if analogous cases in which Government was unsuccessful and which were governed by a single decision are taken as

one, the percentage of Government success in the Courts of First Instance becomes 74·8. The results of Government litigation in the High Court and the Lower Appellate Courts show a decided improvement as compared with those of the two preceding years.

The following statement shows the results of Court of Wards' litigation during the last three years in all Courts:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	903	654	1,322
Decided against Court of Wards	139	73	140
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn ...	76	66	55
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	86·6	89·9	90·4

The increase in the number of cases decided during the year is attributed to the institution of a large number of rent suits on behalf of the Burdwan Raj estate and the Dighapatia and Khagra estates in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura, Jessore, and Pabna and Purnea, respectively. Out of 108 cases decided against the Court of Wards in the Courts of First Instance, only 11 were of the nature of civil suits: the remainder were rent cases with a small number of bond suits.

The following figures show the extent to which decretal amounts due to Government have been realized:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realization	64,248	42,617	47,190
2. Amount realized during the year ...	30,333	12,616	8,943
3. Percentage of recovery	45·25	29·5	18·95

The net outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 37,154. The heaviest outstanding balances were in the marginally noted districts. The large balance in the Sonthal Parganas is on account of a High Court decree obtained during the year.

	Rs.
Hooghly	1,778
Faridpur	4,090
Saran	2,075
Sonthal Parganas ...	14,030

The following table shows the amount of Wards' decrees realized during the year as compared with the two preceding years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realization ...	10,95,704	9,83,675	10,80,794
2. Amount realized during the year ...	2,30,997	1,59,690	2,00,671
3. Percentage of recovery ...	21·07	16·25	18·56

This table does not include the decrees of 14 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The percentage of recovery of Wards' decrees during 1893-94 shows some improvement as compared with the preceding year. In some estates there have been no realizations, and in many the amount recovered is small as compared with the outstanding balance. Thus in the Moheshpore estate in Midnapore, out of Rs. 73,491 due to the estate, nothing was realized during the year. In the Tikari estate, out of Rs. 2,71,771 due to the estate, only Rs. 41,390 were realized. In the Burdwan Raj estate, out of Rs. 1,91,390 due, Rs. 95,953 were realized and a large sum is said to be not yet under execution.

Registration.

General statement.

THE following table shows the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the number of offices open during the last six years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS— Affecting immoveable property. Compulsory.	Optional.	Other registrations.	Total.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888-89	534,510	113,470	135,482	783,463	10,93,472	5,99,176	4,94,296	304
1889-90	594,933	147,191	151,484	893,608	11,98,801	6,27,434	5,71,367	307
1890-91	600,413	148,755	148,148	897,316	12,40,481	6,29,359	6,11,122	322
1891-92	639,026	173,701	155,780	968,403	13,33,736	6,84,203	6,49,533	333
1892-93	732,259	207,395	162,667	1,102,321	14,35,541	7,26,771	7,08,770	346
1893-94	771,531	227,377	170,845	1,169,753	13,88,184	7,86,142	6,02,042	365
Increase ...	39,272	19,982	8,178	67,432	...	59,371	...	19
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	47,357	...	1,06,728	...

The number of offices at the close of the year under report was 365, as compared with 346 at the close of the preceding year and 333 at the close of 1891-92. Nineteen new rural sub-registry offices were opened, and five *ex-officio* offices were converted into special offices, and one into a rural office.

The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property was 998,908 as compared with 939,654 in 1892-93. The number of registrations affecting moveable property rose from 160,490 to 168,508, the chief increase occurring in obligations for the payment of money, which rose from 108,403 to 115,583, or an increase of 7,180. The greatest increase was that of 4,985 in the Jessore district, a considerable portion of this number being instalment bonds for payment of arrears of rent executed by tenants in favour of their landlords, there being also a large number of renewals of old money bonds.

In spite of the increase in the number of compulsory and optional registrations, the total receipts of the department during the year have fallen from Rs. 14,35,541 to Rs. 13,88,184. The decrease is due to the reduction under the orders of Government of the minimum *ad valorem* fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value from annas 12 to annas 8, which took effect from the 1st July 1893. The reduction was made on the recommendation of Mr. Holmwood, the Inspector-General of Registration, who was of opinion that many documents of this class were not registered on account of the largeness of the fee, and that the reduction would prove a boon to the poorer classes. His anticipation that it would lead to an increase in the receipts of the department has not so far been realized, but it would be premature to form an opinion on the experiment until it has been given a fuller trial. There has been an increase of 50,182 in the number of documents registered on which *ad valorem* fees of 12 annas up to he 1st July and 8 annas afterwards were

paid, as compared with the number of documents on which a fee of annas 12 was paid in 1892-93, and it is probable that, as the change becomes better known, there will be a still further increase, and that the loss will be recouped. In four offices only, viz., at Balagur, Bikrampur, Jamtara, and Bagaha, the last of which was only opened in February 1893, the total expenditure exceeded the total receipts. If these offices cannot be worked except at a loss, they will be abolished, and the question of their retention is at present under consideration. Balasore was the only office in 1892-93 in which the expenditure exceeded the receipts, and the deficit of Rs. 29 has now been converted into a surplus of Rs. 415.

Sale of tenures and raiyati holdings.

The number of raiyati holdings at fixed rates transferred by deed of sale rose from 43,749 to 47,474. The number was largest in the 24-Parganas, 6,929, Midnapore, 4,425, Chittagong, 4,389, Bankura, 4,255, Backergunge, 3,473, and Bhagalpur, 3,405. In 1892-93, the same six districts headed the list, and in each there has been an increase during the year under review. The number of sales of raiyati holdings with rights of occupancy rose from 125,250 to 138,584. As in the preceding year, such sales were most numerous in the following five districts, viz., Midnapore, 15,088, Tippera, 13,544, Dinajpur, 9,349, Mymensingh, 8,768, and Rangpur, 7,641. The raiyats, as usual, were the chief purchasers of both classes of holdings, being 49·1 per cent. of the total number in the former and 69·6 per cent. in the latter, the percentage of mahajans to purchasers in both cases being 16·4 and 11·9 respectively.

Impounding of documents and prosecutions.

The total number of prosecutions instituted in 1893-94, excluding 47 on account of documents insufficiently stamped, rose from 88 to 105, and of persons tried from 147 to 159. Prosecutions for making false statements fell from 64 to 61, and for false personation from 59 to 52; but the number of persons proceeded against for abetment of these offences rose from 9 to 17. Prosecutions for false identification rose from 3 to 6. As regards results of trials, there were 102 convictions and 39 acquittals, as against 69 and 24 respectively in 1892-93; so that in reality the percentage of convictions has fallen from 74·1 to 72·3. There was, however, a satisfactory decrease from 54 to 18 in the number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Inspections.

The number of inspections made by the Inspector-General and other officers rose from 1,039 to 1,148, exclusive of 26 inspections made by Divisional Commissioners. The Lieutenant-Governor himself visited several offices, but, except in one instance, made no detailed examination. The number of inspections made by Special Sub-Registrars continues to show an improvement, having risen from 300 in 1891-92 and 414 in 1892-93 to 563 during the year under report. In six districts, however, the number of such inspections was insufficient, and in Dacca only 9 inspections were made by the Special Sub-Registrar out of the 20 required. Fewer inspections were made by District Registrars and Sadar Sub-Registrars, the numbers having fallen from 242 and 34 to 228 and 2 respectively.

Sir William Herschel's system of identification.

Reference was made in the last year's report to Sir William Herschel's system for the identification of parties and their witnesses by means of finger prints, which had been introduced as an experimental measure in May 1893 in the districts of Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, and Hooghly. In a special report submitted to Government in March last, Mr. Holmwood expressed his opinion that the experiment had proved a complete success, and he recommended that the system, with one or two modifications, chief of which was the substitution of thumb for finger impressions, should be extended to all sadar registration offices in Bengal, and that District Registrars should be empowered to introduce it in their subordinate offices as soon as they found that their Sub-Registrars had thoroughly mastered the system. He also instanced one case where the Sessions Judge of Hooghly had accepted the evidence of finger prints in proof of identification, in spite of strong arguments of Counsel that the law does not recognise them as evidence. Mr. Holmwood's proposals were accepted by Government, and the system has now been extended to all districts of the Province.

The following table shows the working of Act I (B.C.) of 1876, for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces, since its introduction:—

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

YEAR.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than *khulas* registered.	Number of *khulas* registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1876-77 ...	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,188
1877-78 ...	14	103	7,391	1,404	595	9,390
1878-79 ...	14	103	8,161	1,705	771	10,637
1879-80 ...	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81 ...	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82 ...	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83 ...	14	112	5,068	2,247	766	8,081
1883-84 ...	14	112	4,278	2,315	895	7,483
1884-85 ...	14	112	3,913	2,540	957	7,410
1885-86 ...	14	112	3,993	2,422	1,109	7,524
1886-87 ...	14	112	3,926	2,179	1,147	7,252
1887-88 ...	14	112	4,100	2,478	1,090	7,668
1888-89 ...	14	113	4,527	2,819	1,113	8,459
1889-90 ...	14	113	3,989	3,119	1,127	8,235
1890-91 ...	14	115	4,063	3,154	1,234	8,451
1891-92 ...	19	151	5,443	3,260	1,474	10,176
1892-93 ...	19	161	6,780	3,853	1,542	12,175
1893-94 ...	20	169	8,205	4,486	2,053	14,743

The Act was extended to the district of Midnapore during the year under report, and 19 new offices were opened, viz., 12 in Midnapore, 2 in Nadia, 2 in Murshidabad, 2 in Khulna, and 1 in Jalpaiguri. The new district did not commence operations during the year.

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of marriages registered from 6,780 to 8,205, while the total number of ceremonies registered rose from 12,175 to 14,743, which is larger than in any previous year since the introduction of the Act.

The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

Ninety-two new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 59,12,745, were registered during 1893-94, against 20 companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 39,33,000, registered during 1892-93. Of these 92 newly-registered companies, 64 were provident funds or insurance companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 5,24,745, which represents the interest of 400,000 individuals, all of whom are natives of this country. The opening of these native provident and insurance companies is the most remarkable feature of the year's operations. There were 12 planting companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 28,50,000, 7 trading companies with a capital of Rs. 7,00,000, 4 mining companies with a capital of Rs. 10,98,000, 3 mills and presses with a capital of Rs. 7,00,000, one banking company with a capital of Rs. 20,000, and one miscellaneous company with a capital of Rs. 20,000. Four companies limited by guarantee were registered during the year.

Seven companies increased their capital, the increase amounting to Rs. 72,15,000. Of these, four were tea companies, one bank, one mill, and one gold and silver mining. There was only one company which reduced its capital. Fifteen companies liquidated and ceased to work during the year, and six companies that had been under liquidation in previous years were finally dissolved.

The total amount of fees realized for the registration of companies amounted to Rs. 13,185 against Rs. 8,534 in 1892-93. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 661-4-2 against Rs. 683-8-5 in the previous year.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.

THE Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality met in general meeting 26 times, while of the nine standing Committees, which deal in the first instance with details of business, the General Committee met 51 and the others 61 times. There were also 26 meetings of Special Committees and 35 of Sub-Committees, the total number of meetings of all kinds being thus 199. The attendance at the various general, special and committee meetings during the year maintained the high standard reached in previous years. Nineteen Commissioners attended 50 times or more at the meetings, four of them having been present at over 100 meetings. The general percentage of attendance was 58·5 against 57·2 in 1892-93. The percentage was not so good among the nominated as among the elected Commissioners.

Proceedings of meetings.

Among the important matters discussed in general meeting were a scheme for the surface drainage of the portion of the suburban area east of the Russa Road, the provision of a site for a new hospital at Bhawánipur, the revision of the building bye-laws, the statutory obligation of the Commissioners to spend three lakhs annually on suburban improvement, and the grant to the Calcutta Public Library. The scheme for the surface drainage of a portion of the Suburbs has been many years under preparation, but as the whole question of the drainage of the Suburbs has now been reported on by Mr. A. J. Hughes on the special invitation of the Commissioners, there is a prospect of the matter at length assuming a final shape at an early date. The Commissioners expressed their willingness during the year to provide a site for the new hospital at Bhawanipur, and this site has since been selected; they also offered to make an annual contribution towards the maintenance of the institution. A Special Committee was appointed for the revision of the building bye-laws—a matter of great importance from a sanitary point of view. There appeared to be some prospect at one time that the discussion which had for years been going on in regard to the expenditure which should annually be incurred on improvements in the amalgamated suburban area, would be decided in the course of the year, and that the Commissioners would adjust their accounts, and in future comply year by year with the requirements of the law. Unfortunately the opinion of the counsel consulted by the Commissioners was not accepted and acted upon, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to draw up a fresh case for counsel. The grant to the Calcutta Public Library is another question regarding which there has been prolonged discussion. Since the close of the year the Commissioners and the proprietors have agreed on conditions which will ensure the restoration of the full annual grant of Rs. 8,000 in perpetuity.

Loans.

At the commencement of the year the liability of the Corporation on account of loans was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unpaid balance of 6 per cent. debenture loan of 1866	5,000	0	0
5 per cent. debenture loans	1,44,01,900	0	0
4½ per cent. ditto	30,48,300	0	0
Total of debenture loans ...	1,74,55,200	0	0
Balance of consolidated loans from Government ...	53,50,910	9	5
Loan from Port Commissioners	2,00,000	0	0
Total ...	2,30,06,110	9	5

The balance of the consolidated loans taken from the Government having been reduced to Rs. 51,11,493-7-7 during the year by a repayment of Rs. 2,39,417-1-10, the loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 2,27,66,693-7-7. Against this liability the Commissioners had in their Reserve Funds and in the Special Funds for the repayment of the loan of 1866 a total sum of Rs. 10,82,193-14-3. The Corporation were fortunately under no necessity to raise fresh loans during the year.

Income and Expenditure.

The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality in the past two years compare thus:—

RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
General-rate at 9½ per cent.	16,14,107	16,55,787
Sewage-rate at 2 per cent.	3,39,651	3,48,395
Water-rate at 6 per cent.	10,18,672	10,45,207
Lighting-rate at 2 per cent.	3,39,560	3,48,403
Total of consolidated taxation at 19½ per cent. ...	33,11,990	33,97,792
Taxes on trades and professions, carriages and animals, &c.	5,36,614	5,42,242
Total of Taxation ...	38,48,604	39,40,034
Municipal market receipts	1,27,221	1,32,311
Receipts from the sale of water	98,347	1,00,770
Conservancy receipts	65,565	64,430
Road Department receipts	28,010	78,585
Slaughter-house receipts	39,281	37,639
All other receipts	93,403	1,09,726
Total ...	43,00,431	44,63,795

EXPENDITURE.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans	4,54,351	5,40,262
Contributions for repayment of loans	2,02,807	2,06,233
General establishment	4,03,580	3,86,046
General office expenditure	97,543	97,001
Road Department	4,35,580	3,66,133
Street watering	91,944	90,801
Gowkhana	2,06,869	1,78,670
Conservancy	1,59,805	1,50,621
Bustee cleaning	1,07,817	1,02,431
Sewer cleaning and relaying charges	70,855	60,968
Hospital and vaccination charges	56,299	56,147
Suburban improvements	52,762	1,34,950
All other expenditure from the General Fund ...	2,65,694	2,31,662
Sewage-rate charges	2,67,404	2,62,723
Water-rate charges	11,11,942	10,68,586
Lighting-rate charges	3,78,386	3,90,496
Total ...	43,63,638	43,24,030

The total receipts thus amounted to Rs. 44,63,795 in the past year against Rs. 43,00,431 in 1892-93. The income under the four rates shows an improvement, and all the other heads detailed above, except the conservancy and slaughter-house receipts, also contributed to the increase of Rs. 1,63,364 in the revenue of the year. The expenditure, on the other hand, declined from Rs. 43,63,638 in 1892-93 to Rs. 43,24,030, making a reduction of Rs. 39,608, and a net financial improvement of Rs. 2,02,972.

The Commissioners started the year with a cash balance of Rs. 1,79,530 in the Revenue Funds, and of Rs. 2,33,057 in the Capital Funds for works, and had at its close cash balances of 3¼ lakhs and Rs. 3,45,162 in the Revenue and the Capital Funds respectively.

Assessment and collection of the consolidated rate.

The assessment of the houses, lands and bustees, on the basis of their annual value, is made in the Assessor's Department, and objections are heard by the Vice-Chairman. The total increase in valuation in the past year was Rs. 7,14,287. The number of objections against assessments for disposal was

4,953, and of these 2,860 were disposed of against 1,166 in the previous year. This shows a marked improvement in work, but the number of pending objections was still large at the close of the year. The total demand of the consolidated rate for the past year was Rs. 36,87,491 against Rs. 35,44,144 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,43,347, due to the revision of the assessments. The incidence of this rate per head of the population in the past year was Rs. 5-3-8 against Rs. 5-1-7 in 1892-93, and that of the total municipal taxation Rs. 6-2-6 against Rs. 5-14-9.

The collection of the rates is made in the first instance by the Collector for the Town and by the Joint-Collector for the suburban area. The bills which cannot be collected by these officers are made over to the Warrant Department for the adoption of coercive process, unless payment is voluntarily made. The following statement shows the demand and collections in the past year:—

Rates.	Arrear demand at the beginning of the year.	Current demand of the year.	Total demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
General rate at 9½ per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sewage rate at 2 per cent.	3,60,293	36,87,491	40,47,784	32,97,891	87,339	6,62,554
Water-rate at 6 per cent.						
Lighting rate at 3 per cent.						

The total amount which the Collector had to realize in the past year was Rs. 30,61,593, and of this sum he collected Rs. 25,85,340, or 84·45 per cent. The Joint-Collector had to collect Rs. 7,07,308, and actually realised only Rs. 5,87,449. The percentage of rate bills disposed of fell off during the year from 63·7 in 1892-93 to 58·4, and that of miscellaneous bills from 75·6 to 43·2. The recoveries on account of rate bills amounted to 40·1 per cent. of the demand only, against 41·7 in 1892-93, and the balance for realization at close of the year was Rs. 1,66,110 out of a total demand of Rs. 5,60,013 during the year.

License and Registration Department.

The following taxes, fees and fines were realised in this Department during the past two years:—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Tax on trades and professions ...	3,42,318	12	4	3,46,839	7	3
II.—Tax on carriages and animals ...	1,42,510	5	6	1,43,338	12	6
III.—Cart registration fees ...	71,750	0	0	72,027	8	0
IV.—Fees for the removal of trade refuse	62,044	14	0	60,741	0	0
V.—License fees for cowsheds, &c. ...	43	0	0	37	0	0
VI.—Registration fees for hackney carriages, &c.	17,337	0	0	17,864	4	6
VII.—Miscellaneous receipts ...	474	14	0	719	14	0
VIII.—Fines under section 90 of the Municipal Act	8,269	0	6	8,405	8	6
IX.—Fines under section 80 of the Municipal Act	1,085	8	0	966	0	0
Total ...	6,45,833	6	4	6,50,939	6	9

The improvement in the receipts under the principal heads, except that of fees for the removal of trade refuse, and in the total income, is satisfactory The taxes on trades and professions and carriages and animals have shown a progressive increase since 1890-91, and the fees for cart registration exhibit similar progress except in one year. The fines recovered under sections 80 and 90 of the Act for omission to take out licenses for carriages or animals and for exercising a trade or profession, have at the same time fallen off considerably. The figures indicate that there is less necessity for resorting to the Magistrate for enforcement of the law. The total number of carriages taxed increased from 5,042 in 1892-93 to 5,212, and that of horses and ponies from 6,672 to 6,778. The number of hackney carriages registered rose from 3,337 to 3,452,

there being an increase in first and second class, as was anticipated from the revision of the law in 1891, against a decrease in third class carriages.

The income from the Municipal Market increased from Rs. 1,26,416 to Rs. 1,28,311, or by Rs. 1,895, the profit to the Commissioners after payment of all charges being Rs. 1,07,315 against Rs. 1,00,954 in the previous year.

Sale of surplus lands.

Among the matters on which the Surveyor's Department was engaged during the year was the disposal of the surplus lands of the Lansdowne and Harrison Roads, both very important thoroughfares recently opened. The plots were sold at rates which indicate the keenest demand for land in the Town and Suburbs, and a readiness on the part of some to pay fancy prices for its acquisition. In the Barabazar section of the Harrison Road, from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 22,000 per cottah (320 square yards) were paid for small building plots, while narrow strips lying in front of houses, a few feet from the side of the road, were purchased at from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 80,000 per cottah by the owners of the adjacent properties, for the purpose of obtaining a better frontage. The amount realized during the year from the sales of the surplus lands of this road was Rs. 7,00,441, the total receipts up to the close of the year being Rs. 23,95,381. The money thus received is credited to the Capital Account and not to the current year's revenue.

Litigation.

The Commissioners have found themselves constrained to have increasing recourse to the Civil Court for the recovery of rates and miscellaneous dues, in consequence of the difficulty experienced by their officers in effecting summary distraint, through the removal of goods by defaulters into their inner apartments. The number of suits in which the Corporation was plaintiff in the past year was 122, one being in the High Court and the rest in the Courts of Small Causes. The Commissioners were very successful in this litigation, none of their suits having been dismissed out of 92 disposed of. The civil suits in which the Corporation was defendant were only five in number, and three were finally decided One suit that is still pending is the important land acquisition claim in respect of 54 Clive Street, which was taken up for the Harrison Road. The owners demanded Rs. 21,24,640, against a tender of Rs. 2,27,925 by the Collector, and the Judge awarded Rs. 6,57,089, exclusive of the 15 per cent. statutory allowance. Both the claimants and the Corporation have appealed to the High Court against this decision, and the appeals have been pending for two years. In the meanwhile interest on the sum which may ultimately be awarded accumulates. Of cases instituted by the Corporation in the Magistrate's Courts, a large reduction is noticeable in the prosecutions for street obstructions.

Education.

The Government has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Commissioners to the insufficiency of their contribution towards primary education within their jurisdiction, and has suggested that an annual allotment of Rs. 10,000 should be made in lieu of their present expenditure of less than Rs. 3,000. This suggestion the Commissioners have not adopted, and even out of the almost nominal sum of Rs. 3,000, only Rs. 2,047 were paid to the schools during the past year.

Bustee improvement.

Several projects for bustee improvement begun under Bengal Act IV of 1876, which regulated the Municipal affairs of Calcutta until repealed by Bengal Act II of 1888, had to be abandoned during the year in consequence of a ruling of the High Court that proceedings should have been taken *de novo* under the present Act. The Commissioners have been requested to consider whether fresh proceedings should not be taken in respect of these projects. The total amount spent by the Corporation on bustee improvement up to the close of the past year was very nearly 9 lakhs.

Engineer's Department.

The duties of the Engineer's Department embrace the charge of the water-works, the drainage, the roads, the sewers, the Municipal railway, and the Municipal workshops, and, no doubt, furnish full employment for the Engineer and his subordinate staff. Through the completion of two new tanks, the settling tanks at the Palta head works have now a united working capacity of 105 millions of gallons, or five times the requisite daily supply of filtered water in the Municipality. This supply has risen from

Water-supply.

16¾ millions of gallons in 1889-90 to nearly 20½ millions of gallons in the past year, giving a present daily consumption per head of the population of 36·66 gallons for the Town proper, and of 19·55 gallons for the suburban area. The distribution pipes were extended 16·36 miles in the past year, and their total length is now 302·09 miles, the number of premises connected being 24,315. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 10,00,781, the cost for supplying every 1,000 gallons having been thus 2·18 annas. The fittings of premises were inspected 36,780 times during the year, and nearly 5,000 notices to repair were served. Nevertheless, the use of water is still distinguished by the utmost lavishness. The Commissioners have arranged for the supply of a new pair of pumping engines for the Talla pumping station, as a stand-bye to the existing machinery. In addition to the filtered water, over 4¼ millions of gallons of unfiltered water were supplied daily in the Town and Suburbs, through an aggregate of 72·46 miles of pipes, for watering the roads, through ground hydrants, for use at the public bathing platforms, for flushing the sewers, and for conservancy purposes generally. Twelve cast-iron cattle drinking troughs were presented to the town last year by private individuals.

Drainage.

For the drainage of the town proper a regular system of underground sewerage has long been in operation, and the ordinary duties of the Engineer's Department in this branch are to maintain the system in proper working order, and to effect such improvements, and extend the house-connections to such an extent, as may be possible from year to year. In the past year 25 flushing chambers were constructed, their total number being raised to 383, and various repairs were carried out. The present total length of the sewers is nearly 204 miles, and the number of premises connected with them is 27,997, 437 new premises having had connections made last year. The extension of the sewerage system to the Entally block of the suburban area, which is approaching completion, is an important work, and it is proposed to take in hand sewerage works for the fringe area between the Circular Road and the Canal. The most important project which lies before the Commissioners, however, is the drainage of the whole suburban area, south and south-east of the Town proper. One of the chief objects of the amalgamation of the Town and Suburbs and of the relief of the Corporation from police charges, was to secure the execution of this great improvement. The extension of the filtered water-supply has done much for the Suburbs, but until an efficient system of drainage is established the sanitation of that portion of the Municipality cannot be considered satisfactory. The drainage project has been reported on by Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E., and will now be forwarded for the final opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham, who investigated the whole question on the spot on his visit to Calcutta some years since.

Health Department.

In addition to the registration of vital statistics, vaccination enquiries into disease, and the inspection of the municipal dispensaries, the Health Department has charge of the gowkhanas, or depôts at which the municipal ponies and cattle are kept, the conservancy arrangements, and the municipal slaughter-house. The appointment of a new Superintendent with veterinary experience for the pony and cattle depôts of the Corporation has led to much improvement in the management of the depôts and the condition of the animals, and much reduction in both sickness and mortality is already observed. The calendar year 1893 was one of heavy rainfall and high prices of food.

Vital statistics.

The number of births recorded was higher than in any of the previous four years, the ratio per mille being 19·7 against 18·6 in 1892-93. The increase was mainly due to improvement in registration in the suburban area, although in the Town also registration was more efficient. The mortality shows a small decrease as compared with that of the preceding year, and was also lower than in 1891 and 1890. The ratio for the entire Municipality was 29·5 against 29·6 in 1892, 31·5 in 1891, and 29·8 in 1890. The improvement occurred entirely in the Town, the Suburbs showing a considerable increase of mortality. The decline in the death-rate in the Town is explained by an exceptionally low mortality from cholera and small-pox, the deaths from the former (596) having been the lowest on record. In the suburban area the increase was due to greater mortality from fever and other causes.

Fever.

The deaths from fever in 1893 were more numerous than in any year since the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the Town, the ratio reached being 10·1 for the Town, 15·5 for the Suburbs, and 11·8 for the entire Municipality, against 9·9, 13·8 and 11·1 respectively in 1892. The Health Officer attributes the increasing mortality from fever in the Town proper to defects in the drainage system, and urges alterations in the direction indicated by Mr. Baldwin Latham. In view, however, of the more pressing necessity of a drainage system in the suburban area, it is hardly possible at present to undertake any great and costly changes in the Town itself. The large fever mortality in the Suburbs is attributed by the Health Officer to the exceptional rains of the year, the effects of which were intensified by the absence of proper surface drainage.

Cholera.

For the comparative freedom from cholera during the year which was shared by both the Town and the suburban area, no local cause can be assigned. In the Suburbs the improvement in health with respect to cholera, as compared with previous years, is doubtless partly due to the introduction of the filtered water-supply.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884.

The Bill to amend the Municipal Act of 1884, which was first introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council in July 1892, was passed on the 28th April 1894, and received on the 15th August 1894 the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. The main provisions of the Act have been explained in the chapter on the Course of Legislation, and no detailed notice is required in this place. Time will show what the practical effect of the changes introduced by the new law will be, but they are numerous and important enough to make the year under review a notable one in the municipal history of Bengal.

The number of municipalities, population and rate-payers.

The number of municipalities—146—was the same as in the previous year.

The number of rate-payers was 463,960, or 840 less than in 1892-93, and the percentage they bore to the total municipal population (2,727,620) was 17. This percentage varied from 4·9 in Kurseong to 34·7 in Meherpur, a small town in the Nadia district. In many of the towns the proportion is absurdly small. It is hardly conceivable that the number of adult males is comparatively so low or the poverty of the general public so great as to justify the figures given. In all the towns the Lieutenant Governor trusts that the assessment and rating lists will be looked into during the current year and, if necessary, revised.

The elective system and the results of elections held during the year.

In 117 municipalities the rate-payers have the privilege of electing two-thirds of the Commissioners, and in 103 the Commissioners elect their own Chairmen; elsewhere the Commissioners or Chairman, as the case may be, or both, are appointed by Government. During the year under report the fourth general election of Commissioners took place. In 113 towns, that is to say in all except four, to which the right to elect their Commissioners has been given, elections were held. In some municipalities one election was held for the whole town, others have been divided into wards for election purposes, and one Commissioner or more has been chosen separately for each ward. In all 550 elections were held (besides bye-elections). Only in six instances did the constituents fail to elect the full number of Commissioners. In 282 instances the elections were uncontested, and in 262 cases contests took place. The percentage of rate-payers who attended and voted at the contested elections amounted to 43·2, a very considerable improvement on that attained at previous general elections, which amounted in 1887-88 to 33·8 and in 1890-91 to 39·4. There can be no room for doubt that these elections excite an increasing though slowly growing interest.

A considerable number of disputes arose out of the elections, and in seven cases references were made to Government. But as the Lieutenant-Governor has no authority under the existing election rules to interfere in the result of an election, once it has been declared, the disputes had to be left to the decision of

the Civil Court or allowed to drop. In the amending Act passed during the current year Government has been invested with power to declare the authority who shall decide election disputes, and the experience of the general elections having shown that the election rules required amendment in several particulars, their revision is now under the consideration of Government.

Constitution of Committees.

The following table shows how in each Division the Municipal Committees were constituted, and compares the percentages of the total figures for each class with those of the previous year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.			Race.		Occupation or Profession.									
	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and land holders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders and manufacturers.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government officers.	pen-	Unspecified.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Burdwan	140	223	363	27	336	64	76	70	1	63	43	12	8		29
Presidency	258	324	582	21	561	77	194	73	1	26	19	45	34		79
Rajshahi	87	98	185	39	146	30	33	42	7	18	13	3	4		32
Dacca	115	111	226	13	214	34	47	71	...	16	14	10	3		31
Chittagong	83	40	75	8	67	14	12	36	...	11	3	...	1		7
Patna	175	195	370	42	328	29	107	100	2	46	9	7	5		35
Bhagalpur	75	84	159	23	136	21	40	31	2	15	2	6	6		41
Orissa	42	33	75	5	70	26	5	25	...	3	6	...	3		4
Chota Nagpur ...	75	40	115	15	57	23	14	34	...	17	2	2	3		11
Total ...	960	1,171	2,160	194	1,946	360	528	482	13	243	110	84	67		268
Percentage on total...	44·2	54·7	...	9·0	90·0	16·3	24·3	22·5	·6	11·3	5·1	3·9	3·1		11·7
Ditto in 1892-93 ...	45·6	54·1	...	9·0	90·9	17·2	22·4	23·7	·6	12·6	3·8	3·3	2·8		11·1

It will be seen that although the general elections afforded an opportunity for a change in the class of Municipal Commissioners, the proportion of members drawn from each of the various classes has altered very little for the whole Province. Taking single Divisions some changes are found; for instance, the proportion of Commissioners belonging to the legal profession increased 6 per cent. in the Presidency Division, nearly 4 per cent. in the Rajshahi Division, while in Patna, Chittagong, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur it fell off considerably. In the three Divisions last named and in Burdwan, the representation of the landed classes increased.

Attendance at meetings.

There were in all 2,359 meetings held during the year against 2,534 in 1892-93. Of these meetings 206, or 8·7 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 228, or 9 per cent., in the previous year. The falling off in the number of meetings possibly implies that the Commissioners felt less interest in their work, as their period of office was drawing to a close.

Ward Committees.

In ninety-three towns, as against eighty-six in 1892-93, more than half the number of Commissioners attended at each meeting. The highest percentage of attendance was 88·3 in Jamui (Monghyr). In only two towns were less than one-third of the Commissioners habitually present, namely, in Vishnupur (Bankura) and Baduria (24-Parganas), but in Patna and Chapra this proportion was only just exceeded.

Opinion generally is still unfavourable to the formation of Ward Committees, and the system was not further extended during the year except to the towns of Maniktola in the 24-Parganas and to Kotchandpur in Jessore. It is in force in twenty-four municipalities only in the whole Province, and of these, twelve are in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Jessore. In six of these towns—Maniktola, Barnagor, Jainagar, South Barrackpore, Birnagar and Kushtia—the Ward Committees are said to have done good work, and in the other six to have worked badly. The reports are silent as regards their work in other towns. An alternative system, viz., that of putting Commissioners in executive charge of the wards for which they are elected, a feature of which is the issue of counterfoil books to Commissioners for the purpose of reporting to the Chairman any irregularities that come to their notice, was in operation in nineteen towns in the Burdwan,

Presidency, Dacca and Patna Divisions, and to a modified extent in the Balasore Municipality. In Motihari and Rosera Municipalities the introduction of the system is reported to have been followed by good results. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that one or the other of these systems could be beneficially extended to a great many towns in Bengal. The complaint most commonly levelled against Commissioners is that they take no interest in the executive work of the municipality; any plan that will give them definite duties and a regular system of carrying them out, must increase their interest in outdoor work, bring them into closer contact with the people, enable them better to control the executive staff, and induce them to bring irregularities to notice. But the Lieutenant-Governor would take this opportunity to point out one error which appears to have been committed in almost every municipality in which Ward Committees have been established, and which must seriously interfere with their smooth working, and that is to entrust Ward Committees with the duty of assessing the inhabitants of their wards. It is extremely difficult for any one, even with the best intentions, to deal in a perfectly impartial spirit with questions relating to the taxation or assessment of his neighbours. All such matters, if not decided by the main body of Commissioners, should be entrusted to a Sub-Committee of persons selected for their position or acknowledged impartiality, and should not be left to the members of a Ward Committee whose only qualification very often for this difficult and delicate task is the accidental proximity of their dwelling to that of the assessee.

Assessments and taxation.

The rate on holdings was in force in twenty-five municipalities, a tax on persons being levied in the remainder. The maximum rate at which the former tax can be levied is 7½ per cent., except in Dacca and Darjeeling, where 10 per cent. is the limit. In the Bill to amend the Municipal Act which was passed in the Provincial Legislative Council during the current year, the limit of taxation in the important towns of Howrah and Patna has been raised to 10 per cent., thus placing them in the same category as Dacca and Darjeeling.

The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bengal (except Calcutta) was 12 annas 9 pie per head, or one pie more than in the previous year. This figure, low as it is, does not represent the real incidence of direct municipal taxation, for the sum total, on which the calculation is based, includes tolls on ferries, a tax on carts (a large proportion of which is paid by persons who live outside municipal limits), as well as sums raised from fines and penalties, and a very large amount paid by Government for the taxes on public buildings. The statement in the margin compares the incidence of municipal taxation in Bengal with the results in some of the other provinces of the Empire during 1892-93, the latest year for which figures are available, and the comparison shows the municipalities in this province to be very lightly taxed.

	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces	0	12	10
Panjab	1	3	5
Bombay	1	6	6
Assam	1	2	6
Bengal	0	12	9

A revision of assessment, general or partial, came into force in 35 towns during the year, which resulted in an increase of the demand in all but four cases, viz., North Dum-Dum, Sherpur (Mymensingh), Bhabhua, and Old Malda. The results were most satisfactory from a financial point of view in the towns mentioned in the margin. In Naihati the increase will probably be reduced before all the objections, of which a large number are pending, have been disposed of. In Berhampore and Motihari general revisions were made which improved the revenue by Rs. 3,186 and Rs. 1,133 respectively, but the new assessments did not come into force until 1st April 1894. The improvement in Patna is, no doubt, largely due to the judicious action of the Commissioners in appointing an official assessor; now that under section 46 of the Act provision has been made for the appointment of such an officer, a similar course would appear to be advisable in several other towns. Municipal Commissioners should also everywhere consider whether it would not be to the advantage of the town to alter their system of taxation, or to put in force the provisions of section 85 of the Act as lately amended, and to introduce the tax on persons and the rate on holdings side by side in the same municipality. When the requirements of almost all municipalities in the province for improved

	Increase.
Patna	10,152
Bhagalpur	3,967
Naihati	3,532
Arrah	3,062
Nasirabad	2,365
Cuttack	2,141

sanitation are so urgent, it is a policy of mistaken philanthropy to abstain voluntarily from raising for the execution of these reforms any funds which could be obtained without undue hardship from the persons to be benefited.

Demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of taxes.

Under these heads the following statement compares the totals for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

	Demand.			Collections.				Remissions.				
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage column 7 on 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage column 10 on 3.	Outstanding balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	4,27,689	22,81,279	27,08,968	2,43,143	18,60,629	21,03,772	77·6	59,612	59,372	1,18,984	4·3	4,86,212
1892-93 ...	4,21,006	22,52,676	26,73,682	3,65,052	18,60,231	21,25,283	79·4	65,910	56,840	1,22,756	4·5	4,25,643

With an increase in the demand there has been a general decrease in the collections. The percentage of current collections on current demand has fallen from 82·57 to 81·91, and that of arrear collections on arrear demand from 62·95 to 56·85; so that the percentage of total collections on the total demand has fallen by nearly 2. The outstanding balance has risen by Rs. 60,569. The record is altogether unsatisfactory except that there has been a small decrease in the percentage of remissions. In Serampore less than half the total demand was realized, and Maniktola, where in 1892-93 the collections were worse than in any town in Bengal, still retains this undesirable prominence, 40 per cent. only of the demand having been realized; it is reported that in the latter half of the year collections were made over to a contractor, and some improvement is expected in the future. The inspection of the accounts of this municipality disclosed many irregularities which the Commissioners should lose no time in correcting.

In the thirteen towns noted in the margin the results reflect great credit on the Municipal authorities; the collections in each case exceeded 98 per cent., and this result was obtained without recourse being had to large remissions. It is a matter for regret that excepting Gaya, where for the second year in succession collections have been quite excellent, and Narainganj, this list includes no large towns. Good results were attained in the five municipalities in the Backergunge district, while in all the towns of the Muzaffarpur district, too, a high standard was reached. These facts show, if further proof is needed, that where method is employed and energy and attention are devoted to the work of collection, the municipal dues can be collected practically in full under the existing rules for the purpose, and that it is not the system but the manner of its application which is in fault.

Tamluk ...	98·6	Gaya	99·8
Mohespur ...	98·61	Tikari	99·7
Narainganj ...	99·2	Jagdispur ...	99·8
Nalchiti ...	98·8	Hajipur ...	98·4
Jhalokati ...	99·7	Madhubani ...	98·6
Cox's Bazar ...	99·6	Roserah ...	98·2
Deoghur ...	99·98		

An explanation of the indifferent collections during the year, suggested in the following remarks of the Presidency Commissioner, deserves quotation :—

"The low percentage of collection is generally ascribed to the high price of food-grains, to the disturbance caused by the general elections held during the year, and also to the insufficiency of the collecting staff. These explanations are, I think, utterly inadequate, the real reasons being a dislike to adopt coercive measures to enforce payments for fear of being unpopular, especially at the time of the general elections which took place during the year, and a want of supervision over and fear of punishing the collecting staff, which is generally inefficient."

The faults indicated are characteristic of municipal government all the world over; but they seem to be particularly rife in Bengal at a time when elections are imminent. Nothing but the further elevation of the standard of public duty among Municipal Commissioners will serve to eradicate these faults, which meanwhile tend to paralyze municipal administration, since without a punctual collection of municipal dues, and the exaction of the best possible work from the staff, the business of a municipality cannot be carried on with complete

success. Since the close of the year the reports of the Examiner of Local Accounts have disclosed serious irregularities in many cases, and the Lieutenant-Governor has again drawn the attention of all concerned to the supreme importance of a scrupulous adherence to the prescribed rules of account.

Fresh imposts levied during the year.

The following rates and taxes were levied for the first time during the year. The latrine tax in Katwa, license fees for dangerous trades under section 261 of the Act in Midnapore, South Dum-Dum, Khulna and Siwan. In North Barrackpore sanction was given to the levy of burial fees, and in Krishnagar and Lalbagh a tax was imposed on carts and horses and other animals during the year. Fees for the registration of outside carts plying within the municipality are said to have been levied in Siwan for the first time. In 1892-93, attention was drawn to the danger of this means of taxation becoming a source of oppression; its operation should be carefully watched. In towns where the main roads are repaired by the District Board there would appear to be little justification for its imposition.

Income and expenditure.

The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

Name of Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total fund available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	97,281	72,163	7,39,434	7,40,319	8,36,715	8,12,482	7,63,580	7,71,766	73,135	40,716
Presidency ...	1,01,227	1,17,587	6,13,546	6,24,935	7,14,773	7,42,522	5,97,136	5,67,785	1,17,637	1,74,737
Rajshahi ...	24,578	49,340	3,63,477	3,16,076	3,88,055	3,65,416	3,38,715	3,26,275	49,340	39,141
Dacca ...	53,689	36,199	3,88,414	3,54,684	4,42,103	3,90,883	4,04,449	3,64,963	37,654	25,920
Chittagong ...	14,448	9,909	77,823	1,18,109	92,271	1,28,108	82,362	77,202	9,909	50,906
Patna ...	60,108	73,562	5,38,934	7,71,864	5,99,042	8,45,426	5,25,479	7,20,600	73,563	1,15,817
Bhagalpur ...	25,701	31,170	2,29,253	2,10,259	2,54,954	2,41,429	2,23,784	2,01,421	31,170	40,008
Orissa ...	3,117	5,387	1,20,236	1,12,372	1,23,353	1,17,759	1,17,966	1,10,603	5,387	7,156
Chota Nagpur ...	17,457	21,602	72,206	66,447	89,663	88,049	68,061	70,740	21,602	17,309
Total ...	3,97,606	4,16,919	31,43,323	33,15,155	35,40,929	37,32,074	31,21,532	32,20,364	4,19,397	5,11,710

The closing balances in many instances are unduly high; explanations have been given in some cases, but in the many municipalities there appears to be no reason for keeping in hand a balance so large when compared with the income of the town.

Income.

The following table shows the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division in 1893-94 and in each of the four preceding years:—

Year.	Names of Divisions.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	5,07,601	3,87,817	1,68,252	2,23,819	45,148	3,58,813	1,40,136	65,884	38,541	19,35,911
1890-91	5,43,474	4,19,602	1,76,072	2,10,760	49,737	3,56,489	1,29,963	67,704	38,189	19,91,960
1891-92	5,43,855	4,58,946	1,75,379	2,29,153	55,298	3,83,542	1,45,281	65,911	40,797	20,96,162
1892-93	5,88,357	4,36,448	2,03,564	2,39,493	51,169	3,81,903	1,59,245	76,310	38,965	21,75,359
1893-94	5,71,793	4,43,654	2,04,781	2,42,967	50,206	3,92,136	1,52,909	82,010	39,445	21,79,901
Increase or decrease since 1889-90.	+64,292	+55,837	+36,529	+19,148	+5,058	+33,323	+12,773	+16,126	+904	+2,43,990

The total income from taxation showed an altogether insignificant increase of Rs. 4,542 or ·2 per cent. over that of 1892-93. The considerable decrease of nearly 3 per cent. in the Burdwan Division is distributed among all the districts except Birbhum; it is due to indifferent collections and to a reduction in the demand. Similarly that in the Bhagalpur Division is shared by all districts except Malda, and is solely owing to laxity in collection, as the demand increased. The decrease in the income of the municipalities in the Chittagong Division after 1891-92, and the very small increase during the last five years, are unsatisfactory features, for it is impossible to believe that during that interval assessable income has not risen considerably, there having been no famine or calamity, except a cyclone in Noakhali in October 1893, to account for any general falling off in the material prosperity of the townsfolk.

The following statement shows the details of income under each head during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94, and the difference between the receipts of the two years for the whole province:—

Heads of Revenue.	Total receipts (1893-94).	Comparison with 1892-93.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Taxation—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rate on houses and lands ...	7,86,763	...	11,041	1·38
Tax on animals and vehicles ...	1,85,910	5,742	...	3·18
Tax on professions and trades ...	25,163	...	2,559	9·23
Tolls on ferries	1,21,347	...	332	·27
Water rate	35,060	...	642	1·79
Lighting rate	35,770	...	678	1·86
Conservancy	4,18,021	18,861	...	4·72
Tax on persons	5,58,223	...	5,423	·96
Miscellaneous penalties ...	13,644	614	...	4·71
2. Realizations under special Acts ...	1,08,415	...	11,010	9·21
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	2,78,058	...	18,763	6·32
4. Grants and contributions ...	1,77,673	...	11,391	6·02
5. Miscellaneous	56,735	...	31,135	35·41
6. Extraordinary and debt—				
(*a*) Sale proceeds of Government securities	1,069	1,069	...	(There were no receipts last year.)
(*b*) Loans	2,98,000	2,42,000	...	
(*c*) Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans ...	7,124	1,070	...	17·67
(*d*) Advances	1,17,768	...	44,974	27·63
(*e*) Deposits	90,362	40,424	...	80·94
Total ...	33,15,155	3,09,780	1,37,948	
Net increase—Rs. ...		1,71,832		

Rate on the value of holdings.

Either this tax or the tax on persons is levied in every municipality, and they form the most important sources of municipal income. The rate on holdings was levied in thirty-five towns during the year, and yielded a revenue of Rs. 7,86,763, which is Rs. 11,041, or 1·38 per cent. less than in the previous year. There was an increase in the Presidency, Rajshahi and Orissa Divisions, and a decrease in the other Divisions (excluding Chota Nagpur, where the tax is not levied). In Burdwan town the audit of accounts and preparations for the elections are said to have hindered collections, but the excuse cannot be accepted. The heavy falling off in Raniganj is due to the large realization of arrears

in the previous year, that in Bally to bad collections. In the Presidency Division the increase was largest in Maniktola, viz., Rs. 4,956, due to the introduction of the system of collecting through a contractor instead of by a paid establishment. In Dacca the falling off is said to be due to the high prices of food-grain which have caused a falling off in the collections, but in the neighbouring town of Naraingan j there was not a falling off but an increase. In the Patna Division there was a decrease in the Patna Municipality, due to a dispute between the Railway Company and the Municipality as to the amount of taxes to be paid, and also to the late payment of amounts due on Government buildings. In Hajipur there was an increase of more than 16 per cent. in the collections.

Tax on animals and vehicles.

In the Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions the amounts realized from this source of revenue varied but little. There was an advance of Rs. 2,256 in Burdwan, due mainly to an increase in the number of vehicles and draft cattle in Burdwan, Baidyabatty, and Howrah. In the Presidency Division the increase is owing to the imposition of a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals in Lalbagh; the collections in that town amounting to Rs. 3,933.

Tax on professions and trades.

A falling off under this head is due to the fact that in Howrah and Maniktola the fees levied on warehouses for jute, straw and other inflammable materials have been credited this year under the head of collections under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893. In Dacca there was an increase of Rs. 1,317 in the receipts owing to the tax which was first imposed in 1892-93 having come into full operation only during the year under report. In Orissa there was a considerable increase due to the taxing of trades not previously rendered liable.

Tolls and Ferries.

Nowhere in the Province are tolls levied on roads, and in the Chota Nagpur Division there are none on ferries situated within municipal limits. In the Presidency Division the receipts fell off, owing partly to the reduction of income from the Jiaganj ferry in the Lalbagh Municipality, where the East Indian Railway Company have opened an out-agency. In other Divisions except Patna and Burdwan, the receipts from tolls increased. In Muzaffarpur the Korlahia Ghat ferry was re-opened owing to the Victoria bridge having become unfit for traffic, and the receipts in consequence partly recovered the falling off that occurred in 1892-93.

Water rate.

This was levied as in the previous year in Burdwan, Darjeeling, and Bhagalpur. In Nasirabad sanction was given to the imposition of the tax, but the Commissioners proposed, instead of levying a water-rate, to pay the cost of the water-supply from the general fund. This proposal has been vetoed, and the tax will be levied from the commencement of the current year.

Lighting rate.

This rate is levied only in Howrah. The decrease is due to remissions on account of vacant holdings.

Conservancy including scavenging and latrine rates.

The large increase (Rs. 18,861) of income under this head was shared by all except two Divisions, viz., Burdwan and Chittagong, which show a falling off of Rs. 2,719 and Rs. 257 respectively. As regards the Burdwan Division, it may be said that in 1892-93 there was a large increase of Rs. 20,526 over the revenue of the previous year, and the present decline may be due to there having been smaller arrears to collect. Chittagong has shown a reduced income during both the years, although the decrease is small.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

There was, on the whole, a falling off of income under this head in six divisions. The Patna Division shows a satisfactory increase, whilst in Dacca and Orissa there was some slight improvement. The falling off of income is ascribed variously to the general elections, to the decreased prosperity of the people in some towns, to desertion and death of rate-payers, to the changes in, or reduction of, the collecting staff, to smaller arrears left from previous years, and to high prices of food-grains: but the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to doubt whether there was much reason for the decrease beyond laxity in supervising collections, which was no doubt enhanced by the near approach of the elections.

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.

The total amount of the grants and contributions from each of the different sources, and the purposes for which they were made, are shown in the table below :—

Purposes for which made.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other Funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	2,594	21,120	22,897	46,611
Education	5,890	...	550	6,440
Public Works	37,559	20,133	25,539	83,231
Other purposes	700	...	11,586	12,286
Total ...	46,743	41,253	60,572	1,48,568

The most important were the following:—A grant of Rs. 25,000 from the Provincial Funds, being an instalment of a total contribution of Rs. 50,000 made for the improvement of the town of Khulna; a contribution of Rs. 20,000 by the Mymensingh District Board, towards the construction of the Raj Rajeswari water-works in Nasirabad; and two sums of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 10,200, the former of which was given by Babu Udit Narain Singh for the water-works in the town of Bhagalpur, and the latter by Raja Surya Kanta Acharjee Chaudhury, Bahadur, for those at Nasirabad, being instalments of their contributions for the works.

Gifts by private individuals.

Other gifts have been made by private persons, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the liberality which prompted the execution of the following works. In Raniganj the excavation of a tank to be reserved for drinking purposes was begun, the cost, estimated at Rs. 6,000, being borne by a private gentleman; Babu Bhuban Mohan Mukherji paid Rs. 3,849 for the improvement of a lane in the Howrah Municipality. In the South Barrackpore Municipality Babus Traunath Banerji and Kalinath Pramanik have constructed public bathing ghats. Two large tanks in Jessore were re-excavated at the cost of the Dighapattia Estate and of the Narail zamindars, respectively. In Khulna, Babu Barada Kanta Rai, a Municipal Commissioner, maintained a school and the "Sripur Hitashadini Sabha" supported a dispensary and library in Debhata. Babu Radha Gobinda Das, of Enaetganj, constructed a pucca ghat for the cremation of the dead at Dacca. In Comilla two tanks were excavated by private persons for the benefit of the public. In the Bihar Municipality liberal contributions were made by private persons for the repair of the Bayley sarai. Babu Ram Bhagwan Chaube, of Sikraul, built a pucca ghat in the Buxar Municipality, and another was constructed from public subscriptions. The late Maharaja of Dumraon gave Rs. 3,600 for the construction of an operation ward in the Bankipore dispensary. The following liberal contributions were received towards the cost of the Muzaffarpur drainage scheme :—

		Rs.
1.	Maharaja of Darbhanga	10,000
2.	Babu Rameshwar Narain Mahta ...	5,000
3.	„ Nandan Lal	5,000
4.	„ Bishwa Nath Prashad Mahta ...	2,500
5.	„ Gajraj Sahai	2,500
6.	„ Baldev Sahu	2,500
7.	„ Dewa Dass Mahanta, of Motihari ...	2,000
8.	Raja Peruddin Khan, of Parsanee	2,000
9.	Babu Chowdhry Mahadev Parshad	1,000

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in the municipalities of the province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 32,20,364 against Rs. 31,21,532 in 1892-93, and the closing balances of the two years were respectively Rs. 5,11,710 and Rs. 4,19,397. The following statement shows for the past two years the percentages that the expenditure under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads):—

	Conservancy.	Public Works.	Establishment.	Medical.	Lighting.	Education.	Drainage.	Vaccination.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1892-93	29·27	19·21	11·1	9·47	5·23	4·8	3·59	0·5
1893-94	27·9	18·2	10·9	9·4	5·6	4·5	3·5	0·6

The following table shows the expenditure of 1893-94 under its main heads, and also shows how these totals have varied from those of the previous year:—

Heads of expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1893-94.	Comparison with 1892-93.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. General Administration—				
Office Establishment	1,85,422	...	4,409	2·3
Collection of taxes	1,42,585	2,450	...	1·7
Survey of lands	2,540	...	2,556	50·1
Other items	6,834	1,049	...	18·1
2. Public Safety—				
Fire (establishment, &c.) ...	27,406	...	9,710	26·1
Lighting	1,66,167	13,342	...	8·7
Other items	15,404	...	278	1·7
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
Water-supply	1,55,684	...	60,783	28·0
Drainage	2,86,684	1,83,497	...	177·8
Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	8,40,849	...	724	·08
Hospitals and dispensaries ...	2,82,189	8,064	...	2·9
Vaccination	18,328	...	212	1·1
Markets and slaughter-houses ...	20,981	2,362	...	12·6
Public Works—				
(i) Establishment	64,490	3,462	...	5·6
(ii) Buildings	45,940	...	418	·9
(iii) Roads	4,31,451	...	8,846	2·0
(iv) Stores	5,942	...	2,502	29·6
Other items	19,554	...	4,235	17·8
4. Public Instruction	1,36,867	3,592	...	2·6
5 Contributions for general purposes ...	5,595	...	2,687	32·4
6. Miscellaneous	1,39,652	...	13,577	8·8
7. Extraordinary and Debt—				
Investments	6,107	5,261	...	621·8
Other items	2,13,243	...	13,310	5·8
Total	32,20,364	2,23,079	1,24,247	3·1
Net increase	...	98,832		

Office and Collection Establishment.

The total expenditure on office establishment shows a small increase of Rs. 2,450, and that on collecting establishment a decrease of Rs. 4,409. The result is satisfactory and indicates that the insidious growth of establishment charges, which is the main danger of all local bodies, has been checked for the present.

The prevention of fire.

The decrease of expenditure under this head from Rs. 37,116 to Rs. 27,406 was due to the fact that the contribution formerly made by the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality to the Calcutta Fire Brigade was reduced to nearly one-half by the passing of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Bill of 1893. In the city of Patna a considerable sum, amounting to Rs. 3,038, was for the first time shown under this head.

Lighting.

The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,52,825 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,66,167 in the year under report. The increase was shared by all Divisions except those of Chittagong and Patna, and was due chiefly to the increase in the number of lights. In thirty-three towns there was no expenditure under this head. Whatever opinion may be held as to the advisability of street-lighting in small rural municipalities, there can be no room for doubt as to its necessity in towns where the population exceeds 10,000, but where nevertheless nothing was spent on street lighting during the year: especially is this neglect a matter for wonder in North and South Barrackpore, each of which contains a population of over 20,000 persons.

Water-supply.

Under this head Rs. 1,55,684 were spent against Rs. 2,16,467 in the previous year. The decrease was in capital expenditure only. In the Burdwan Division the considerable falling off was due to less outlay having been incurred during the year on the extension of the water-works in the Burdwan Municipality. In the Dacca Division the heavy decrease was owing to the fact that but little capital expenditure was required to complete the water-works at Nasirabad which were opened during the year. The increase in the Presidency Division from Rs. 5,753 to Rs. 31,479 arises from the cost incurred in connecting Maniktola with the Calcutta system. The only other towns in which water-works exist are Dacca, Darjeeling, Kurseong and Bhagalpur. The water-works at Arrah, the cost of which is to be met partly by the Municipality, partly by the District Board, and partly from contributions, were completed and opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor shortly after the close of the year under review. No expenditure, however, on this account appears under this head in the accounts of 1893-94, as the work is being carried out by a joint committee of representatives from the District Board and the Municipality, and not by the Municipality itself, and the contribution of the Municipality was not paid over until after the close of the year.

It was thought desirable during the year to appoint a committee to enquire into the purity of the water supplied by the Darjeeling Municipality, of which Mr. Nolan, the Commissioner of the Division, was chosen President. Since the close of the year the Municipal Commissioners have applied to Government for a loan to enable them to carry out the recommendations of the Committee. The Hooghly Municipal Commissioners have completed an agreement with the East Indian Railway Company under which water drawn from the river by the Company will be conveyed into municipal tanks when required at a cost of 4½ annas per thousand gallons. The extensive scheme for the supply of filtered water to Howrah made some progress, and Rs. 14,627 were spent in surveying a site for the head works and on other preliminary arrangements: since the close of the year the detailed plans have been approved, a contract with Messrs. Burn and Company has been concluded, and a loan of fifteen lakhs for carrying out the work sanctioned. Negotiations for the supply of water to the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality from the Calcutta mains have long been in progress, and there at length seems to be some prospect of their satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Kimber, the Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation, was engaged during the year in working out a comprehensive scheme for the supply of water to the suburban Municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly. The experiments which were conducted last year at Gaya, in order

to ascertain whether a sufficient supply of water could be obtained beneath the sandy bed of the river Falgu to provide the town with pure water, were prosecuted during the year under report, and the result is said to be very promising.

The schemes described in the foregoing paragraph are expensive and ambitious, and of a character which can only be attempted in large and prosperous Municipalities. Those which more nearly affect the health and welfare of the masses in most towns are the construction and repair of tanks and wells and their cleansing and protection from contamination. It is satisfactory to note that this class of expenditure rose from Rs. 38,678 in 1892-93 to Rs. 46,417 during the year under review. Besides the Raniganj and Jessore tanks already mentioned the most important works are as follows. The Municipal Commissioners of Khulna pumped up water from tanks into settling reservoirs, and two new reservoirs were constructed during the year. In Rangpur one of Norton's tube-wells was sunk. The water-supply of the town of Pabna is said to be very defective, and a scheme for its improvement has been prepared by the Municipal Commissioners. There are reserved tanks in all the municipalities of Backergunge, and the Magistrate reports that the inhabitants of these places now appreciate the good water thus provided.

The purity of the water-supply of the town of Puri, which is derived solely from tanks and wells, is a matter not of local but of provincial if not imperial importance, since upon it largely depends the well-being of hundreds of thousands of Hindu pilgrims from every part of India. Surgeon-Captain Dyson, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, inspected the town in August 1893, and wrote as follows: "The inferior quality of the water which these wells contain is now, as it has been for years past, the great sanitary evil of Puri"; and of the Svetgunga, the most important tank in the town, resorted to by thousands of pilgrims who drink of the water and wash in it, he writes: "When I examined the tank the water was of a rich green colour, giving off a most offensive smell, and the Chemical Examiner, who has recently analysed it, reports that it 'resembles liquid sewage,' which is not surprising considering the various forms of the worst pollution to which it has been subjected for seven centuries." Some steps have since been taken towards improving the wells: the owners of some have been induced to clean and improve them, and six wells belonging to the municipality have been condemned and closed. The attempts made to cleanse the Svetganga tank have been less successful. The Sanitary Commissioner recommended the purchase of a pump in order to empty the tank, and the Rani of Puri, the Superintendent of the temple, to whom the tank belongs, promised in October 1893 to contribute Rs. 3,000 to the cost of the operation. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that, notwithstanding renewed promises, she has as yet paid nothing, and in consequence the pump has not yet been purchased. It is impossible to allow the proprietor of any tank by neglect of this character to endanger, not merely the health and lives of neighbouring inhabitants, but that of every town of India from which the pilgrims come. It may be necessary to adopt coercive measures under section 200 of the Municipal Act, to compel the proprietress to cleanse the tank, but His Honour trusts that before action is taken the Superintendent of the temple will recognise her responsibility in the matter.

To the provision and maintenance of a good water-supply in every town the Lieutenant-Governor attaches the greatest importance, for he considers that Municipal Commissioners can confer no greater benefit on their fellow-townsmen. The researches of medical science year by year establish more clearly the close connection between zymotic diseases and a contaminated water-supply, while on the other hand the measures which are required to place potable water within the reach of the public are in most cases simple and inexpensive and call for little other expenditure than that of energy, forethought and care. In Bihar it is from wells that the public water-supply is chiefly drawn, and on this subject the Commissioner of Patna writes:—"In most municipalities in Bihar a good supply of wholesome drinking water can, I have no doubt, under proper arrangements, be obtained from wells. I am of opinion that all that is necessary is that selected wells among those existing should be thoroughly cleaned out and care taken to keep them in order in

future, and that new wells should be sunk on sites well removed from contaminated surroundings. Some simple and popular means should also be adopted for raising the water, in place of the miscellaneous collection of ropes and utensils, brought from no one knows what nest of uncleanliness and disease, which is at present used for the purpose." In Bengal tanks are more generally used, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that the following remarks of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division are only too true:—"Many of the municipal towns have apparently never had a good supply of drinking water, but in many there are capital tanks which could easily have been preserved for drinking purposes. Often no attempt has been made to do this. New tanks are asked for and taken in hand, but stringent measures to keep the tanks free from pollution, when made, are equally needed, and on that very point the Municipal Commissioners often show themselves completely indifferent." Once the urgent necessity of reform has been recognised, no municipality which fails to introduce it will be able to rebut the charge of apathy:—the best methods of preserving water from pollution are well known, and in case of doubt or difficulty the Sanitary Department will readily render advice or assistance: the amended Municipal Act has defined and largely increased the powers of Municipal Commissioners over the water-supply; a new body of Municipal Commissioners has lately been formed which for three years will control the destinies of the municipalities in these provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor lays upon them as a grave and important responsibility the paramount duty of providing for their fellow-townsmen the inestimable benefit of a pure water supply.

Drainage.

Out of the large sum of Rs. 2,86,684 devoted to drainage the greater portion was spent in the Patna and Muzaffarpur municipalities.

The total expenditure in the city of Patna was Rs. 1,59,063. The progress made appears to be satisfactory and the Commissioner writes:—

"A thorough system of drainage on scientific principles is being carried out in Patna city under the supervision of Mr. Salmon, the District Engineer. A very considerable portion of the work has already been done, and it is hoped that the remainder will be finished very shortly. The necessity of some system of flushing the drains regularly is being already felt, and the subject must at once receive the careful attention of the Commissioners."

The cost of the drainage works in progress in the town of Muzaffarpur is estimated at Rs. 99,080, which is being met partly by a loan of Rs. 60,000 from Government, and partly from subscriptions.

Last year the Lieutenant-Governor noticed the activity of the Municipal Commissioners in several towns in having levels taken and drainage schemes prepared, and he is glad to find that this activity is unabated. In Hooghly, Dainhat, Bally, Badyabati, Uttarpara, Baruipur, Ranaghat, Nadia, Kushtia, Kumarkhali, and Bogra, levels have been taken, and in the first four towns and in Krishnagar schemes have been actually prepared. But the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice in many cases a great unwillingness to proceed further, so that the schemes are suspended, and on the survey no action is taken. There are indeed noteworthy exceptions; both Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri have taken loans and intend to push through the work, and in Comilla, also, matters are progressing.

Conservancy (including road watering) and latrines.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8,40,849, as compared with Rs. 8,41,573 in 1892-93. There was an increase in all Divisions except those of the Presidency, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, but the variation in each case was unimportant, save for the decrease of Rs. 19,637 in the first-named Division and an increase of Rs. 13,253 in that of Burdwan. It is said in the local reports that the work of removing the night-soil in Howrah is carried on with a fair degree of efficiency, but this is hardly in accord with the report of the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, who inspected the town in September 1893, nor with that of Surgeon-Captain Vaughan, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who inspected the trenching-grounds after the close of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to learn that since the close of the year the Commissioners have given further evidence of the sincerity of their desire to improve the sanitary state of the town, by applying for a loan from Government, part of which is to be used in carrying out the most important improvements suggested in Dr. Dyson's report.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

In the year under review Rs. 2,82,189 were spent from municipal funds on hospitals as compared with Rs. 2,74,125 in 1892-93. The increase occurred in all Divisions except Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur, and was most noticeable in the Dacca Division, where it amounted to Rs. 7,332, or 19·5 per cent. A new dispensary was opened in Cossipore-Chitpur and an in-patient ward at Satkhira. A ward for Europeans was added to the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, a cholera ward to the Sitamarhi Hospital, and a female ward to the Nasirabad dispensary, the building being constructed in the latter case at the cost of a lady zamindar of Muktagacha. In Chittagong it is proposed to construct a general hospital on the Rangmehal Hill, at the joint expense of the Municipality, the District Board, and the Port Trust, and a loan of Rs. 45,000 was granted to the Municipality for the purpose: the plans are now under the consideration of Government.

Besides Nasirabad which has been referred to above, other towns have during the year provided further facilities for giving medical aid to women. At Berhampore a hospital for secluded ladies has been started by the liberality of the mother of the Kasimbazar ward. The Municipality of Khulna has sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 100 and an annual subscription of Rs. 60 towards the cost of a zenana hospital in that town, and in Jessore a female ward is to be added to the dispensary, both the District Board and Municipality having agreed to contribute to the cost. A plan and estimate for a female ward in the Krishnagar dispensary have been sanctioned, and Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhury has offered a contribution of Rs. 2,500 for the work. Arrangements were made in Hooghly town for opening a hospital in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund, and since the close of the year it has been opened. The Balasore Municipality also contributes to the support of a newly-opened dispensary for women.

Vaccination.

Two hundred and six vaccinators were entertained at a cost of Rs. 18,713. They performed 90,502 operations, of which 83,373 were primary and 7,129 revaccinations; of the primary operations 85 per cent. are reported to have been successful. Each operator vaccinated on an average 439 persons, and the average cost of each operation was 3 annas 10 pies. As compared with the previous year, the number of vaccinators and the number of operations was fewer; the average cost was higher; the number of operations performed by each man was larger. Of the total municipal population 3·05 per cent. were vaccinated (omitting revaccinations) as compared with 3·1 in the previous year. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act were in force in all municipalities in the province, but they require to be more effectually worked. With a total municipal population of 2,727,620, the annual number of births (at the low rate of 40 per mille) cannot be less than 1,09,100, and the number of primary vaccinations ought not to fall below that figure.

Public Works.

The expenditure on Public Works decreased from Rs. 5,56,127 in 1892-93 to Rs. 5,47,823 in the year under review. The following statement shows how this sum has been spent in the two years:—

	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1892-93 ...	61,028	46,358	4,40,297	8,444	5,56,127
1893-94 ...	64,490	45,940	4,31,451	5,942	5,47,823

In Darjeeling the municipal office was enlarged at a cost of Rs. 4,804; most of the expenditure in Naraingani was also devoted to the construction of a new municipal office. Expenditure in Gaya appears to have been on repairs only; that in Patna partly on the construction of a slaughter-house and

partly on alterations to the municipal office. Dainhat and Tamluk also spent money on new municipal buildings.

Public instruction.

The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 93,201 as compared with Rs. 91,504 in 1892-93; that on primary education to Rs. 48,379 as against Rs. 33,024 in the previous year. The following statement will show that in every Division there was a marked increase under this head:—

Division.	Total expenditure on primary education.		Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.
	1892-93.	1893-94.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan	8,113	8,940	827	10·1	1·9
Presidency	7,193	10,313	3,120	43·3	3·7
Rajshahi	1,981	3,627	1,646	83·0	1·8
Dacca	942	2,354	1,412	149·8	1·1
Chittagong	536	1,215	679	126·6	2·1
Patna	7,691	12,416	4,725	61·4	2·9
Bhagalpur	3,049	4,402	1,353	44·3	3·02
Orissa	2,464	3,225	761	30·8	4·2
Chota Nagpur	1,055	1,887	832	78·8	3·0
Total ...	33,024	48,379	15,355	46·4	2·3

On more than one occasion the wishes of Government in respect of primary education have been clearly expressed. It has been laid down as an approximate standard for the guidance of municipalities that provision should be made for the primary education of not less than half the male population of school going age at the rate of 10 annas a head, which the returns show to be the average yearly net cost of the education of pupils of this class in Bengal. At the same time, in recognition of the many and various objects among which municipal funds have to be distributed, it was prescribed that any municipality which devoted as much as 3·2 per cent. of its ordinary annual income to this purpose might fairly be held to have performed its duty. The statement above shows that there has been a satisfactory increase in the contributions to this very important object, and this advance the Lieutenant-Governor cordially acknowledges: he is further gratified to learn from reports received from Commissioners in reply to a circular issued on the subject, that a still further advance is to be looked for in the current year. The prescribed minimum of 3·2 per cent. has, it is true, not yet been attained throughout the province, but on the whole the progress is satisfactory.

Loans.

The following new loans to municipalities were sanctioned and drawn during 1893-94:—Rs. 8,000 for acquiring a tank in Howrah, Rs. 25,000 for the provision of a filtered water-supply in Maniktala, Rs. 60,000 for drainage works in Muzaffarpur town, Rs. 20,000 for the Baradanda drainage works in Puri. Of the two last, only Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively were taken up during the year. Altogether Rs. 2,98,000 were drawn as loans during 1893-94; this sum including, besides those above mentioned, Rs. 1,58,000, the first instalment of the loan for the Patna drainage works, and Rs. 12,000 taken by Howrah to pay off old gas bills. A loan of one lakh to the Arrah Municipality for waterworks was sanctioned during the year, and Rs. 18,000 for the drainage scheme in Jalpaiguri, but the amounts were not drawn until after the close of the year.

Embezzlements.

Few embezzlements are reported to have occurred during the year, but it is feared that the list given below is not exhaustive. In Debhatta the tax-daroga committed suicide, and on enquiry being made, his account books and a sum of Rs. 209 were found to

be missing. The Commissioner's inspection in Satkhira brought to light an embezzlement of Rs. 60 by the clerk, and further defalcations are feared. Two sircars are reported to have made away with municipal money in Manikt'ala, but no details have been given. In Dacca and Mymensingh two tax-collectors embezzled Rs. 296 and Rs. 50-8 respectively. Both have since died. From Jhalokati in the Backergunge district, the municipal accountant, who was also head-master of the English school, took leave for three days, and did not again return; on his accounts being examined, a sum of Rs. 32 was found to have been misappropriated. A tax-collector in Patna embezzled Rs. 535 and absconded. In most cases the Municipal Commissioners have no one but themselves to blame when these defalcations occur. They are engendered by laxity in enforcing the rules of account, and are fostered by neglect to take proper security from officers entrusted with the handling of money. The duty of the Commissioners in this matter is clearly set before them in Rule 7 of the Account Rules published by the notification of the Government of Bengal, dated the 7th February 1891, and until those orders are vigorously enforced, some municipalities every year will have to bewail the irretrievable loss of public money.

Working of the Porters and Dandiwallahs' Act in Darjeeling.

The Deputy Commissioner reports as follows:—"This law is carefully worked, and there is a close supervision of porters and dandiwallahs. A special officer is employed to look after and prosecute offenders, and complaints are growing less." The number of porters and dandiwallahs registered was 980 in 1893-94 against 1,021 in the previous year; the prosecutions numbered 51, and the fines Rs. 52-12, which is less than in the previous year.

The results of the municipal administration of the past year show that many of the suggestions made in previous years have been cordially adopted; in places where medical expenditure was insufficient, it has been increased; a broader view has been taken of the duty of municipalities in respect of elementary education; something has been done towards improving drainage and water-supply; and increased activity has been shown in the preparation of schemes for the execution of these important reforms. It is likely that still greater progress would have been made along these lines had not the counsels of the Commissioners been clouded by the shadow of impending elections; but when it is remembered that municipal business throughout the province is conducted by gentlemen who, with few exceptions, give gratuitously time and trouble which they can often ill spare, it will be recognised that a great measure of success has been attained, and that as a whole the Commissioners have deserved well of their fellow-countrymen.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

District Boards.

The number of District Boards in existence during 1893-94 remained the same as in previous years. The extension of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act to Darjeeling and to the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, where now the Cess Act of 1880 only is in force, was under consideration during the year, but it was ultimately decided that, for the present at least, it was inadvisable to extend the Act to those districts. The area under District Boards, therefore, remained unchanged, except for some trifling variations. The number of Local Boards was reduced during the current year from 104 to 102 by the abolition of the sub-divisions, and with them the Local Boards at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum: the area formerly under these two Local Boards was added to the jurisdiction of Barasat.

The number of members of District Boards amounted to 794, or one greater than in the previous year. Of this number 171 were appointed *ex-officio*, 314 were nominated, and 309 were elected by Local Boards. To take another classification, 242 were officials and 552 non-officials; and again, 200 were Europeans and Eurasians and 594 were natives of the country. The variations from the previous year are slight and call for no special comment. In every district the District Magistrate was reappointed Chairman of the Board.

During the year 622 meetings were summoned—a number two less than in 1892-93. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned, together with

those that were entirely abortive owing to the absence of a quorum, amounted to 94—a considerable improvement on the record of the previous year; but even so, these failures were far too frequent in several districts.

On an average 9·8 members, or 46·9 per cent. of the total number, were present at each meeting. This is a slight improvement on the figures for 1892-93. The attendance was worst at Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Dinajpur, where more than two-thirds of the members were usually absent.

Constitution of Local Boards.

The 102 Local Boards comprised 1,222 members, or eight less than in the previous year; of these 46 were *ex-officio* members, 741 were nominated, and 435 elected. There were 151 officials and 1,071 non-officials on the Boards, and dividing them by race, 114 members were Europeans or Eurasians, and the remaining 1,108 natives of this country.

There was a noticeable improvement in the activity of Local Boards; 1,113 meetings were held, a total which is higher by 65 than that for 1892-93; of these meetings 164, as compared with 197 in the previous year, had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The attendance of members, both official and non-official, also showed an improvement, the figures for the two years being as follows:—

Year.	Average attendance.			Average percentage of attendance.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
1892-93	·77	4·46	5·24	44·4
1893-94	·9	4·6	5·5	45·9

Elections.

General elections were held only in Mymensingh and Backergunge. In Mymensingh no general interest was aroused: in eleven out of the eighteen thanas the attendance was less than 15 per cent., and nowhere did it reach one-third of the number of qualified voters. In Backergunge more interest was shown; the elections nowhere failed for lack of voters, and at Matbaria, under the Pirojpur Local Board, 44·8 of the electors recorded their votes. Bye-elections were held in some other districts, but they call for no special comment.

Occupations of members of District and Local Boards.

As there have been general elections in few districts, the occupations of the members of District and Local Boards show but little change. The figures for this year are as follows:—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Other classes.		Total number of members.
	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards	240	30·24	237	29·84	182	22·92	66	8·31	9	1·13	15	1·89	45	5·67	794
Local Boards	159	12·27	541	44·27	327	26·76	57	4·68	3	·25	15	1·23	129	10·56	1,222

Powers of Local Boards.

The powers now exercised by Local Boards may be shortly summarized thus:—

i. *Village roads.*—All Local Boards are entrusted with the care of village roads. In the Midnapore district they have been again made over to the Local Boards, as recommended in last year's Resolution.

ii. *Pounds.*—All Local Boards have charge of pounds except the Sadar Local Boards of Monghyr and Purnea, and all the Local Boards in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Murshidabad, Faridpur, and Patna.

iii. *Ferries.*—All Local Boards have charge of ferries except those in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Dacca, Faridpur, and Cuttack, and those in the Divisions of Bhagalpur and Patna, with the single exception of the Local Board of Jahanabad in Gaya.

iv. *Primary education.*—Powers in regard to this branch of administration are exercised by the Local Boards in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Rajshahi, Pabna, Mymensingh, Arrah, and by the Local Boards in the Orissa Division. Certain modified powers are also possessed by the Local Boards in the districts of Khulna, Patna, and Darbhanga.

v. *Dispensaries* are under the charge of Local Boards in the districts of Nadia, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Balasore; also of the Local Boards of Arraria in Purnea, of Jamalpur and Kishoreganj in Mymensingh, and of Bhola in Backergunge. The Gaya Local Boards also have some modified powers over dispensaries.

vi. *Sanitation.*—In Dacca, Faridpur, and Mymensingh the care of village wells and tanks has been entrusted to Local Boards, and so has the sanitation of a local fair in the latter district. The Local Boards of Shahabad and Monghyr have charge of village sanitation.

vii. *District roads* are entrusted to the Local Board only in the Pabna district and at Bhadrak in Balasore; the question of the control of the district roads in Pabna has been separately submitted to Government for orders and is now under consideration.

viii. *Secondary education.*—The Local Boards of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Nadia, and Jessore were relieved of all connection with secondary education, and only in two districts of these provinces, viz., Burdwan and Shahabad, Local Boards have any concern with secondary education.

Changes other than that just noticed were but few. The powers of the Local Boards were increased in Patna and Darbhanga by the delegation of certain duties relating to primary schools; in Shahabad by making over to them the charge of pounds; and in Tippera by the grant of certain powers relating to pounds, ferries and public works. The Local Boards of Nadia were relieved of the charge of unmetalled district roads.

Union Committees.

No village unions were established during the year, and there are none as yet existing in the Province. In accordance with the directions of the Government of India, steps were taken after the close of the year for their establishment experimentally in selected areas of the Burdwan, Presidency and Dacca Divisions, and it is expected that they will be inaugurated in a tentative manner before the close of the current year.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of District Boards under the various heads in 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

INCOME.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	66,249	1,18,273
VI.—Provincial rates	36,27,676	35,97,417
XII.—Interest	666	674
XVII.—Police (including pounds)	4,57,159	4,50,009
XIX.—Education	62,761	45,561
XX.—Medical	17,695	14,015
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,631	4,689
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances	Nil	638
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,61,812	1,31,080
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	286	225
XXXII.—Civil Works (including ferries) ...	4,44,518	4,29,987
Contributions	11,63,815	11,94,990
Debt	11,88,137	6,97,994
Total ...	71,93,805	66,85,552

EXPENDITURE.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	403	31
18.—Administration	2,98,983	2,98,493
20.—Police (pounds)	35,235	27,475
22.—Education	10,54,477	10,83,144
24.—Medical	96,420	1,29,911
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	8,579	7,082
29.—Superannuation allowances and pensions	3,530	5,217
30.—Stationery and printing	50,022	45,446
32.—Miscellaneous	55,890	63,644
33.—Famine relief	2,86,713	2,649
41.—Railways	Nil	358
43.—Minor works and navigation ...	12,302	10,257
45.—Civil works	42,88,747	43,22,384
Contributions	12,370	4,196
Debt	8,12,821	6,99,726
Interest on debt	7,758	10,282
Total ...	70,23,750	67,10,295

Credit balance.

The year 1892-93 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 17,63,217, which was reduced to Rs. 17,38,474 by the close of 1893-94. The closing balances amounted to more than one-third of the year's income in Hooghly, Bogra, Saran, Monghyr and all three districts of the Chittagong Division.

Income.

Land revenue.

The receipts under this head show an increase from Rs. 66,249 to Rs. 1,18,273, which is partly due to an increase of Rs. 18,232 under the head of Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures, but mainly to the fact that recoveries from defaulters on account of the cost of collecting road cess arrears have in several districts been shown under this head for the first time instead of under "Miscellaneous."

Provincial rates (Rs. 36,97,417).

This item of revenue represents the proceeds of the road cess less the cost of collection and revaluation. District Boards have nothing to do with the collection of the cess, which is in the hands of the Collector, and the subject is treated in a separate Resolution. The total receipts showed a decrease of Rs. 30,259, which is generally ascribed by local officers to there having been smaller arrears to deal with, and also to the collections having been indifferent. The District Boards of Gaya and Muzaffarpur suffered most loss, their incomes from this source being respectively Rs. 41,500 and Rs. 29,851 less than in the previous year. In Saran, Shahabad, and Tippera the receipts were at least Rs. 10,000 less than in 1892-93, while on the other hand in Champaran, Backergunge, Midnapore, and Nadia there was considerable improvement in each case, that in Backergunge (Rs. 20,312) being due to the District Board having enhanced the rate at which the Road cess was levied.

Pounds (Rs. 4,50,009).

The number of pounds increased from 3,389 to 3,456, but not only did the receipts not increase, but they actually decreased to the extent of Rs. 7,150. This falling off is variously ascribed to bad seasons, to floods, to indifferent collections and similar causes, and it has been urged that the use of the new pound forms and the more numerous inspections now made have deterred the old class of farmers from taking leases. The sudden increase of 27 pounds in the Muzaffarpur district, where 157 already existed, no doubt explains in a great measure the low collections realized there, which are the subject of comment by the Commissioner of Patna.

The number of pounds in any given area varies very much from district to district: in Puri there is one pound to every 107 square miles, and in Patna one to every 66, while in Muzaffarpur there is one to every 16 square miles, and in Burdwan one to every 14. Such variations depend greatly on the practice of former years, and on local conditions, especially whether a resort to the pounds is customary with the people, and where the farming system is in force the fact that the number of pounds is large does not necessarily cause the

average profit of each to be small, provided that there are no sudden increases or sudden reductions in the number of pounds. All the pounds in the Saran district were for the first time let out in farm in 1893-94, and the consequence has been an increase in the net profit from Rs. 306 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,645 in 1893-94: this result justifies the change of system from direct management to farming. The Commissioner of Orissa reports that the District Board of Cuttack have resolved to adopt the farming system from the commencement of the current year. The system of direct management now survives only in Champaran, where its success would seem to warrant its continuance, and in a few pounds in Shahabad.

The new pound forms prescribed in Government circular No. 3T.M., dated the 22nd May 1893, had been introduced in only a few districts before the close of the year under report. Inspections of the pounds are generally reported to have been effected as directed in Government circular No. 42L.S.-G., dated 1st December 1892, by District and Subdivisional Officers, by Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Local and District Boards, by Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and in some cases by special Pound Inspectors. In Bhagalpur, however, it appears that inspections were made by the subordinate executive officers of the District and Local Boards—a practice which has been condemned by the Lieutenant-Governor as likely to preclude respectable persons from becoming pound-keepers. No abuses or acts of oppression by pound-keepers are reported. In Champaran embezzlements by some pound-keepers, paid servants of the District Board, were discovered, and the delinquents were prosecuted and punished.

Education.

The receipts under this head fell from Rs. 62,761 in 1892-93 to Rs. 45,561 in 1893-94. The receipts from school fees proper were almost the same as in the previous year, save for small increases amounting to Rs. 508 and Rs. 440 respectively in the Burdwan and Patna Divisions. But there was a considerable falling off under the heads of Contributions and Miscellaneous; the former naturally varies from year to year with the impulses of the benevolent, no such gift, for instance, having been made in 1893-94 as the Rs. 11,000 contributed by Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Chowdhury of Mymensingh, in the previous year. The Miscellaneous head was swelled in 1892-93 by refunds received from Government on account of the pension contribution of education officers.

Medical.

The income under this head consists of contributions by private persons to dispensaries and hospitals, and a few trifling miscellaneous receipts. The total income for 1892-93 was Rs. 17,095, and for 1893-94 it amounted to Rs. 14,015. The receipts in 1892-93 were unusually large owing to a special gift of Rs. 5,178 to the Bogra District Board for building dispensaries.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Rupees 4,689, the receipts come from fees for latrines at Sonepur fair, and contributions by zamindars for the sanitation of fairs in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Saran, and Dacca. They are slightly larger than in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

The receipts credited under this head fell from Rs. 1,61,812 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,31,080 in the year under report. An examination of the sub-heads shows that there was an increase of Rs. 2,088 in the receipts from staging bungalows, which was shared by all Divisions except Burdwan. Sarai fees also increased, receipts under this head being shown to the amount of Rs. 1,638 in Midnapore and Rs. 637 in Balasore, against nothing in the previous year.

There is a considerable decrease under the sub-head "Miscellaneous, including fees, fines and forfeitures," but it is impossible to say to what extent this is actual, and to what extent due to the fact that recoveries on account of the cost of arrears of road cess have been shown under Land Revenue instead of under this head.

Civil works including ferries.

The income under this head was Rs. 11,45,828 against Rs. 4,44,518 in the previous year. The increase, however, is due to the inclusion for the first time under this head of all sums contributed for special and definite purposes, whether by Government or by individuals.

The sums granted in each district for these special purposes during 1893-94 are shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan	59,710	Brought forward ...	4,30,412
Birbhum	4,826	Mymensingh ...	32,980
Bankura	20,006	Faridpur	20,505
Hooghly	48,125	Backerganj ...	45,197
24-Parganas ...	74,559	Tippera	24,890
Jessore	53,285	Noakhali	15,701
Khulna	153	Chittagong ...	31,653
Rajshahi	17,793	Patna	5,000
Dinajpur	8,846	Gaya	20,000
Jalpaiguri	46,315	Monghyr	13,002
Rangpur	17,693	Bhagalpur	53,218
Bogra	1,671	Purnea	5,455
Pabna	27,940	Malda	16,697
Dacca	49,490	Cuttack	1,126
Carried over ...	4,30,412	Total ...	7,15,841

Of this sum, Rs. 1,35,968 represent grants made year after year to District Boards for the maintenance and repairs of the Imperial and Provincial Public Works buildings entrusted to the charge of those bodies, and Rs. 13,600, the allowance to District Engineers for the supervision of these works. A large sum is absorbed by special grants for the repair, construction and maintenance of particular roads, of which the most important are the following: Rs. 41,522 granted to the District Board of Jessore for the maintenance of the Calcutta-Jessore Road, Rs. 20,000 to that of Gaya for the maintenance of the Grand Trunk Road from Ballua-Chatti to Barun-on-Sone.

Contributions.

Contributions amounted to Rs. 4,79,149 as explained above. This total now includes only those contributions which are made by the Local Government to District Boards for general purposes, and the figures will usually display few variations from year to year.

Deposits and advances.

Under this head are shown all sums deposited as security by ferry farmers, contractors and others, and also all recoveries and adjustments on account of advances made from the District Fund. The total reached Rs. 6,47,994, against Rs. 8,78,137 in 1892-93. The decrease was mainly in the districts of Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and was due to the fact that the adjustments under this head in those districts in the year 1892-93 had been unusually large on account of advances made for famine relief works in 1891-92.

Expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,98,983 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,98,493.

Expenditure.

Administration.

There was a small increase, amounting to Rs. 3,210, in the cost of office establishment, but except for the entertainment of an additional clerk and peon in Cuttack, there was no increase in numbers, and the increase in cost was due to the payment of annual increments of salary. Contingent expenditure was almost the same as in the previous year. The amount paid over to Government to cover the cost of the offices of Account, Control, and Audit was Rs. 3,738 less than in 1892-93, owing to Government having decided that receipts from deposits and advances should be excluded in calculating the income on which the percentage rate is charged.

Pension and Provident Fund Rules.

A Provident Fund for the benefit of those employés whose whole service has been under District Boards has now been established in every district, and Pension rules for the benefit of those who have been transferred from Government service, or from service under the Road Cess Committees, have been adopted in all districts except in Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, Tippera, Chittagong, and Malda.

Pounds.

Expenditure on cattle-pounds amounted to Rs. 27,475, which was Rs. 7,760 less than in the previous year. The cost both of contingencies and establishment fell considerably, the decrease under the latter head being due to the introduction of

the farming system into the Saran district and to the abolition of Pound Inspectors in Midnapore, Pabna, Tippera, and Noakhali.

Education.

The expenditure of District Boards on education amounted in the year under report to Rs. 10,83,144 against Rs. 10,54,477 in the previous year.

The following statement compares for the past two years the expenditure of each District Board on primary education and on education as a whole, and the percentage that the expenditure bears to the ordinary annual income:—

District Boards.	1892-93.					1893-94.					Percentage of column 8 on column 7.	Percentage of column 9 on column 7.
	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of column 7.	Percentage of column 7.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Burdwan	2,43,200	46,763	28,399	19·1	11·6	2,12,662	48,150	24,063	22·6	12·3		
Birbhum	99,718	18,941	12,812	23·8	14·1	73,254	19,114	13,385	26·4	17·7		
Bankura	91,141	20,115	13,204	23·3	14·5	79,515	20,831	20,831	26·4	17·1		
Midnapore	2,91,644	54,171	30,171	23·8	10·4	2,24,735	60,309	38,792	29·7	17·3		
Hooghly	1,74,214	37,798	23,166	21·7	13·3	1,90,094	37,884	26,642	20·1	20·2		
Howrah	53,924	18,206	11,234	31·5	19·07	72,721	19,195	12,083	26·3	16·6		
Total ...	8,04,337	2,19,993	1,23,991	24·3	14·6	7,59,689	2,13,515	1,37,004	27·08	17·9		
Presidency Division.												
24-Parganas	2,43,040	43,527	31,507	17·1	12·9	1,70,823	41,332	29,336	24·3	17·1		
Nadia	97,452	20,567	17,607	20·4	17·9	1,10,407	20,407	16,331	20·3	15·7		
Murshidabad	91,477	21,012	16,067	23·9	17·5	87,948	22,490	16,035	23·4	16·3		
Jessore	1,31,987	24,946	22,553	20·4	16·9	1,32,227	23,737	21,457	18·5	13·9		
Khulna	35,491	27,468	16,015	28·7	17·7	90,878	27,576	17,137	28·9	17·7		
Total ...	6,49,396	1,67,221	1,04,238	23·8	15·7	6,01,333	1,53,453	99,716	23·5	16·5		
Rajshahi Division.												
Rajshahi	1,13,304	22,410	16,284	19·7	14·3	99,403	20,850	14,429	20·9	14·9		
Dinajpur	1,36,080	26,607	19,058	19·5	13·9	1,19,063	27,337	19,216	22·9	16·1		
Jalpaiguri	1,80,962	19,141	6,567	5·3	3·4	84,902	11,919	7,572	14·07	8·9		
Rangpur	3,01,419	45,330	28,324	20·3	14·7	1,72,700	44,830	25,230	25·9	14·6		
Bogra	97,329	17,730	8,950	23·6	12·3	69,145	14,250	9,750	21·1	14·7		
Pabna	1,01,295	28,077	19,558	20·9	19·7	78,041	29,501	19,901	37·4	21·03		
Total ...	8,54,395	1,49,370	98,831	18·1	12·1	6,07,070	1,48,687	95,098	23·7	15·2		
Dacca Division.												
Dacca	1,74,004	41,338	29,393	22·7	16·9	1,14,277	40,944	28,221	32·5	21·6		
Mymensingh	2,75,403	46,432	29,533	16·04	10·3	2,36,006	36,956	24,903	21·3	14·4		
Faridpur	1,86,237	30,978	18,483	23·8	15·4	83,784	28,742	10,084	34·6	22·9		
Backergunge	1,63,853	29,396	25,366	22·9	15·5	1,70,760	30,441	25,472	21·4	14·5		
Total ...	7,49,317	1,48,148	1,02,827	21·4	15·5	6,15,017	1,59,987	1,07,271	25·8	17·4		
Chittagong Division.												
Tippera	1,77,926	42,210	32,650	23·7	18·3	1,42,443	44,833	32,683	31·4	22·9		
Noakhali	1,03,783	20,504	11,849	19·7	11·6	1,02,407	20,021	11,700	19·3	11·1		
Chittagong	1,57,294	28,718	15,271	18·2	9·7	1,50,121	*25,403	15,276	16·9	10·1		
Total ...	4,38,003	91,434	59,246	18·4	12·07	3,81,182	90,257	59,659	23·3	15·2		
Patna Division.												
Patna	2,23,163	25,234	21,153	11·3	9·4	2,11,589	25,023	21,164	11·8	10·01		
Gaya	3,89,070	20,133	12,749	5·7	4·2	2,43,041	21,279	15,918	8·7	6·5		
Shahabad	2,07,510	16,439	9,653	7·4	4·5	1,90,769	17,028	13,253	9·0	6·7		
Saran	3,10,652	29,258	16,630	9·6	5·9	2,94,420	29,368	20,207	12·4	8·9		
Champaran	2,75,745	17,792	14,185	6·9	13·6	2,28,156	17,962	14,094	7·8	11·5		
Muzaffarpur	2,61,784	17,826	14,703	7·	5·2	2,16,067	18,616	15,417	8·6	7·1		
Darbhanga	2,38,549	18,793	15,585	7·8	6·6	2,36,658	22,596	19,438	9·4	8·4		
Total ...	15,37,228	1,35,756	1,05,183	8·8	6·6	14,31,876	1,67,316	1,39,515				
Bhagalpur Division.												
Monghyr	2,07,683	20,999	15,115	10·1	7·3	1,70,251	25,950	19,496	14·4	12·3		
Bhagalpur	1,59,106	18,712	13,813	9·6	7·3	1,52,431	19,662	13,986	12·3	9·3		
Purnea	1,45,430	21,073	15,915	14·4	10·9	1,66,619	24,655	12,771	13·3	7·9		
Malda	80,789	14,579	10,912	18·4	13·5	69,645	14,578	10,284	20·2	12·2		
Total ...	6,01,008	75,363	54,755	12·5	9·08	5,61,831	84,839	56,523	15·3	10·3		
Orissa Division.												
Cuttack	1,05,425	33,015	26,568	33·1	25·1	1,11,893	35,166	27,318	31·4	24·4		
Balasore	66,388	22,201	22,087	41·7	33·02	69,083	27,350	21,033	39·7	30·5		
Puri	93,778	16,709	11,124	30·2	20·1	85,966	17,850	11,478	20·3	20·8		
Total ...	2,37,836	73,825	59,779	34·6	26·8	2,37,441	80,362	60,337	33·7	25·3		
Grand Total ...	60,95,265	10,54,477	7,07,765	17·7	11·9	53,38,844	10,83,144	7,46,533	20·6	14·2		

The figures of educational expenditure now appear in a more favourable light, and although much of the increase is due to a revision in the method of calculation, there has in several districts been a real advance in this direction. Of the seven districts which failed in 1892-93 to spend 10 per cent. of their income on education, viz., Jalpaiguri, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran, and Bhagalpur, all show some improvement. In Jalpaiguri, Saran, and Bhagalpur the suggested minimum has already been attained, and the increase, it is hoped, may be taken as an earnest of a further advance in the current year. In Monghyr there is a satisfactory increase of nearly Rs. 5,000 in educational expenditure, and in Purnea there is also a considerable increase, but it is entirely on secondary education, the expenditure on primary education having actually decreased by Rs. 3,144.

Special schools.

A technical school was opened in Burdwan in April 1894; it is maintained by the District Board assisted by the Municipality; carpentry and blacksmith's work were taught, and a survey class was also opened; there were 38 students in the workshops, and 46 attended the classes. The District Board of the 24-Parganas have started a model school of carpentry on an unambitious scale at Sonarpur, the monthly cost amounting only to Rs. 33; the school had 33 pupils, and is reported to be prospering. The pupils at the Rangpur technical school numbered 77, against 72 in 1892-93. Surveying, drawing, mensuration, carpentry, and blacksmith's work are taught at the technical school of Pabna; the Commissioner says he found 25 pupils of the *bhadralog* class being educated there, and is inclined to the opinion that the school should be supported partly by fees or subscription. In the Elliott Artizan School at Comilla there were 29 pupils; the school cost the Tippera District Board Rs. 2,559, and besides this, Rs. 3,163, spent on buildings, was met from donations; the receipts from sale of the articles made in the school amounted to Rs. 880. The Lieutenant-Governor himself inspected this school and passed upon it a similar criticism to that passed on the Pabna school. The technical school established in Noakhali in March 1893 proved a failure and was abolished during the past year. A technical school founded by Babu Jógendro Kissore Roy Chaudhuri in memory of his father, Babu Kasi Kishor Rai Choudhuri of Ramgopalpur, was opened at Nasirabad in Mymensingh in July 1893; there were 21 pupils at the close of the year; the Chairman expresses regret that few boys of the artizan castes had yet attended. At the school at Barisal, the number of pupils rose from 35 to 43, the cost of the school was Rs. 2,765, and the receipts from fees and the sale of manufactured articles Rs. 266 and Rs. 614 respectively. The technical school at Purnea was reorganized in May 1893 and at first promised well, but in the rainy season many of the boys fell ill, and after the puja holidays did not return to the school. Rupees 3,152 were spent on the school during the year, of which Rs. 672 were recovered by the sale of the manufactured articles. The Balasore District Board contributed Rs. 120 to a technical school in the district. The District Boards of Howrah, Noakhali, and Puri granted scholarships for students at the Sibpur College. The Cuttack District Board paid for three boys who were learning at the Jobra workshops, and all the District Boards in Bihar, except that of Champaran, as well as those of Malda and Monghyr in the Bhagalpur Division, offered scholarships tenable at the Bihar industrial school.

Of indigenous schools there are under the Rangpur District Board two *madrassas* with 94 and 41 pupils respectively, and two Sanskrit *tols*. In Puri there are 17 Sanskrit *tols* and one *maktab*, but they receive no help from the District Board. In Hooghly the Sanskrit *tols* increased from 70 to 80, with a total number of 361 pupils, while the Arabic schools decreased from 36 with 507 pupils to 29 with 339. There are 7 *tols* in Howrah and 14 Koran schools.

Female Medical Education.

Scholarships to female medical students were granted by the District Boards of Burdwan, Birbhum, 24-Parganas, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr, and Cuttack. In Champaran, Mymensingh, and Puri scholarships were offered, but no candidates applied for them.

Medical.

The total outlay on medical relief amounted to Rs. 1,29,911 during the year 1893-94, being an increase of Rs. 33,491 on the expenditure of the previous year. On general medical establishment and on hospitals and dispensaries together Rs. 1,15,529

were spent, compared with Rs. 87,777 in 1892-93. The Hooghly District Board opened three temporary dispensaries during the year, and also took charge of that at Mandlai, which is maintained from the interest of securities left for the purpose by the late Dr. Bholanath Bose. In Mymensingh four new dispensaries were opened and a like number in Backergunge. Three new dispensaries were sanctioned during the year by the Noakhali District Board, while two were opened in Monghyr and one in Malda. In Patna, Babu Har Hardhari Singh promised a subscription of Rs. 600 a year for a dispensary; this sum the District Board have agreed to supplement with a grant of Rs. 30 a month, and a dispensary is to be opened in the Bikram thana. The Cuttack Board have established a new dispensary on the Grand Trunk Road, and have relieved Government of the charge of the Dharmsala dispensary. Altogether there were during the year 69 dispensaries maintained chiefly from District Funds at a cost of Rs. 54,674, without counting those institutions which are chiefly maintained from other sources, but which receive help from the District Funds.

The District Boards of Mymensingh, Rangpur, Birbhum, and Noakhali retained the services of midwives in their districts. In Rajshahi, Malda, Chittagong, and Birbhum contributions were made from the District Funds towards the salaries of lady doctors. The Gaya District Board paid the cost of acquiring land for a Duffern Hospital, and in Tippera and Khulna contributions were made from District Funds for the construction of similar institutions. The Balasore District Board added four rooms for the accommodation of females in the Bhadrak dispensary.

Sanitation.

The total expenditure on sanitation fell from Rs. 1,31,914 in 1892-93 to Rs. 84,166 in the year under report. The figures on the margin show how these amounts were apportioned among the various sub-heads of expenditure in both years.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	97,402	43,177
Ditto village sites ...	635	870
Conservancy of towns and villages	Nil	751
Sanitation at fairs	8,065	7,192
Other sanitary expenditure ...	26,812	32,176

The large falling off in the expenditure on the improvement of water-supply is due to the inclusion in the total for 1892-93 of Rs. 45,037 spent in digging and re-excavating tanks in the Bhagalpur district—operations whose primary object was to find work for the poor in a season of scarcity, rather than the improvement of the water-supply. In Monghyr and Muzaffarpur there is a considerable falling off, which may be accounted for in the same way. The largest sums were spent during the current year in improving the water-supply in Backergunge (Rs. 6,146), Rangpur (Rs. 4,611), and Monghyr (Rs. 4,180). In the improvement of village sites and in village conservancy altogether Rs. 1,621 were spent in Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Patna, and Shahabad. Expenditure on the sanitation of fairs was much the same as in previous years, and requires no special comment.

Expenditure on other sanitary objects amounted to Rs. 32,403, of which Rs. 20,000 represent the contribution of the Mymensingh District Board to the Rajeswari water-works at Nasirabad, Rs. 8,196 expenditure in the Presidency Division on the improvement of drains, and Rs. 800 expenditure by the Puri District Board in affording vaccination to the people free of charge.

Miscellaneous.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 55,390 to Rs. 63,644 in the year under report; the outlay on sarais and dák bungalows increased by Rs. 5,017, and Provident Fund contributions by Rs. 1,811. There is a large falling off in Hooghly, explained by the fact that the total of the year 1892-93 was swelled by an old advance of some Rs. 8,000 which was written off and shown under this head. In Bankura there was a heavy item of Rs. 5,960, which had to be paid in the year under report, by the orders of the Board of Revenue, on account of processes issued in revaluation cases, and in Chittagong Rs. 9,000 had to be paid to a contractor in satisfaction of a decree of the Civil Court.

Famine relief.

The expenditure on famine-relief in 1893-94 amounted only to Rs. 2,649, nearly all of which was incurred in Backergunge in affording gratuitous relief. Advances to the extent of Rs. 1,500 were made from the Faridpur District Fund in order to purchase paddy to be husked by necessitous women, and some expenditure was

incurred on roads, amounting to Rs. 6,691 in the Faridpur district, and to Rs. 17,533 in the Backergunge district, but this is shown under the head of 'Civil Works,' although it partook of the nature of expenditure on relief works. In Darbhanga test relief works were opened in February 1894, but were soon closed. On the whole, considering the high prices of food-grains and the injury done by floods in many quarters, the year was extraordinarily free from any real scarcity.

Civil works.

The following statement compares the expenditure under the head of Civil works during the past two years:—

Year.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	43,591	14,07,985	20,20,233	5,52,197	31,250	1,03,539	10,733	42,89,747
1893-94	49,951	13,97,193	21,77,115	5,49,401	24,660	1,89,609	8,574	43,56,384
Difference ...	+6,372	—96,063	+77,882	+6,294	—6,590	+31,860	—2,159	+33,637

The total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 33,637. The increase under the sub-head of Ferries occurred chiefly in Dacca, where Rs. 10,049 were spent in the year under report, as compared with Rs. 8,455 in the previous year, but no explanation has been given of the increase. The large increase under the head of water-supply is due to the contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 made by the District Board of Shahabad for the Municipal water-works at Arrah. As regards original works, the gross expenditure on which has fallen off by nearly a lakh of rupees, the largest expenditure was incurred in the districts named in the margin. Few large schemes were undertaken during the year, but much important work was done in the way of small improvements. In Howrah further progress was made in the construction of the Begri-Hakhola road sanctioned in 1890, Rs. 56,314 having now been spent, out of a total estimate of Rs. 59,712. In Jessore four causeways on the Jhenida-Magura road were completed during the year, and another on the Calcutta-Jessore road was nearly finished. In Khulna the construction of four iron bridges was begun. The Rajshahi Division stands second only to Patna in the expenditure on original works. A considerable sum, namely Rs. 71,457, was spent on Imperial and Provincial works for which grants were made by Government. In Dinajpur a sum of Rs. 42,080 was spent in making bridges and culverts to improve the waterway, and in Jalpaiguri Rs. 17,433 represent the outlay on improving roads in the Duars, for which Government made a grant of Rs. 40,000 in 1892. In the Rangpur district the road from Kankeria to the borders of the Kuch-Bihar State was completed, and 26 bridges and culverts were constructed to improve existing roads. In the Mymensingh district important works were undertaken on behalf of Government in the shape of a Subdivisional Officer's residence at Netrakona and Subdivisional Court buildings in Netrakona, Jamalpur, and Kishorganj, while a considerable sum was spent in constructing and bridging the district roads. The expenditure on original civil works in the Patna Division is far more important than in any other; it amounted to Rs. 4,81,186, or 36·7 of the whole expenditure of the province on original works during the year under report. Further expenditure, amounting to Rs. 37,822, was incurred in the Patna district on the bridge over the Punpun river on the Fatwa-Hilsa road, and Rs. 9,643 on the metalling of the road itself; the bridge is now ready to be opened for traffic. In Gaya three iron girder bridges over the Jahanabad-Arwal road were nearly completed, and Rs. 11,277 were spent on the materials of a fourth bridge on the same road. The raising of the Aurangabad-Maharajganj road to Daltonganj was nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 12,181. In Bhagalpur, some important provincial works were carried out by the District Board in improving the Central Jail and in constructing a double munsifi at Madhipura. The Malda District Board spent Rs. 7,156 on metalling the Englishbazar-Nawabganj road, the work having been estimated to cost Rs. 13,865.

	Rs.
Gaya ...	1,52,175
Muzaffarpur ...	1,23,699
Jalpaiguri ...	95,867
Backergunge ...	83,821
Mymensingh ...	77,817
Patna ...	65,180
Shahabad ...	61,678

The figures in the margin show side by side for the past two years the outlay on communications divided into original works and repairs. The increase in the expenditure on repairs occurred chiefly in the Howrah district, where Rs. 17,111 were spent in remetalling the Howrah-Jagatballabpur road, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, where severe damage was done to roads and bridges by the floods that occurred in August and September 1893. In Darbhanga, particularly, the damage fell heavily on the District Board, which has not yet recovered from the drain on its resources caused by the scarcity in 1891-92. The length of district and provincial roads repaired by District Boards was 24,058 miles.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Original works ...	12,01,433	10,29,188
Repairs	19,77,246	20,22,672
Total ...	31,78,679	30,51,860

In the statement in the margin is shown the expenditure in each Division on village roads during the last two years. A considerable increase occurred in the Burdwan Division, but expenditure is said still to be less than the requirements of the districts. The total number of miles maintained in the province, with the exception of the Orissa Division, the Chittagong district, and the Nator subdivision, for which figures have not been furnished, amounted to 15,662 miles. The cost of maintenance of each mile varied from Rs. 3-12 in Champaran to Rs. 142 in Birbhum. In the Backergunge and Faridpur districts, also, the cost of maintenance per mile is very high. In Howrah, Chittagong, Saran, Darbhanga, and other districts in Bihar, the repairs were largely undertaken by planters and other resident gentlemen. The largest expenditure on village roads in any one district was Rs. 20,384 in Saran, which is covered with a network of roads essential to its teeming population, and the lowest Rs. 1,976 in Puri.

Village roads.	Expenditure.	
	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Burdwan Division	27,632	57,589
Presidency ,, ...	44,764	48,492
Rajshahi ,, ...	24,859	22,222
Dacca ,, ...	62,237	54,758
Chittagong ,, ...	37,364	38,718
Patna ,, ...	72,070	81,447
Bhagalpur ,, ...	40,339	44,828
Orissa ,, ...	16,984	17,343
Total ...	8,40,339	8,65,297

Water communications.

The outlay under this head during 1893-94 was but small. In Mymensingh the Narsanda khal was cleared of reeds with the double object of improving communications and supplying drinking water. In the Backergunge and Noakhali districts, by the ingenious plan of making the side cuttings along the roads continuous, the drainage has been improved and boat communications facilitated. In the 24-Parganas, Pabna, Noakhali, and Malda, small sums were spent in deepening and improving channels.

Steam communications.

The Dacca District Board maintained the steamer service from Narayanganj to Munshiganj as in former years. The receipts, it is said, cover the annual cost of maintenance with some margin, but are not enough to pay for the wear and tear of the steamer; the service, however, is said to be useful. Steamer services from Barisal to Khulna, to Patuakhali and to Chandpur, received subsidies to the extent of Rs. 8,700 a year from the Backergunge District Fund, and in Faridpur a subsidy of Rs. 200 a month was granted to the India General Steam Navigation Company for a service from Goalundo to Madaripur, but it was stopped owing to the irregular running of the steamers. For the same reason the Tippera District Board withdrew the grant that they used to pay for the launch between Daudkandi and Shatnal. The Malda District Board paid, as in former years, a subsidy for the steamer service between Englishbazar and Rampur Boalia, but reduced it from Rs. 300 to Rs. 200 a month: they also granted a subsidy to the farmer of the Rajmahal steam ferry for plying between that place and Englishbazar. The Pabna District Board paid Rs. 3,492 as a subsidy for the maintenance of a steamer plying between Pabna and Kushtia.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The Bhagalpur District Board spent Rs. 358 in registering traffic on the Bhagalpur Nya-Dumka road, the Board having agreed to allow Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., the use of the road for the construction of a railway and to

grant a subsidy for the work. In most districts there was some expenditure on account of tree planting, but it was chiefly incurred in maintaining existing trees or replacing those that had died. In Champaran, however, 218,000 palm trees were planted to demarcate the road-side lands. In Gaya the expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 2,971, and in Burdwan to Rs. 2,092. In Tippera and Noakhali the floods and a cyclone did the trees on the roads much damage, so that they cost the District Boards Rs. 1,704 and Rs. 2,114, respectively, during the year.

Railway feeder roads.

In Burdwan the feeder road, one mile long, connecting Gulsi station with the Grand Trunk Road, was completed, and proceedings are being taken for the acquisition of land for another such road to Devipur station at the expense of the local zamindar, Babu Kalidas Singh. The feeder roads in Birbhum are said to need improvement. In Nadia a fair-weather road from Bharamara to Taragonia, which is under construction, will form an important feeder to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Bengal Central Railway is said to be much in want of this class of road, and the Presidency Commissioner, at the request of the Public Works Department of this Government, submitted an estimate for their construction in various localities, but the District Boards concerned are at present unable to give assistance for the work owing to want of funds. A bridge was completed on a feeder road in Dinajpur, and in Jalpaiguri one such road was constructed and another much improved. In Tippera estimates are being prepared for feeder roads for the Assam-Bengal Railway. In the Dacca Division, this useful class of road appears to be receiving considerable attention. Five miles of road leading to the Sripur railway station in Mymensingh were completed; the road will ultimately connect Tangail with the railway. In the same district five miles of road from Gaffargaon were completed, and some progress was made towards the construction of two feeder roads from Kalibazar railway station. In Purnea Rs. 3,848 were spent in constructing a feeder road from Sonaili to Pranpur, and Rs. 3,713 in metalling the feeder road to Kasba railway station.

Tramways.

No tramways were under construction during the year. The proposal for a light steam-tramway from Suri to Sainthia in the Birbhum district was dropped, and no progress was made in the Howrah-Sheakhala and Howrah-Amta project. Provisional sanction was accorded in March last to the construction of a steam-tramway in Nadia from Ranaghat *vid* Santipur to Krishnagar, on condition that it should give way to a railway, should one be constructed hereafter, and the District Board have been asked to submit a formal proposal for sanction.

Drainage.

In the 24-Parganas a sum of Rs. 1,039 was spent during the year on the improvement of drainage by opening up the silted up channel of the Sunti river. In the Dinajpur district the drainage canal from Dinajpur to Gouripur was maintained at a cost of Rs. 509, and Rs. 412 were also spent in removing obstructions to drainage. In Rangpur the drainage canals of the Sadar, the Kurigram, and the Nilphamari subdivisions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,692. The expenditure under this head in Noakhali, amounting to Rs. 3,026 for improving the road-side drains and for deepening the Daudpur khal, and that from Gangapur to the Meghna river, has been referred to under the head of Water Communications, to which it more properly belongs.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Shipping.

THE table below shows the number and tonnage of vessels which visited the Port during the year as compared with the two previous years :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entered	1,117	2,699,567	1,065	264,649	991	2,567,140
Cleared	1,087	2,623,512	1,061	2,614,685	1,013	2,620,090

To this have to be added 8 light vessels, 12 pilot brigs, and 23 other Government vessels; also 8 vessels put back, and 2 inland steamers. Steamtugs, which are constantly running up and down the river, are not included in these figures. The number of vessels visiting the Port shows a falling off, but on the other hand the average tonnage has increased.

There was no material difference in the draft of vessels as compared with last year.

There were 21 groundings and 11 collisions during the year, as compared with 33 and 6, respectively, during the previous year. Among the casualties due to grounding, one vessel, the *Wilhelm Tell*, sustained considerable damage owing to her being driven on to the Diamond Sand during the cyclone in May 1893. Of the collisions, six were accidental, four were considered to be the fault of the Pilots in charge, and one was slight and unimportant. The percentage of casualties during the year was 1·59, against 1·83 and 1·86 during the two previous years. The smallness of the number of accidents is an evidence of the care and skill exercised in piloting vessels up and down the river.

In addition to the casualties referred to above, 16 accidents happened to vessels in charge of Harbour Masters, against 23 in the year preceding. This gives a percentage of 1·61 calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the Port.

The ships *Glengarry* and *Shah-in-Shah* were caught in the cyclone which passed over the Bay in May 1893, and were abandoned, the crews being taken off, the former by the French vessel *Eridan*, and the latter by the British vessel *Nubia*: no lives were lost. The *Glengarry* was afterwards picked up and towed into Calcutta, damaged beyond repair; but the *Shah-in-Shah* must have foundered, as nothing has been heard of her since. The gallant conduct of the officers and crews of the S.S. *Nubia* and *Eridan* in rescuing the crews of the vessels named was recognized by the Bengal Government, and in the case of the latter, which is not a British vessel, the Board of Trade have awarded testimonials to the officers and crews immediately concerned.

The French barque *Franklin* was totally lost in a storm off Saugor Island on the 22nd June last. Her crew took shelter in No. 1 Refuge House, from where they were brought to Calcutta by the Port Commissioners' steamer *Cuckoo*.

Another vessel, the *Humayan Shah*, was totally lost near False Point Lighthouse on the 22nd September 1893. Of the 70 men on board, including

passengers, 34 were drowned. The master of the vessel was drowned, and a Preliminary Enquiry only was held, as there was no one left who could give satisfactory evidence.

One vessel, the brig *Constance*, was reported to be in an unseaworthy condition, but as she was under 150 tons register, the Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1880, did not apply to her. Her owner (a native of India) expressed an opinion that the vessel was seaworthy for the trade she is intended for, whereupon the Shipwright Surveyor was communicated with. The owner having executed the repairs suggested by the Surveyor, the vessel was allowed to proceed on her voyage to Chittagong.

The orders regarding Preliminary Enquiries into casualties to ships were revised, the duties imposed by section 6 of Act V of 1883 being, as regards ships in charge of Harbour Masters, transferred from the Port Officer to the Deputy Conservator of the Port. In accordance with these orders, forty-five Preliminary Enquiries were held by the Port Officer, and sixteen by the Deputy Conservator. In regard to six of the enquiries held by the Port Officer, Departmental Courts of Enquiry were held, against five so referred last year. As a result of the reports of the Departmental Courts, two Pilots were suspended from duty, one was kept off the running list for 14 days, and four others were either censured or warned to be more careful. In the year preceding, one Pilot was dismissed the service and one suspended. In respect to the enquiries held by the Deputy Conservator, two Assistant Harbour Masters were severely punished by the Port Commissioners, but in no case was a formal enquiry considered to be necessary.

State of the Channels.

The Eastern Gaspar and Eden Channels and Upper Saugor Roads have remained steady, but on the Lower Saugor Roads the bar has been gradually extending south-west, necessitating the shifting of the Long Sand Light-vessel into deeper water. At the Jellingham Channel the changes have been rapid and variable, but since October a depth of 13 feet has been maintained.

Government vessels.

The new pilot brig *Alice*, built in the Government Dockyard at Bombay, arrived in Calcutta in February 1894, and left for the Sandheads to take up her duties as a pilot brig.

Examinations.

The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, and Engineers after examination at Calcutta, is shown in the following table:—

Nature of Certificate.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provincial Certificate granted.	Renewal of Certificates.
			Passed.	Failed.	Ineligible.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colonial	Master	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....
	First Mate	25	14	11	.....	.....	.....
	Only Mate	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Second Mate	34	13	17	.....	.....	.....
	First-class Engineer	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....
	Second-class Engineer	29	13	11	1	.....	.....
Local	Master	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mate	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	First-class Master	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
	Second-class Master	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....
	Serang	25	24	1	.....	.....	.....
	Engineer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	First-class Engine-driver	15	10	5	.....	.....	.....
	Second-class ditto	11	6	6	1	.....	.....

Pilot Service.

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year stood at 58 Pilots and 14 Leadsmen, against 60 Pilots and 15 Leadsmen at the close of last year. Three Pilots retired, one was invalided, and one died. One Leadsman Apprentice resigned his appointment. It has been decided to reduce the strength of the Pilot Service to 50 Pilots and 14 Leadsmen, and to limit the annual recruitment of Leadsmen Apprentices. During the year under review only three Leadsmen Apprentices were appointed, against four in other years. Two of them were brought out from England, and one was appointed locally.

Owing to the decrease in the number of vessels of small tonnage visiting the Port, several representations were made by the Mate Pilots that their earnings were considerably below what it was intended that they should receive, and it was therefore decided to meet their complaint by revising the tonnage of the different grades. Subsequently, when it was found that the measures taken did not give sufficient relief to the Mate Pilots, it was decided to appoint certain Senior Mate Pilots who had completed three years service in that grade, to be Acting Junior Master Pilots on their passing the necessary examination. In accordance with this decision, six Mate Pilots were promoted to the grade of Junior Master.

The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	9,01,447	8,20,617
1892-93	8,50,200	8,41,527
1893-94	8,63,095	8,34,548

This expenditure does not include payments in England towards furlough and pension, which amount to about Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.

Financial.

The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 35,545 against Rs. 31,540 during the previous year, while the disbursments have been Rs. 22,883 against Rs. 21,376 in 1892-93. Part of the increase in the receipts is said to be due to the engagement of lascars on some of the steamers which had hitherto carried European crews, causing an increase in the number of seamen shipped and discharged. Another cause of the increase is stated to be due to the relaxation, in the interests of ship owners, of the rules that in the case of European seamen being discharged by mutual consent, security against their falling into distress should be given. Seamen with little or no balance of wages due were allowed to be discharged when it was certain that they would soon be shipped. It is stated that no inconvenient results have ensued from the greater latitude allowed.

Deposits.

The transactions of the Funds held in trust by the Shipping Office showed a large falling off; this is attributed to the relaxation of the rule as to granting discharges referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office was 20,024 and 17,600, respectively, against 16,955 and 16,428 in the year 1892-93.

The difference between the total number shipped and discharged much exceeds that in the preceding year, and occurs chiefly in the case of British and Indian seamen. The Shipping Master accounts for this by saying that a large number of lascars who were engaged at this Port and sent as passengers to the United Kingdom and elsewhere have not as yet been discharged, while some lascars were discharged at outports and sent on to Calcutta as passengers. He also states that European seamen were engaged in Calcutta and supplied to several ships at outports, whose final destination was either the United Kingdom or a port in the continent of Europe, and they were, as a matter of course, not discharged through the Calcutta Shipping Office.

The number of seamen of different nationalities shipped in and discharged from foreign vessels through their Consulates, who are not included in the figures given in the preceding paragraph, are shown below:—

Shipped	101
Discharged	88

The Shipping Master reports that in two or three cases serangs have been induced to accept Eurasians as lascars without requiring them to become Muhammadans. This appears to be a new departure, and if followed up may become a matter of importance to the poorer classes of the Eurasian community.

The number of deserters has steadily decreased during the last four years. The Shipping Master has arranged with the Calcutta Police authorities to prosecute the deserters with the help of the agents of vessels from which the desertions took place. This measure appears to have had a deterrent effect.

Deserters.

1890-91	...	291
1891-92	...	188
1892-93	...	93
1893-94	...	64

Remittances by seamen.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable exchange rates, there has been an increase in the value of money-orders issued by the Shipping Officer during the year, compared with the previous year. This result appears to indicate increasing thrift amongst European seamen.

Distressed seamen.

The number of distressed seamen sent home during the year was 36 against 93 in the previous year; 61 in 1891-92; and 27 in 1890-91.

Imposition on seamen.

Four cases of imposition on seamen were reported, but in only one case was the complaint well founded, and the crew allowed compensation. One case of ill-treatment was reported, but on enquiry it was found to be groundless.

HEALTH OF THE PORT.

Inspections.

The number of inspections has again fallen off, the total number of vessels inspected during the year being 1,465 against 1,497 during 1892.

Ventilation of crew's spaces, &c.

Larger ventilating tubes have been placed in the forecastle of several ships, and covered-in bath-rooms for the use of the native crew have been built in others. The larger question of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the forecastle accommodation by the use of wooden sheathing and protective screens is under the consideration of Government.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen who arrived in Port during the year was 16,218 against 21,635 during the previous year. The daily average number in Port was 2,081 against 2,133 in 1892. The total number of admissions into hospital was 1,560, and the death rate per mille was 13·93. Including deaths out of hospital, the death rate per mille during the year was 24·50 against 15·47 in 1892, 35·7 in 1891, and 32·1 in 1890. The total number of natural deaths was 36 against 25 and 42 in the two previous years. Of these 36 deaths, 29 occurred in hospital and 7 outside.

Of the admissions into hospital, 12 cases were due to cholera, with 11 deaths. There were 13 admissions from scurvy, small-pox and sunstroke, with no deaths. On board vessels, however, there were two cases of sunstroke, both terminating fatally. There were 15 cases of drowning against 8 and 9 in the two previous years.

During the year three vessels arrived from Jeddah with pilgrims, viz., the S.S. *Sultan*, *Cholterton*, and *Maria Theresa*, and the deaths during the voyages were 77, 80 and 13 respectively. There were also several cases of small-pox on board on arrival. On an inspection of these vessels it was ascertained that in several instances the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act and the Rules made under it for the conveyance of the Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic had been infringed; but as the vessels left Port soon after arrival, no steps could be taken against them. Instructions have, however, since been issued to the officers concerned, so that in future, should any irregularities occur, prompt action will be taken and prosecutions for any infringement of the law instituted.

The following table shows the admissions into hospital of European seamen suffering from venereal diseases:—

Year.	Total admissions.	Rate per mille.	Year.	Total admissions.	Rate per mille.
1883	... 237	137·4	1889	... 186	114·3
1884	... 184	109·2	1890	... 248	147·7
1885	... 170	100·4	1891	... 185	129·7
1886	... 417	179·2	1892	... 470	224·5
1887	... 228	120·4	1893	... 386	185·4
1888	... 183	121·1			

Both the number of admissions and the ratio are larger than in any previous year except 1892.

There were 31 deaths at sea against 43 and 28 in the two previous years.

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.

There were in all 72 deaths in and out of hospital against 132 and 170 in 1892 and 1891. The death-rate per mille is 2·80, and is lower than the rate for the two previous years. Of the total deaths, 16 were in hospital and 56 out of hospital. There were 28 deaths from cholera—6 in hospital and 22 out of hospital.

Food.

There were only eight complaints as to the quality of food on board vessels coming to the Port. The complaints were found to be correct in four instances.

Water supply.

Municipal filtered water is supplied to the shipping, and every effort is made to keep the supply from being contaminated before its delivery.

Inspection of lime-juice or anti-scorbutics.

The total quantity of lime-juice passed by the Inspector of Anti-scorbutics during the year was 5,204 gallons, or 287 gallons more than the quantity reported in the previous year. The total quantity taken by the shipping was 5,080 gallons against 4,514 gallons in the preceding year. This increase of 566 gallons was owing, it is stated, to a larger number of emigrant vessels having supplied themselves with lime-juice during the year under report than in the year preceding.

Out of the total quantity of lime-juice passed (5,204 gallons), the greater portion, viz. 3,694 gallons, was taken on board as stores for the use of emigrants, and 1,386 gallons were taken on board British vessels for the use of the crews, leaving a balance of 124 gallons in hand at the close of the year. It appears that there was no demand for lime-juice during the year from foreign vessels.

The subjoined table shows the destination of the emigrant vessels supplied with lime-juice in the years 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

Year.	West Indies, &c.	Mauritius and Natal.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.
1892-93 ...	15	3	18
1893-94 ...	18	3	21

Three cases of scurvy among British seamen were reported during the year against eight cases in the previous year. These occurred on board the ships *Avoca*, *Monarch* and *Wanderer*. All these cases were admitted in hospital, and the seamen were discharged cured.

There were no complaints made during the year by native seamen regarding the issue of lime-juice, nor was any case of scurvy among them reported to the Shipping Master's office. As heretofore, non-alcoholic lime-juice is generally approved of and freely taken by the lascars.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

The consolidated debt due to Government by the Commissioners, which at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 38,46,346, was reduced by Rs. 1,54,771, and a further sum of Rs. 1,36,000 was invested in their own debentures. The gross debt of the Commissioners on 31st March 1894 amounted, exclusive of advances made by Government for the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, to Rs. 1,14,56,575, and the total investments at credit of the sinking fund have increased from Rs. 10,38,500 to Rs. 11,74,500 at the close of the year.

Against this debt the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 2,06,64,074, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 21,54,194 in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Aheereetollah, for which, however, an annual rent of Rs. 37,292 is payable to Government.

132970

An addition to the block valued at Rs. 3,51,724 was made during the year, the chief items being a new lightship and a new dredger. On the other hand, Rs. 2,90,345 were written off, Rs. 2,35,235 of which was the value of the dredger *Octopus* sunk on the 22nd April 1893.

On a representation from the residents of Howrah, objecting to the gradual erection of huts and sheds among the avenue of trees along the wharf, a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the matter, and it was decided, in view of the necessity for providing increased accommodation, to widen the foreshore road by adding a berme of 80 feet along the riverside of the wharf. Thirty feet of this width is to be maintained clear of huts and sheds, and the remaining width of 50 feet is to be utilised for business purposes, but no structure is to be allowed within 45 feet of the line of trees. This work was commenced in January 1894, and at the end of the year two-thirds of the earthwork had been completed.

The total amount received from Government on account of the Dock loan up to the close of 1893-94 is Rs. 2,87,70,566, of which the sum of Rs. 7,587 was advanced during the year. Against this advance the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 2,87,39,974, of which Rs. 6,53,611 were spent during the year.

Both the caissons for the lock entrances were finished, and the one adapted for the 60-feet lock entrance has been utilised for locking vessels which are too long to be admitted between the lock gates in the usual manner. By this means the lock chamber is increased in length by 36 feet, and rendered long enough to take in all vessels visiting the port, except two of the Brocklebank line.

During the year 26 additional hydraulic cranes were imported from England and were erected on the Dock walls. With this additional supply the Dock is now fully equipped with cranes, of which 51 are placed on the Dock walls and 5 at the tidal basin.

In regard to the revenue account, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,70,255, and the income for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 43,47,834. The expenditure, including sinking fund renewals and improvements and repayment of loan, amounted to Rs. 43,15,676, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,02,413. The income of the year exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 2,44,172, the increase being chiefly in the jetties, including the Petroleum Wharf and Tea Warehouse, and the Harbour Master's Department. In the latter department the large earnings from mooring hire were due to the unusual number of vessels laid up in the port for long periods, and consequently cannot be looked on as altogether satisfactory.

The income from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge continues to improve, the total receipts of the year having amounted to Rs. 2,34,083, or an increase of Rs. 36,972. The quantity of kerosine imported was 49,203,905 gallons against an import of 32,543,864 gallons during 1892-93.

Although there was an increase in the importation of Russian oil in bulk during the year, the total importation from that country, which had risen to nearly 50 per cent. of the total importations for 1892-93, dropped during the year under review to only 16¾ per cent. of the total imported.

At the end of the year the total stock of oil at Budge-Budge was 16,365,120 gallons, out of which 12,766,360 gallons had been landed and 3,598,760 gallons remained afloat. These conditions were unprecedented, and in consequence it has been found necessary to extend the shed so as to raise the storage accommodation to 16 lakhs of cases. A further proposal has been made to increase the accommodation to 20 lakhs of cases by the expedient of raising the roofs of the sheds, and this proposal is under consideration.

The total quantity of tea which passed through the Tea Warehouse was 51 million lbs. against 45 million lbs. during the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,16,236 against Rs. 1,07,295 during the previous year.

During the year 217 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 515,477 were berthed at the jetties against 214 vessels with a tonnage of 485,299 during 1892-93. The average number of days each vessel occupied the jetties was 10·5.

This is the first complete year in which the special toll of 4 annas per ton on all imports and exports was in force. This toll was levied under section 108 of Act III of 1890, in order to enable the Trust to meet its liabilities.

The toll yielded Rs. 7,95,100, or almost exactly the sum of Rs. 8,00,000, which it was originally estimated to produce.

The receipts of the Kidderpore Docks during the year amounted to Rs. 2,26,574, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Receipts from graving dock	93,926
„ from imports	33,860
„ from exports	80,462
Rent and miscellaneous	12,349
Railway earnings	1,339
Receipts from towing vessels by hopper barges	4,638
Total ...	2,26,574

Against this the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 15,04,288, details of which are given below:—

	Rs.
Traffic establishment	52,299
Working expenses	1,86,429
Municipal taxes	1,32,434
Interest on capital	11,33,126
Total ...	15,04,288

The total deficit is therefore shown to be Rs. 12,77,714, and this result, though anticipated, is extremely unfortunate. Apart from the interest charges and municipal taxes, it is observed that the expenditure on traffic establishment and working expenses exceeded the income by Rs. 12,154. Since the completion of the year, however, the Commissioners have been endeavouring to meet the wishes of the mercantile community by giving additional facilities to the trade, and it is hoped that these measures will induce a larger number of vessels to resort to the Docks.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

The income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,55,217, being less than that of the previous year by Rs. 7,282. This was due mainly to the transfer of the steam-tug *Hetty* to the port during half the year. The receipts from the tug showed a falling off of Rs. 6,932, as her earnings for six months only were credited to the Bridge Account. Railway traffic showed an increase of Rs. 955 over the receipts of the previous year.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,043, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,253 as compared with that of 1892-93. The wearing surface of the bridge was maintained in thorough order, a large quantity of the surface planks and battens having been renewed. The wood used for the wearing surface, which was specially imported by the Commissioners from Johor near Singapore, has been found most suitable for the purpose. The superstructure, timbers, fenders, sheathings of pontoons, were repaired and renewed as found necessary, and all the other works which were found to be necessary to keep the bridge in thorough order were carried out.

In addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of pontoon renewal fund ...	2,000

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—

Sinking fund on loan	3,458

The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 146 occasions during the year, of which 104 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week, and 42 were on Sundays, on special application.

One sea-going vessel collided with the bridge, and there were 77 collisions of other vessels against 52 in 1892-93 (the lowest number on record), and 95 and 149 in 1891-92 and 1890-91, respectively.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Financial.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened on the 1st April 1893 with a credit balance of Rs. 38,224, and the receipts of the year were Rs. 77,584. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 60,516, leaving a balance at the credit of the fund of Rs. 55,292.

Shipping.

The table below shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the Port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entered	758	246,066	771	253,112	660	234,874
Cleared	770	247,780	791	254,572	632	235,579

Foreign trade.

The total value of the foreign trade during the year was Rs. 90,14,997, of which Rs. 24,10,148 were under imports. This trade shows an increase of Rs. 1,83,608 as compared with the previous year.

Coasting trade.

In the coasting trade both exports and imports increased. The total trade was valued at Rs. 1,47,73,960 against Rs. 1,35,29,721 of the previous year, the increase amounting to Rs. 12,44,249. This is wholly accounted for by an increase of Rs. 14,32,848 under the head "Treasure," probably mainly required for expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Light-houses.

The Norman's Point Light-house has worked very well, the clock-work giving no trouble, and no complaints have been made regarding its exhibition. It is also a most economical light.

The Kutubdia Light has also been very satisfactory, and no complaints have been received from mariners. The clock-work has given a little trouble, and some petty defects have been made good by the native engineer of the Port Commissioners' tug *Gekko*.

Both the lighthouses have been frequently visited by the Port Officer, and everything has been found to be satisfactory.

Port appliances.

The appliances of the Port have been kept in good order throughout the year. The depth of water in Track No. I decreased by one foot and in Track No. II by 2 feet 9 inches, while the depths in Tracks III, IV and V remained the same.

Steam-tug *Gekko*.

The venture of the Commissioners in obtaining a steam-tug for the use of the Port at all seasons has not been a success. During the year under review, the receipts of the tug were Rs. 7,046, while the expenditure, including interest and sinking fund, amounted to Rs. 43,292. There was, however, a set-off of Rs. 5,000, being the estimated value of services performed for the Port for which no charge was made. This poor result is attributed by the Commissioners to the action of the opposition tug in granting a commission of 10 per cent. to masters of vessels engaging her. The question as to the best means to adopt for improving the earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko* is now receiving the attention of the Port Commissioners.

Health of the shipping.

The health of the shipping was good as compared with the previous year. Thirty seamen were admitted into hospital against 37 in the preceding year. Of this number 25 were discharged, 3 died of cholera, one of fracture of the skull, and one of aneurism.

There was no case of scurvy or other disease arising from bad or insufficient food.

Pilotage. The receipts and expenditure of the Pilotage Fund for the last three years are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	16,517	9,873
1892-93	15,040	9,552
1893-94	14,843	11,463

The working of the Pilot Service has been satisfactory, no accidents having occurred to ships while in charge of pilots.

Shipping Office. The receipts amounted to Rs. 93 against Rs. 209 during the previous year, due to fewer seamen being shipped and discharged. The actual numbers were 35 shipped and 22 discharged against 86 and 111, respectively, during 1892-93. There were no disbursements.

In consequence of the fewer discharges the receipts from Trust Funds amounted to Rs. 4,360 against Rs. 13,902 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 2,507 represents the balance of wages of 16 seamen discharged by mutual consent, and Rs. 471 the wages of three seamen discharged in hospital. There were no deposits by native seamen.

Visits to ships. During the year the Shipping Master visited 87 vessels as against 100 during 1892-93. These visits are paid with a view to enquire into the health of crews and inspect provision, wafer, medicines, and forecastle accommodation; and it is satisfactory to observe that at these visits only two complaints were made—one regarding alleged unseaworthiness of the ship *Tinto Hall*, and the other regarding the quality of the provisions on board the *Sierro Blanco*. Both the complaints were found to be without foundation, but the papers regarding the first complaint were, under section 222 of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, forwarded to the Board of Trade.

Desertions. There were six desertions—five Europeans and one native—during the year. Three of the Europeans were arrested, but no trace could be obtained of the others. Of those arrested, one was sentenced to imprisonment, and the other two shipped.

Convictions. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of convictions fell from 99 in 1892-93 to 32 in the current year, the diminution being marked under the heads "Drunkenness" and "Offences under the Merchant Shipping Act." This result the Commissioner of the Division considers to be due in some degree to the beneficial effect of the local Seamen's Mission, and partly to the men not being allowed so much liberty ashore, and also to fewer vessels having visited the Port.

THE ORISSA PORTS.

Shipping. The following table shows the number and the tonnage of vessels visiting the Ports as compared with the two previous years:—

		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
False Point ...	Entered	78	96,389	56	74,559	51	79,542
	Cleared	79	96,389	55	74,522	50	78,368
Puri ...	Entered	33	47,012	20	26,603	16	20,447
	Cleared	33	47,012	20	26,603	16	20,447
Balasore ...	Entered	345	78,380	339	82,019	313	82,183
	Cleared	364	78,369	339	81,556	320	80,584

Financial.

The total receipts of the Ports during the year were Rs. 14,124 as compared with Rs. 13,620 during the previous year. The increase was principally in the Port of False Point.

The disbursements during the year were Rs. 25,798 against Rs. 22,957 in the preceding year. The increase was mainly due to charges at False Point and to heavy charges on account of dockyard services and supplies.

The financial position of these Ports is anything but satisfactory, though the maximum dues allowed by law are levied. The Indian Ports Act has, however, been amended so as to enable Port Dues to be levied at Balasore on all coasting vessels at an interval of 30 instead of 60 days, and the issue of a Notification imposing the increased Dues is now being considered by the Government of India.

Seamen.

At False Point the number of seamen shipped and discharged were 10 and 42 against 3 and 17, respectively, during the previous year. Of the number discharged, 3 were for sickness and 39 by mutual consent. Thirty-seven of the discharged seamen left for Calcutta in search of employment.

No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Act are reported to have taken place at Balasore and Puri.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT.

The short voyage trade includes the services on the following lines:—Calcutta to Orissa, Chittagong, Burma, the Straits and Andamans. The total number of voyages made were 1,147, and the passengers carried 248,890. As compared with the previous year, the number of voyages was practically the same, but there was a large falling off in the number of passengers carried. The long voyages were from Calcutta to Colombo, Mauritius, Bombay, the Red Sea and Australia, and the number of voyages made 71, and the passengers carried 1,512. Though the number of voyages increased by 46, there was a slight falling off in the number of passengers carried.

During the year three vessels arrived from Jedda with pilgrims on board, viz., *Sultan*, *Chollerton* and *Maria Theresa*, and on board all these vessels there was a large percentage of deaths from small-pox, cholera and other diseases. These cases have received the special consideration of Government.

The working of the Native Passenger Ships Act has been satisfactory during the year, and no complaints have been made against it.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

DURING the year 1893-94 the changes in the administration of the Meteorological Department were of minor character and confined entirely to the steady development and extension of the system introduced in former years.

Observatories.

The number of observatories submitting reports to the Bengal Meteorological Department during the year was 70 against 68 in the previous year. The observatories are classified as follows:—1 first-class observatory (Imperial) at Alipore; 16 second-class observatories (11 in Bengal, 3 in Assam, 1 in Burma and 1 in Madras); 39 third-class observatories (33 in Bengal, 1 in Burma and 5 in Madras); 6 voluntary observatories (3 in Bengal, 1 in Assam, 1 in Sikkim and 1 in Madras); and 8 other stations (4 in Burma, 2 in Madras and 2 in Ceylon) reporting in connection with the storm-warning service of the Bay of Bengal. The two additional observatories started during the year are a third-class observatory at Daltonganj in the newly-formed district of Palamau and a voluntary observatory at Guntak in Sikkim. Coconada was raised from a third-class to a second-class observatory during the year. The second-class observatory, which was for many years at Dacca, was, on the 9th of March 1894, transferred to Narayanganj. The necessity of the change was due to the removal of the large telegraph office from Dacca to Narayanganj, the observatory having always been in charge of the Telegraph Department.

Inspection of observatories.

The following observatories in Bengal and Assam under the Bengal Reporter were inspected during the year:—

Arrah.	Chaibassa.	Dhubri.	Rangpur.
Barisal.	Dacca.	Faridpur.	Raniganj.
Bogra.	Dehri.	Rampur Boalia.	Sibsagar.

As the result of these visits it was found that the observatories at Arrah, Barisal, Bogra, Chaibassa, Dacca, Dhubri, and Rampur Boalia were in fairly good order, while the condition of the Dehri, Faridpur, Rangpur, Raniganj and Sibsagar observatories was bad. In the case of the other observatories which were not inspected during the year, the observations sent in from the majority of them were accurate throughout the year.

Rainfall stations.

The number of rain-recording stations in Bengal, which sent in daily returns of rainfall, was 304 against 276 in the previous year. In addition to these, there are 16 other stations situated in rather difficultly accessible places, such as in the west of Chota Nagpur, the Orissa Tributary Mahals, Sikkim, Lushai Hills, &c., from which monthly returns of rainfall are received. The work of the rain-recording stations was on the whole satisfactory as judged by the accuracy of the returns submitted.

Only 19 out of 320 rain-recording stations were inspected during the week. The amount of inspection was very small, and the attention of the district officials, who, while on tour, are required to inspect the rain-gauges, has been drawn to the subject.

Storm-signal service.

The working of the storm-signal service was quite unaltered during the year. No stations were added to the list of those receiving warnings, nor were any changes or additions made to the signals employed. The year on the whole was moderately stormy, and a

description of the storms will be found later on in this chapter. Storm-signals were hoisted six times during the year, viz. on the 27th May, 16th June, 3rd September, 11th September, 23rd September and 22nd October.

Departmental reports.

The various reports of the department were published regularly throughout the year, and there was practically no change in the form of the reports. No special report was published during the year.

Meteorological summary for 1893.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are usually considered under four periods, viz., (1) the cold-weather season, or the months of January and February; (2) the hot-weather period, consisting roughly of the months of March, April, and May; (3) the south-west monsoon season, usually lasting from the early part of June till the middle of October; and (4) the two north-east monsoon months of November and December, which close the year.

Cold-weather period—January and February.

January was a month of strongly-developed cold-weather character, during which rather numerous cold-weather storms affected the province of Bengal. The changes of pressure from day to day were unusually large, and during two or three periods large defects were recorded, owing to the passage of barometric depressions, so that the mean pressure for the month was in defect of the normal in all districts, the defect ranging from 0·05″ and 0·06″ at the western stations to 0·03″ and 0·04″ at the south-eastern stations, the general defect of the whole province equalling about 0·045″. The average mean temperature was also below the normal by from 1° to 2°, the defects being usually largest in Central, Southern, and Northern Bengal. Humidity and cloud proportion were also in distinct excess of the normal in practically all districts. No less than five periods of disturbed weather, connected with the passage of barometric depressions advancing from North-Western India, occurred during January. The first depression advanced from North-Western India at the close of December; the second on the 3rd of January; the third, which consisted of no less than three low-pressure areas, advanced on the 15th; the fourth, which was a severe depression, advanced on the 23rd; and the fifth, which was rather a feeble depression, on the 28th. All these advanced in an easterly direction, and rather largely affected the weather in Bengal, giving a wave of high temperature and humidity in front of the disturbances, low pressure with clouded skies, and in some cases rain during the disturbance, and a rapid increase of pressure, followed by a wave of cold, dry air, in the rear of the disturbance. Owing to these numerous disturbances, rainfall was in excess of the normal in all districts except East Bengal, the excess being fairly large in Orissa, Ghota Nagpur, and North Bihar, and small in all other districts.

The meteorology of February in Bengal was again marked by important features. The mean pressure for the month was very distinctly above the normal over the whole area, except perhaps at Darjeeling. The excess usually equalled from 0·02″ to 0·04″, and it was largest at the central and north-western stations, and smallest at the southern and eastern stations. At Chittagong and Gopalpur, indeed, pressure was almost normal. Temperature was most abnormally low almost throughout the month, the general defect for the whole of Bengal equalling 4·1°. This defect was most largely developed in the day, or maximum, temperatures, which at such stations as Berhampore, Burdwan, Krishnagar, Naya Dumka, Purnea, Ranchi, etc., were from 8° to 10° below the normal; while, on the other hand, at a few stations the night, or minimum, temperatures were in slight excess of the normal. Humidity was in large excess of the normal at all except a few of the south-western stations, the variation in some cases exceeding 20 per cent. Cloud proportion for the month was also very largely above the normal, the amount of cloud in many cases being about twice as great as is usual in February. Winds were north-westerly and northerly for the greater part of the month, and hence were rather unusual, for during February southerly winds generally commence at the southern stations, but this was not the case in the present year.

Weather in February was of a most unusual character from the large number of barometric depressions and disturbances which advanced from North-Western India through the province, and which were also of a very influential character. Thus one depression appeared in North-Western India on February 4th, and

passed through Bengal from the 7th to the 9th, giving very unsettled weather. Another storm or disturbance advanced from North-Western India on the 12th, reaching and affecting Bengal from the 13th to the 15th. Another depression advanced from Central India on the 16th, and affected Bengal from the 17th to 20th, and a fourth disturbance, coming from North-Western India on the 21st, caused disturbed weather and rain in Bengal from the 23rd to 25th. Hence for a large part of the month weather was quite unusual, with rather heavily-clouded skies and rain, and indeed almost the reverse of the ordinary north-east monsoon weather. Owing to the large number and influential nature of the disturbances which affected the province, rainfall in February was very abundant, the falls averaging nearly five inches in South-West Bengal, about four inches in Chota Nagpur, about three inches in Orissa, East Bengal, and South Bihar, about two inches in North Bengal, and an inch and a half in North Bihar. These amounts generally equal from three to six times as much as usual. The number of rainy days in February was also generally about four times as many as in ordinary years.

Hot-weather period—March to May.

The mean pressure for March was in excess of the normal over the whole province, except, perhaps, at Darjeeling. The usual excess varied from 0·03″ to 0·05,″ and it was fairly equally distributed in all districts, except, perhaps, at the extreme western stations, such as Dehri, Hazaribagh, and Ranchi, and at Chittagong, where it varied from only 0·01″ to 0·02″, and at Darjeeling, where apparently a defect was registered. The mean temperature for the month was largely in defect of the normal, the defect usually varying from 4° to 7°. The smallest defects were recorded at the eastern and northern stations, and the largest of 5° and 6° and upwards at the central and western stations. The defect generally was larger in the day than in the night temperatures; for while the mean of the day, or maximum, temperature was usually from 5° to 10° in defect, the average of the night, or minimum, temperatures only showed a defect of about 3° to 4°. Humidity and cloud proportion were very decidedly in excess of the normal for March in all districts of the province. The southerly element in the wind directions, which is generally rather strongly developed in March, was less prominent than usual in the month, and for a certain part of March winds were more or less northerly, but the general average wind directions for the month were westerly to south-westerly except in the extreme east and north of the province of Bengal and in Assam, where winds were usually easterly. Indeed, the cold-weather system of winds can be scarcely said to have disappeared in Bengal until about March 20th, and hence the weather in March was most abnormal, and the hot-season conditions did not establish themselves in Bengal even to a moderate extent until about the last ten days of the month. The weather conditions were also much more disturbed than usual. Unsettled conditions accompanied by rain occurred from the 6th to the 8th instant, owing to the passage of a feeble barometric depression from North-Western India in an easterly direction. Disturbed conditions again existed from the 8th or 9th up till about the 17th in connection apparently with certain changes in the pressure distribution, which about this time passed from the cold-weather to the hot-season system of pressure in Bengal; and again from the 19th to the 23rd a series of hot-weather storms or nor'-westers visited Bengal in connection with a low-pressure area, which developed to the west of the province, and which gradually drifted across it in an easterly direction. Hence it will be seen that the duration of fine settled weather during March was unusually short, and it was confined to the first four or five days, when ordinary cold-season conditions obtained, and to the last week of the month, when the conditions were of ordinary settled hot-season character. Owing to the very prolonged periods of disturbance, the rainfall during March was unusually heavy, and, except in Bihar, where the fall was rather less than an inch, it varied from about two to four inches. The rainfall for March was hence very considerably in excess of the normal in all districts, and the number of rainy days was about twice as large as usual during the month.

During the early part of April conditions were fairly normal, except that temperature continued unusually low, especially during the day. The weather became disturbed on one or two occasions between the 1st and the 15th, owing to the passage of shallow depressions across the province; but the rain which fell

at these times was very local, and was chiefly confined to the northern districts. The first period of slight disturbance was from the 5th to the 7th, when rain fell in North Bengal and parts of South-West and East Bengal, and again on the 10th and 11th, when, as before, no rain fell in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Bihar, though showers were well distributed in other districts. From the middle of April till about the 23rd, fine cloudless weather, with increasing temperature, prevailed; but about this date a depression formed in the north-west of India, and began moving in an easterly direction. On the 25th also a small cyclonic storm developed in the Andaman Sea, and moving in a north-easterly direction passed over Rangoon on the 27th, causing stormy weather in the east of the Bay and heavy rainfall in Burma. On the 27th also the barometric depression, which was advancing in an easterly direction from North-Western India, was beginning to affect the weather in the extreme western part of Bengal. On the 28th the depression passed to a great extent over the western parts of Bengal, and strong moisture-laden winds blew from the Bay over Bengal, and general rain was received over the greater part of the province up till the close of the month.

The actual mean pressure for the month differed from the normal by only a few thousandths of an inch; but during the first half of the month the readings were steadily in excess, while for a considerable part of the second half of the month, defective pressures were registered. Temperature was below the normal for the greater part of the month, and the mean defect equalled about one and a half degrees. Humidity and cloud proportion were, on the other hand, in rather large excess. The amounts of rain received varied from between five and six inches in East and North Bengal to rather less than an inch in South Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The falls were in moderate to rather large excess in all districts except Orissa, where, on the other hand, a moderate defect was registered.

The meteorological conditions of May may be described in three periods. During the first period, which was comparatively short, lasting up till the 8th only, a disturbance which appeared in the west of the province caused showery weather in all districts. The depression rapidly disappeared about the 8th, and after this the second period in the weather commenced, when pressure became very uniform, and fine, calm, and almost cloudless weather prevailed. This lasted up till about the 17th, and from this date to the end of the month the third period may be said to have existed, during which a severe cyclone was generated and struck the South Bengal coast.

The following is a brief description of the generation of this severe cyclone taken from the India Monthly Weather Review:—

"The first indications were shown on the 17th of the commencement of a large advance of monsoon winds up the Bay. Weather became squally, with south-west winds and much rain in the south of the Bay on the 17th and 18th. Winds were light and variable in the centre of the Bay. South-west winds and squally rainy weather advanced northwards up the Bay at an average rate of about 200 miles per diem during the next four days. This burst of heavy rain reached Port Blair and Mergui on the 19th, and Lower Burma on the 20th and 21st. Important pressure changes had occurred over India between the 17th and the 21st during this advance. Pressure had given way steadily over the whole Indian area, the fall being much greater in Northern than in Southern India. The range of pressure over the Indian land area had hence increased from 0·14″ on the 17th to 0·38″ on the 20th. Steep gradients obtained on the 19th and subsequent days in the peninsula and the southern half of the Bay. Strong south-west winds prevailed in the south and centre of the Bay, and very strong westerly winds blew across the peninsula. The area of light and variable winds in front of the advancing humid current in the Bay was transferred on the 19th to the north of the Bay, and that area was one of uniform pressure on the 20th and 21st. A cyclonic circulation was initiated on the evening of the 21st off the Orissa coast by the action of the advancing humid currents in the north of the Bay and the strong westerly winds blowing across the peninsula. The depression and storm increased steadily in intensity on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, and moved very slowly northwards. It developed on the evening of the 24th and morning of the 25th into a cyclone, with a calm centre and an inner area of hurricane winds, and weather was exceedingly stormy in the north-west angle of

the Bay on the 25th. Its rate of advance increased on the 24th and 25th from two miles to six miles per hour. The calm centre passed over the pilot-vessel *Sarsuti* about 30 miles west of the position of the Eastern Channel light-ship at 11-30 P.M. of the 25th, and at a short distance to the west of the S.S. *Red Cross* lying at anchor in the Hooghly, a few miles west of Saugor Island, at 4-30 A.M. of the 26th. The storm centre continued to advance northwards until about 4 or 5 P.M., when it was between Calcutta and Burdwan. It then recurved (its velocity as usual in such cases diminishing considerably) from north to east-north-east during the evening of the 26th, and passed across South Bengal on the 27th. The centre was a little to the north of Calcutta at 8 A.M. of the 27th, and to the north-west of Dacca on the morning of the 28th. The storm broke up in Cachar on the 29th.

"The cyclone is the most severe storm that has visited the head of the Bay in the month of May during the past 25 or 30 years. It is chiefly remarkable for the excessive rain it gave to the districts over which it passed. False Point received a total of 40·18 inches during the storm—one of the largest total falls during a cyclonic storm that has occurred for some years in the plains of India."

During the period from the 21st to the 29th also the Orissa Division received 17·60 inches of rain, South-West Bengal 8·36 inches, East Bengal 10·76 inches, and Assam (Surma district) 8·00 inches of rain, so that the storm brought very heavy rain over a large area.

The wave of humid winds accompanying the cyclone spread over the whole of Bengal, and general rain was being received in practically all districts at the end of the month.

The pressure changes during the month were unusually large, particularly during the advance of the cyclone, and at Saugor Island, on the 26th, a pressure of 28·423 inches was recorded. Owing mainly to the very low pressure then registered, the mean pressure for May was in defect of the normal in all districts except parts of Bihar, where slight excess pressures were recorded, the defects ranging up to 0·075 inch at False Point. Owing to the abundant rainfall during the month, temperature was unusually low, and a defect of from two to two and a half degrees was registered. Cloud proportion and humidity were also unusually high. The rainfall for the month varied from 23·49 inches in Orissa, or 19·62 inches in excess of the normal, and 17·65 inches in East Bengal to 4·04 inches in South Bihar; and the whole province, except North Bengal and North Bihar, received rather large excess falls; but in these divisions the falls were about normal or rather defective. Thus the fall in the Cuttack district was eight times as much as usual, in Puri district six times, and so on. On the other hand, the following districts received falls of about half or of less than half the usual quantity:—Rangpur, Kuch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Purnea, and Palamau; while considerable defects were also registered in Lohardaga and Muzaffarpur.

Monsoon period—June to October.

At the beginning of June conditions in Bengal were of ordinary monsoon character over practically the whole province, due to the advance of the monsoon winds brought up by the cyclone at the end of May. This preliminary burst of the monsoon current, however, was not maintained, and from the early part of the month the humid current began to retreat southwards. From about the 3rd or 4th of June up till the 10th, the monsoon current was confined principally to the south of latitude 10°N. During the retreat of the monsoon current, however, moderate rain was recorded in Bengal, and even after it had retreated down the Bay numerous showers were received in the eastern and northern districts of Bengal, but general rainfall ceased from about the 2nd, and a period of hot-season conditions again set in over the province.

From about June 9th or 10th, however, the monsoon winds to the south of latitude 10°, both in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, began to make another forward advance, and shortly after this two small cyclonic storms were formed, one in front of each branch of the monsoon. In the case of the storm in front of the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon current, this was formed to the west or north-west of the Andaman Islands about the 11th or 12th June, and advanced slowly across the Bay in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction, steadily increasing in force in its advance. It crossed the coast between

Vizagapatam and Cocanada soon after noon on the 15th of June, giving decidedly stormy weather and very heavy rain. It passed first into the Central Provinces and then advanced to Sutna, where it filled up about the 18th instant. In the rear of this storm an exceedingly heavy wave of monsoon winds advanced over the peninsula and over Bengal and Upper India, and rather heavy general rain was received in all districts. Later on in the month, while the monsoon current was still fairly well established over the greater part of India, a barometric depression formed over Lower Bengal, the first indication of it being noticed on June 22nd. It slowly intensified for several days, and then passed in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction, reaching Jessore on the 26th, Hazaribagh on the 27th, Sutna on the 28th, Jeypore on the 29th, and Bikanir on the 30th, but it was steadily filling up on the 30th. This small storm was noticeable for the exceptionally heavy rain it gave in its path, particularly in Bengal. It also caused another heavy wave of moisture-laden winds to advance over Bengal and Upper India, and at the close of the month heavy rain was falling in all districts of the province.

The monsoon current, therefore, was fully established over Bengal from about the middle of June, and continued very steady up till the end of the month. So far, also, as can be judged by the wind velocities recorded at the various meteorological observatories on and near the coasts, and from the logs of very numerous vessels navigating the Bay of Bengal, the monsoon current during the month of June was unusually strong.

The mean pressure for the month over Bengal was decidedly in excess of the normal, and this excess was very uniformly distributed, the excess varying from 0·05″ in South-West Bengal to 0·03″ at Dacca and Hazaribagh. The mean temperature of the month, owing to the heavy rainfall, was about 2·2° below the normal, the seat of the largest defect being in Chota Nagpur, where it equalled about 5°. Humidity and cloud proportion were generally in excess of the normal. The rainfall of the province as a whole was about 37 per cent. in excess of the normal, and practically all the large divisions received a normal fall or an excess amount, the largest excess being 83 per cent. in South-West Bengal and 85 per cent. in Chota Nagpur. In the case of one or two small districts, however, the falls were decidedly defective, and Puri registered a defect of 55 per cent., Jalpaiguri one of 47 per cent., Kuch Bihar one of 33 per cent., and Darbhanga one of 27 per cent.

Throughout the greater part of July weather was of ordinary monsoon character. A noteworthy circumstance in the conditions of this month was the almost entire absence of barometric depressions in the Bay. The only depression of importance was one which formed on the 29th in the north-west angle of the Bay, where it remained till nearly the end of the month, slowly developing and finally becoming of moderate importance, but on the 31st it was still lying off the Orissa coast. A second noticeable feature in the month was the position of the trough of low pressure, which usually runs from Orissa to Sind, but which during July was frequently close to the Himalayas. This caused the rain-bearing current to be deflected strongly towards the north of the province, while the western and south-western districts of the province were influenced by drier winds than usual, and hence received less rainfall.

The general pressure for the month was again above the normal, the usual excess ranging from 0·03″ and 0·04″ in the south of the province to 0·01″ to 0·02″ along the base of the Himalayas. Temperature was also generally in defect of the normal by very small amounts, the usual defect equalling between half and one degree. Humidity and cloud proportion were usually in slight excess.

Rainfall, as before stated, was abundant in the north of the province, where North Bengal received an average fall of 23·39 inches, or 66 per cent. more than usual, while the excess in North Bihar equalled 51 per cent. of the normal fall. On the other hand, Orissa received a fall 33 per cent. less than usual, and there was a defect of 6 per cent. in South-West Bengal. For the whole province the general fall was 18 per cent. above the normal amount for the month.

The following districts in July received about two-thirds or less than two-thirds of the usual amount of rain:—Puri, Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore, Howrah, Chittagong, Dacca, Lohardaga, and Singhbhum.

In August the monsoon conditions were decidedly less strongly developed than in July. There was again an almost entire absence of anything like severe

barometric depressions originating over the Bay of Bengal. The small storm which was off the Orissa coast at the end of July passed inland on August 1st and advanced north-westwards, filling up near Sutna on the 4th or 5th. This gave a moderate advance of monsoon winds in its rear. Very slight depressions also passed from the Bay over Orissa on the 19th and 24th, but they were of no practical importance, and brought up very little rainfall.

The mean pressure for August was about normal, the variation being generally less than a hundredth of an inch. Owing to the lightness of the rainfall, the mean temperature was in excess in most districts by a few tenths of a degree. Cloud proportion and humidity were decidedly less than usual. The only division in which the rainfall was equal to the normal was East Bengal, but in all other districts the falls were defective by amounts ranging up to 36 per cent. of the normal in South-West Bengal. The general average fall of the whole of Bengal showed a defect of 19 per cent. In the following districts the defects were 50 per cent. and above:—Howrah, Burdwan, and Birbhum; and in the following the defects varied from 25 to 50 per cent.:—Cuttack, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Bankura, Nadia, Jessore, Backergunge, Malda, Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Gaya, Patna, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau.

In September the monsoon conditions were relatively much stronger than in August, and in addition some noticeable cyclonic storms and barometric depressions were formed. On September 1st, a shallow low-pressure area covered the north of the Bay, and this continued to deepen as the centre approached the coast, and on the morning of the 3rd, when the centre was between Saugor Island and Balasore, it had become rather a severe storm. The storm advanced quickly in a north-westerly direction, and on the 4th was close to Allahabad. On the 5th it was near Delhi, while on the 6th it had passed into the Himalayas not very far from Simla. This storm brought up a heavy wave of monsoon winds in its rear, and gave a heavy burst of rainfall. A second storm commenced to form over the north of the Bay on the 9th, and after developing rather rapidly passed inland between Saugor Island and Balasore on the 11th. On the 12th it was in the south-west of Chota Nagpur; on the 13th near Jubbulpore and Sutna; on the 15th between Saugor and Neemuch; and on the 16th close to Mount Abu. It then recurved, moving very slowly in this process, and afterwards moved rapidly in a north-easterly direction, and broke up on the afternoon of the 19th in the hills near Simla. This storm also brought up another large wave of monsoon winds, which advanced steadily over India for several days, and again gave heavy rain in Bengal. On the 20th another depression appeared over the north of the Bay, and this again developed rapidly into a rather severe storm, crossing the Orissa coast on the early morning of the 23rd. This advanced first in a westerly direction to Sambulpur in the Central Provinces, and then in a northerly direction, passing over the west of Bihar into the Himalayas near Katmandu, where it broke up on the 26th. This again gave a heavy burst of rainfall to Bengal, particularly to the northern districts. From this time till the close of the month the monsoon conditions in Bengal became less strongly pronounced, and the humid winds gradually retreated southwards.

During the month the pressure changes were unusually large, and the mean for the period was in defect in all districts, the defect ranging from 0·02″ in North Bengal to 0·07″ in Orissa. Temperature was also moderately in defect in all districts, the defect for the whole province equalling about 0·8°. Notwithstanding the occurrence of the numerous storms, cloud proportion was a little lower than usual, though humidity was almost normal.

The general rainfall for September in the province was about 24 per cent. in excess of the normal amount, the excess being largest in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and North Bihar. Notwithstanding the large general excess the districts of Chittagong and Noakhali received falls of more than 25 per cent. below the normal.

The weather in October was again unusually disturbed, for no less than five storms were formed in the Bay, two of which were of feeble nature and the remaining three rather severe. The first, which was a feeble barometric depression, advanced over South-East Bengal, and the second, which was also a feeble depression, over the west of the Bay and the Madras Presidency. A severe barometric depression or cyclonic storm also formed in the west of the

Bay and advanced through the Central Provinces into Oudh. A very small but severe cyclone also formed in the south-east of the Bay and advanced up the Bay first in a north-westerly and finally in a north-easterly or east-north-easterly direction, striking the land to the south of Barisal and passing over Noakhali on the 22nd instant. Lastly, a small cyclonic storm formed in the centre of the Bay and advanced north-eastwards into Burma. Hence with these five storms weather in Bengal was unusually disturbed. A wave of moisture-laden winds advanced northwards with each storm and gave cloudy, rainy weather in Bengal, and hence rainfall was much heavier than usual, the falls being in excess in all districts, and the excess being large in North Bihar, East Bengal, and Chota Nagpur. The only storm which was at all severely felt in Bengal was the fourth, which, though a small storm, was decidedly intense, and did a certain amount of damage in South-East Bengal, particularly in the Noakhali district, while also much damage was done to the shipping in the north of the Bay, specially between Narainganj and Chittagong.

Again, the variations of pressure during the month were large, but they were also to a great extent of opposite character, and hence the mean pressure for the month was nearly normal, and was in defect by an average amount of about 0·01″. The average mean temperature of the month in different districts only varied from the normal by a few tenths of a degree, and in almost all cases slight excess amounts were registered. Owing to the frequent storms, humidity and cloud proportion were generally in excess.

The rainfall of the province generally in October was 25 per cent. larger than the normal. The excess was most marked in North Bihar, where it equalled 58 per cent., and in Chota Nagpur, where it was 47 per cent.; but in Orissa the excess only equalled 2 per cent., and in North Bengal 5 per cent. Some of the smaller districts, however, experienced rather large defects, the defect in Singhbhum being 74 per cent., in Jalpaiguri 49 per cent., and in Rangpur 45 per cent. In the districts of Faridpur, Monghyr, and Darjeeling also the defects equalled a fifth of the normal fall.

North-east monsoon period—November and December.

During the gradual retreat of the south-west monsoon current southwards in November a number of disturbances occurred, and hence the weather in Bengal during the month was far less settled than usual, especially during the existence of several storms which formed in the Bay. One cyclonic storm formed in the south of the Bay and struck the Madras coast to the south of Madras on the 6th of November, when the disturbed conditions due to the breaking up of the storm advanced northwards over Bengal. A severe cyclonic storm from the Arabian Sea struck the coast of Kathiawar near Veraval on the 20th of November, and the disturbed conditions from this spread over the whole of Northern India, penetrating even into Bihar, &c. Another small cyclonic storm formed in the south of the Bay, and crossed the south of the Peninsula on November 24th. Again, slightly disturbed conditions existed in the hills to the north of Bengal towards the close of the month. All these disturbances affected the weather in Bengal, and hence conditions were unusually unsettled during November.

The disturbed conditions caused humidity and cloud proportion to be decidedly higher than usual, and the mean monthly amounts were in moderate excess, but the disturbed weather did not give much rainfall, and hence rainfall was almost absent for the greater part of the month, though a few unimportant showers fell during parts of the disturbed periods. The total falls in most districts, however, did not average more than a tenth of an inch, and the highest was only a fifth of an inch in South Bihar. Hence rainfall was less than the normal amount except in Bihar, where very small excess falls were registered. The temperature registered was very nearly normal for the first ten days of November, and it then became rather excessive, and for the period from the 18th to the 25th the mean temperature was about 3° higher than usual. This excess, however, quickly disappeared towards the end of the month, and the average excess for the whole of November equalled about a degree. In the case of pressure also a distinct excess was generally registered, the excess equalling from 0·04″ to 0·07″.

In December there was an almost complete absence of the cold-weather storms originating in or coming from North-Western India, which in many years

pass through Bengal in this month, particularly in the second half. Hence the weather in Bengal was practically unaffected by this class of disturbances, and it was fine with lightly-clouded or almost cloudless skies throughout the greater part of the month. The retreat of the south-west monsoon current in the south of the Bay in December was also unattended with the formation of any cyclonic storms. Indeed, there were no barometric depressions even formed over the Bay in December, and hence the weather over the Bay was much less disturbed than is usually the case, and again there was no disturbance to the weather in Bengal from this cause. The only unsettled conditions at all in Bengal in December were in the first case due to slightly unsettled conditions which set in over the hills to the north of Bengal quite at the end of November, and to a slight disturbance in North Bengal and Bihar towards the close of December, but in both cases the disturbances were very slight. Hence there was practically no rain in Bengal in December, and only very slight showers were reported in North and East Bengal, but these were so light that the average falls only equalled about a hundredth of an inch.

Owing to the absence of disturbed weather, cloud proportion was unusually low in December in all districts, but on the other hand humidity was rather higher than usual. The mean temperature of the month over Bengal was in excess by about half a degree, the excess being largest in the west of the province, where in some cases it equalled 1° and 2°. The mean pressure for December was also distinctly above the normal, the excess equalling from 0·03″ to 0·05″, and being largest generally in the north of the province.

The main features of the meteorology of 1893 may be thus summarized.

In the case of the months preceding the commencement of the general rain brought up by the cyclone of May, the following points were important:—

1. Pressure was in distinct excess in February and March, in April it was normal, while in January and again in May pressure was in distinct defect. The defective pressure in May was, however, mainly due to the low pressures registered during the cyclone.

2. The conditions of temperature were most exceptional, and for each of the five months considerable defects were registered. Indeed, both the cold season and the hot season of 1893 were unusually cool. Defects averaging about 2° were recorded in January, while in February a defect of more than 4° was registered. In March the defect had increased to from 4° to 7° in different parts of the province, while in April and May the defects ranged from 1·5° to 2·5°.

3. Humidity and cloud proportion were in excess throughout the first five months of the year.

4. The number of cold-weather storms which occurred was very large, and they were also unusually influential and severe.

5. The hot-weather conditions did not set in over Bengal till nearly the end of March, and then they occurred in only a very mild form.

6. Nor'-westers or hot-weather storms did not commence till about the 20th of March, but they were afterwards rather more numerous than usual.

7. A small cyclone formed towards the end of April near the Andaman Islands, and passed over Burma giving heavy rain. The occurrence of severe storms in April is rather unusual.

8. The rainfall throughout the first four months of the year was excessive, and indeed in February the falls were from three to six times as large as in normal years.

The following are the principal facts with reference to the monsoon season of 1893:—

1. The first large burst of monsoon winds in the Bay occurred in the middle of May, and one of the most severe cyclones of recent years formed in front of it, and struck the Bengal coast close to Saugor Island at the end of May. A second rather severe storm formed in front of the second large advance of the monsoon winds in the middle of June, which struck the coast near Vizagapatam.

2. This second advance finally established the monsoon current over Bengal from about the middle of June, or at about the normal date.

3. The strength of the monsoon was unusually great in June and July, and comparatively small in August.

4. During July and August there were no storms or barometric depressions of any importance.

5. September and October were unusually stormy months, as there were three rather severe storms in each month and two feeble storms also in October.

6. These storms gave very heavy rain in these two months.

7. Hence the rainfall from May to October was unusually heavy except in August; thus, in May the falls were on the whole about 125 per cent. in excess, and in June, July, September, and October about 20 to 40 per cent. in excess of the normal amounts, though, on the other hand, the falls in August were about 20 per cent. in defect.

8. Pressure was in defect in September and October by small amounts, and in excess or normal in June, July, and August.

9. Temperature was again in defect for practically the whole of the five months, June to October.

10. Humidity and cloud proportion were also in general excess during the monsoon period.

The conditions of the two north-east monsoon months at the close of the year were also somewhat abnormal.

1. Pressure was in slight to moderate excess in both November and December.

2. Temperature was in very considerable excess, the excess in November equalling 1° and in December about half of this.

3. Humidity was higher than usual in both months, and cloud proportion was in excess in November and in defect in December.

4. Weather was unusually disturbed in November, but was of ordinary settled north-east monsoon character in December. In November there were two or three storms in the Bay, but in December the retreat of the south-west monsoon current in the Bay was quiet.

5. The rain falling in November only equalled about half the normal amount, while rainfall was almost entirely absent in December.

The previous statements have given a brief general summary of the weather conditions in Bengal, month by month, throughout the year, and it remains therefore only to add, as in previous years, a very brief statement dealing with the usual meteorological elements of pressure, temperature, humidity and cloud proportion, winds, storms, and rainfall.

Pressure.

The following small table gives the variation of the actual pressure recorded in each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province from the normal, month by month, throughout the year:—

Variation of pressure from the normal in each month of 1893 *(variation given in decimals of an inch).*

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Orissa	−·041	+·011	+·035	−·012	−·003	+·002	+·032	−·002	−·021	−·016	+·048	+·027	+·009
South West Bengal ...	−·044	+·027	+·032	−·004	−·026	+·049	+·027	+·010	−·007	−·013	+·006	+·007	+·005
North Bengal ...	−·035	+·025	+·046	+·012	−·024	+·043	+·057	+·023	−·009	−·009	+·002	+·050	+·019
East Bengal ...	−·028	+·024	+·030	−·007	−·025	+·038	+·033	+·004	−·024	−·011	−·013	+·034	+·003
North Bihar ...	−·037	+·035	+·049	+·004	0	+·046	+·023	+·011	−·025	−·017	+·005	+·044	+·016
South Bihar ...	−·017	+·033	+·030	−·013	+·001	+·040	+·026	+·005	−·034	−·012	+·004	+·038	+·011
Chota Nagpur ...	−·038	+·013	+·029	−·013	−·003	+·044	+·037	+·010	−·045	−·016	+·009	+·028	+·005

It will be seen that the year opened with decidedly defective pressure, the defect in January averaging about four hundredths of an inch. February and March, which were months of considerable atmospheric disturbance, showed very decided excess pressure, the excess being large in North Bengal and Bihar. In April and May, the two hot-weather months previous to the rains, slightly defective pressures were registered, though in the case of the May pressure, specially in Orissa and South-West Bengal, the defect for the month was to a considerable extent due to the cyclone which formed in the north-west angle of the Bay. In the first three months of the rainy season pressure was in distinct excess, though the excess steadily diminished in August, and in September and October defective pressures were again registered, which may in part be due to the unusual number of cyclonic storms which occurred in

these two months. During the cold-weather months of November and December again pressure became in considerable excess, the excess pressure in November being particularly noticeable. Hence it will be seen that in seven months pressure was decidedly above the normal, while in five defects were registered, and thus for the whole year the average pressure has been in excess by very small amounts, the excess varying from 0·016″ in North Bihar to a practically normal pressure in Orissa and South-West Bengal.

Temperature.

The variation of the mean monthly temperature from the normal in each of the meteorological divisions of the province is shown in the following table, where the variation is first given month by month and also for the whole year. The most striking feature was the unusually low temperature which was recorded almost throughout the year up to the commencement of the cold-season months of November and December. Not only were the cold-season months of January and February at the commencement of the year unusually cool, the general temperature of February being more than 4° lower than usual, but the hot season was also remarkable, for in the first place it commenced unusually late—only from about the 20th of March, and then also the hot-season conditions were comparatively feeble. Thus, for instance, in March the general temperature was 5·2° lower than usual, and in various districts of the province the defects ranged from 4° up to 7·1°, Orissa and South-West Bengal showing the largest defects. The other two hot-season months of April and May also showed comparatively low temperatures, the defect from the normal in April equalling 1·5° and in May 2·3°, so that the temperature of the whole hot season was from about 5° to 2° lower than usual. During the rainy season the variations of temperature from the normal are almost always much smaller than during the other seasons, but in 1893, June was an unusually cool month, a defect of 2·2° being registered. From July to October (inclusive), however, the variation was comparatively small, and in two months slightly defective temperatures were registered, and in August and October slight excess temperatures. On the whole, therefore, the rainy season also was decidedly cooler than usual. Finally, the temperatures in the two cold-season months of November and December were rather higher than usual, an excess of about a degree being registered in November, and one of half a degree in December. Hence the average mean temperature for the whole year was very low, a defect of nearly 1·4° having been registered. This defect was, however, generally largest in Chota Nagpur, where it equalled 2·1° and in South-West Bengal, where it was 1·7° :—

Variation of temperature from the normal in each month of 1893 (*variation given in degrees Fahrenheit*).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Orissa	−1·5	−2·6	−4·3	−1·7	−2·7	−2·2	+0·1	+0·2	−0·8	−0·2	+0·6	+0·5	−1·3
South-West Bengal ...	−1·1	−5·2	−5·8	−1·8	−3·7	−2·6	−0·5	+0·7	−0·6	+0·3	+0·3	0	−1·7
North Bengal	−1·2	−3·1	−4·7	−1·7	−0·3	−0·6	−1·6	+0·1	−0·5	+0·5	+1·0	−0·5	−1·1
East Bengal	−0·9	−3·1	−4·1	−2·0	−1·0	−1·0	−0·7	+0·5	0	−0·1	+0·6	+0·1	−1·0
North Bihar	−0·7	−3·9	−4·7	−0·3	−1·0	−1·2	−1·2	+0·4	−1·8	+1·0	+1·0	+0·4	−1·0
South Bihar	−0·7	−4·7	−5·6	−0·8	−2·3	−2·7	−0·9	+0·8	−1·3	+0·4	+1·0	+1·2	−1·3
Chota Nagpur	−1·3	−5·9	−7·1	−2·4	−4·9	−5·1	−0·4	+0·3	−0·9	−0·5	+2·2	+1·0	−2·1

Humidity and cloud proportion.

During both the cold-weather months and the first two months of the hot season the humidities reported were decidedly higher than usual, and the excess in the humidity was to be expected, as rainfall during these months was also decidedly heavier than usual. In May, owing to the occurrence mainly of the cyclone, the rainfall was excessive, being more than twice as heavy as usual, and again in May humidity was unusually high. During the first half of the monsoon period in June and July, humidity remained higher than usual, and at the same time rainfall was above the normal. A partial break in the rains occurred in August, the rainfall being about 20 per cent. less than usual, and this was at once accompanied by a falling off in the humidity. In September and October also rainfall was about

25 per cent. in excess of the normal, and humidity again became normal, and in the latter month in excess. During the cold-weather months of November and December humidity was also considerably higher than usual, and hence out of the whole year there was only one month (August) in which the air was rather drier than usual, and in ten of the remaining months humidity was very decidedly in excess, while in September the amount of moisture in the air was practically normal.

The variation in the amount of cloud proportion from the normal has followed the variation of humidity almost exactly. In the cold and hot-weather months from January to April, cloud proportion was decidedly higher than usual. In May, with the formation and advance of the cyclone into Bengal, cloud proportion was again decidedly higher than usual. In the first two months of the rains, in June and July, cloud proportion continued in excess, but with the slight break in the rains, which then occurred, cloud proportion became comparatively small, and remained so until the end of September. In October and November the weather was unusually disturbed, and the cloud proportion in this period was again in considerable excess, but in December, on the other hand, cloud proportion was unusually small. Hence during nine months in the year cloud proportion in Bengal was distinctly higher than the normal amount, and it was only in the three months August, September, and December that slight defects were registered.

Winds.

In January winds were stronger than usual in Bengal, especially at the coast stations of False Point and Saugor Island, and the westerly element in the prevailing north-westerly winds of the month was very strongly pronounced. In Bihar and Chota Nagpur also the same facts were shown; winds were decidedly more westerly than usual, and their strength was considerable, and at Patna, for instance, the wind velocity was nearly twice as great as usual, and at Hazaribagh wind was more than 50 per cent. in excess of its usual strength.

Cold-weather northerly winds continued throughout the whole of February in Bengal, and hence in the coast districts of Orissa and South-West Bengal the mean wind directions were nearly the opposite of the normal directions, for usually in February, owing to the increasing temperature, local southerly winds set in over South Bengal and Orissa. Winds also in February were steadier and stronger than usual at the stations in South Bengal and Orissa. At the western stations in Bengal winds were on the average more from the north than usual, while in the case of Bihar winds were decidedly unsteady, though stronger than usual, and there was an unusual preponderance of easterly winds in consequence of the numerous storms of the month.

In March winds were less steady and feebler than usual in Bengal. This was due to the disturbances of the month, which gave abnormal northerly winds. In the intervals between the disturbances the normal southerly local sea winds obtained, but they were, owing to the unusual temperature conditions of the month, feeble. The mean wind directions of the month in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and Bihar were, however, practically normal.

The mean winds of April were practically normal in direction in Bengal, and were slightly steadier than usual. Winds were, however, much less westerly than usual at the coast stations and in West Bengal, while on the other hand in East and Central Bengal winds were slightly more westerly than usual. The wind strength was nearly equal to the normal.

In May winds were on the average more westerly or less easterly in South and East Bengal, but were on the contrary more easterly in West Bengal and Bihar. They were less steady and feebler than usual, notwithstanding the very strong winds which prevailed during the cyclone of the last week of the month. This was due to the absence of the usual strong local southerly winds during the first three weeks of the month. Winds, however, were much steadier and generally stronger than usual in Bihar, while the hot westerly winds prevailed to a much smaller extent than usual, and hence winds were much more easterly.

In June the winds in Bengal and Orissa were on the whole nearly normal in direction, but they were much more steady than usual, and velocities were unusually high, particularly along the coast and at the stations near the sea. In Bihar and Chota Nagpur also winds were nearly normal in direction, but they

were unusually strong and steady. These facts point clearly to the unusual strength of the monsoon current blowing from the Bay of Bengal in 1893.

In July the force of the monsoon in Bengal was fully equal to the normal, and the steadiness of the winds reported was remarkable in all districts, except Chota Nagpur. The usual or average wind directions, however, showed that winds were a little less strongly easterly or rather more strongly westerly than usual, this being caused apparently by the fact that the monsoon trough of low pressure, which usually runs from Orissa to Sind, was in July situated much farther north than usual, and the mean position in the month was nearly along the foot of the hills, hence causing winds to be more westerly than usual.

In August the general wind directions in Bengal and Orissa were very nearly normal, and so were the percentages of wind steadiness and the mean wind velocities, though in the last case there was again a distinct indication of strength rather higher than usual. In Bihar and Chota Nagpur the wind strength was much higher (by nearly 25 per cent.) than in normal years, while wind steadiness was decidedly greater than usual, and wind directions were perhaps a little more easterly than usual. Hence, again, in August the general result of the wind observations was that the monsoon was stronger than usual.

In September there was a large local deficiency of pressure in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and hence the mean wind directions of the month in Bengal showed an abnormally large easterly component in them. Winds were also stronger than usual, and of quite the normal steadiness in Bengal and Orissa. The increased strength was very marked in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and in this area winds were slightly less southerly or more northerly than usual.

In October winds were very unsteady in East Bengal, but they were steadier and stronger than usual in Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur, but the deviations of the mean wind directions from the normal over this area were very irregular, the only feature of importance being the unusual prevalance of westerly winds in Bihar during the greater part of the month.

October is of course the month in which the south-west monsoon current withdraws from Bengal, and hence it will be seen from the statements made under the months from June to October that throughout the whole of the south-west monsoon of 1893, its strength was considerably in excess of that of normal years.

In November winds were abnormally strongly easterly or less westerly than usual, and the steadiness of the north-easterly winds was very marked, while their strength was about normal. Finally, in December the winds flowing over Bengal again contained a stronger easterly element in them than usual. Hence winds were almost northerly, having little of the westerly element in them, and they were slightly less steady than usual, and were also slightly below the normal strength. In other words, during the cold-weather months at the end of the year 1893, the north-east monsoon current was somewhat weak and rather variable.

Storms.

The storms which occurred during 1893 were decidedly numerous, and two of them were of exceptional violence. The following is an extremely brief statement of the storms of the year:—

In January there were five cold-weather storms or barometric depressions passing from North-Western India over Bengal; the first two were of little importance, the third, which consisted of no less than three low-pressure areas, formed about the 14th or 15th, and reached Bengal on January 17th; the fourth, which was a severe depression, entered North-Western India on the 23rd, and reached the province on the 25th and 26th; and the fifth depression, which was more feeble, appeared over North-Western India on the 28th and affected Bengal on the 29th.

The number of cold-weather storms affecting Bengal during February was again remarkable; and no less than four very influential storms passed through the province. The first affected Bengal from the 7th to the 9th, the second from the 13th to the 15th, the third from the 17th to the 20th, and the fourth from the 23rd to the 25th.

In March the transition from the cold weather to the hot weather takes place, but in 1893 it was only from about the 20th that the hot-season conditions began to set in, and even then they were in a very mild form. Previous to

this, however, owing to certain pressure changes accompanying the alteration of pressure distribution to that which obtains in the hot season, a series of disturbances or small storms set in over Bengal from about the 8th or 9th up till the 17th. Again, from the 19th to the 23rd a series of hot-weather storms or nor'-westers, many of considerable intensity, occurred.

In April hot-weather local storms occurred during two periods—the first from the 5th to the 7th, and the second from the 10th to the 11th; but towards the close of the month a storm of considerable importance formed in front of the first small advance of monsoon winds up the Bay. The formation of a cyclonic storm in April is rather unusual, and in the present case the storm was formed probably near the Andaman Islands on or about April 25th, when it moved in a north-easterly direction and struck the Burma coast close to Rangoon on the 27th. The storm brought a heavy wave of rainfall to Burma.

In May ordinary hot-weather storms were rather numerous up to about the 8th, and then they ceased. Towards the close of the month a small but exceedingly severe cyclone was formed in front of another advance of monsoon winds up the Bay. The storm is described rather fully in the previous part of this summary, and it is not necessary to repeat the description. It formed on the evening of the 21st off the Orissa coast, and gradually concentrated up to the 25th, when it became a cyclone with a calm centre and inner area of hurricane winds. It then advanced very slowly in a northerly direction, striking the coast a little to the west of Saugor Island on the early morning of the 26th, and in the afternoon of that date when between Calcutta and Burdwan, it suddenly changed the direction of its advance to east-north-easterly, and finally broke up in Cachar on the 29th.

In June there were only two storms of importance. The first, a moderately severe cyclonic storm, which formed to the west or north-west of the Andaman Islands about the 11th and 12th of June, and advanced across the Madras coast between Vizagapatam and Cocanada on the 15th, filling up near Sutna on the 18th. This storm was important, as in its rear a large inrush of monsoon winds took place, which advanced over Bengal and the greater part of Upper India, causing the commencement of the proper south-west monsoon rains. At the end of June (from the 22nd up to 30th) also a land-formed barometric depression was generated over South-East Bengal, which moved away in a westerly direction, giving exceptionally heavy rain. It filled up finally in the Bikanir Desert.

In July there were practically no storms of importance formed, but a barometric depression began to generate in the north-west angle of the Bay on the 29th, and this passed inland over Orissa on August 1st, and filled up near Sutna. For the remainder of August also there were no storms or depressions of importance.

In September there were, however, rather numerous depressions and storms. One formed on the 1st of the month, gradually deepening and crossing the coast between Saugor Island and Balasore as a rather severe storm on the morning of the 3rd. A second storm formed in the north of the Bay on the 9th and passed inland again between Saugor Island and Balasore on the 11th. This storm was a severe one, and had a long life history, only breaking up in the hills near Simla on the 19th. The third storm formed in the north of the Bay on the 20th, and crossed the Orissa coast on the 23rd, advancing first into the Central Provinces and then due northwards, breaking up near Katmandu on the 26th.

In October there were no less than five storms in the Bay, two being feeble and three severe. The two first were feeble storms—one advancing over South-East Bengal and the other over the Madras Presidency. The third was a severe storm, which was formed in the west of the Bay, and passed through the Central Provinces into Oudh. The fourth was a small but severe cyclone, which formed in the south-east of the Bay, and advanced at first in a north-westerly and finally in a north-easterly or east-north-easterly direction, striking the coast near Noakhali on the 22nd. The fifth, which was a severe cyclonic storm, was also formed in the centre of the Bay, and advanced in a north-easterly direction over Burma.

In November the only storms which occurred in the Bay were two which formed in the south of the Bay, and crossed the Madras coast. The first struck

the coast a little to the south of Madras on the 6th, and the second crossed the extreme south of the peninsula on the 24th.

Finally, in December there were no storms formed in the Bay, nor were there any storms of importance developed in Northern India. Hence weather in Bengal was not disturbed in any way during the month.

Rainfall: pre-monsoon period.

The following tables will indicate clearly the distribution of rainfall in Bengal during the first four months of the year 1893. The period here given only embraces from January to April (inclusive). The rainfall of May is excluded from the discussion of the pre-monsoon period, because in May the rainfall is brought up to Bengal by actions precisely similar to those which bring the regular monsoon rains early in June. Hence the rainfall in May may be usually said to be due to the partial commencement of the monsoon conditions. In 1893 in particular a large proportion of the rainfall of May was due to the cyclone of the end of that month, which was formed in front of an advance of the south-west monsoon current, and when the cyclone advanced inland it drew after it the humid monsoon winds which spread over a considerable part of Bengal, and gave a heavy burst of what must be looked upon as monsoon rainfall.

The statement of the rainfall of the period January to April is shown in the following three tables; the first giving the actual divisional rainfall in inches, the second the variation in inches from the normal, and the third giving this variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall:—

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	January 1893.	February 1893.	March 1893.	April 1893.	Season, January to April 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Orissa	1·56	2·81	2·62	1·08	8·07
South-West Bengal ...	0·54	4·87	2·33	2·37	10·11
North Bengal	0·51	2·15	1·77	5·17	9·60
East Bengal	0·45	3·00	3·52	5·99	12·96
North Bihar	1·04	1·57	0·50	1·64	4·75
South Bihar	0·63	2·65	0·79	0·97	5·04
Chota Nagpur	0·99	3·92	1·92	0·66	7·49

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

Orissa	+1·19	+1·90	+1·52	−0·21	+4·40
South-West Bengal ...	+0·09	+3·83	+0·87	+0·32	+5·10
North Bengal	+0·02	+1·58	+0·55	+2·74	+4·89
East Bengal	−0·11	+1·97	+0·66	+1·99	+4·51
North Bihar	+0·43	+1·13	+0·12	+0·85	+2·53
South Bihar	+0·08	+2·21	+0·37	+0·59	+3·25
Chota Nagpur	+0·35	+3·25	+1·07	+0·23	+4·90

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

Orissa	+322	+209	+138	− 11	+120
South-West Bengal ...	+ 20	+364	+ 60	+ 15	+102
North Bengal	+ 4	+277	+ 45	+113	+104
East Bengal	− 20	+191	+ 23	+ 49	+ 53
North Bihar	+ 70	+257	+ 34	+108	+114
South Bihar	+ 15	+502	+ 88	+155	+182
Chota Nagpur	+ 55	+485	+126	+ 51	+189

It will be seen that rainfall was abundant or quite equal to the normal throughout this period in all divisions. The fall was really nearly three times the normal for the period in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar, and more than twice the normal in Orissa, South-West Bengal, North Bengal, and North Bihar, and more than 50 per cent. in excess in East Bengal.

Rainfall: monsoon period.

The general rainfall of the province in the monsoon period of 1893, from May to October inclusive, is summarized in the following three tables, where the figures show the facts in the same way as for the pre-monsoon period. It will be seen that the rainfall continued abnormally heavy practically for the whole of the monsoon period, and the figures show the falls to have been nearly 25 per cent. heavier than usual. The variation in the different divisions ranged from an excess of 42 per cent. in Orissa to one of 12 per cent. in North Bengal. The falls were exceptionally heavy in May, June, and July, but in August a very decided break occurred, and falls were below the normal in this month by nearly 20 per cent. In September and October, however, the falls were again above the normal, and the excess in September equalled 34 per cent., while in October the excess was 25 per cent.

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	May 1893.	June 1893.	July 1893.	August 1893.	September 1893.	October 1893.	Monsoon season, 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa ...	23·49	8·72	8·41	9·58	18·85	6·26	75·31
South-West Bengal...	12·15	18·54	11·30	8·11	11·09	4·70	65·89
North Bengal ...	8·90	17·65	23·39	12·53	13·37	4·59	80·43
East Bengal ...	17·65	24·28	17·09	15·96	10·27	7·13	92·38
North Bihar ...	2·62	8·70	18·41	9·83	13·79	5·55	58·90
South Bihar ...	4·04	10·50	14·76	8·50	10·50	4·03	52·33
Chota Nagpur ...	5·72	14·79	15·93	9·80	14·50	4·37	* 65·41

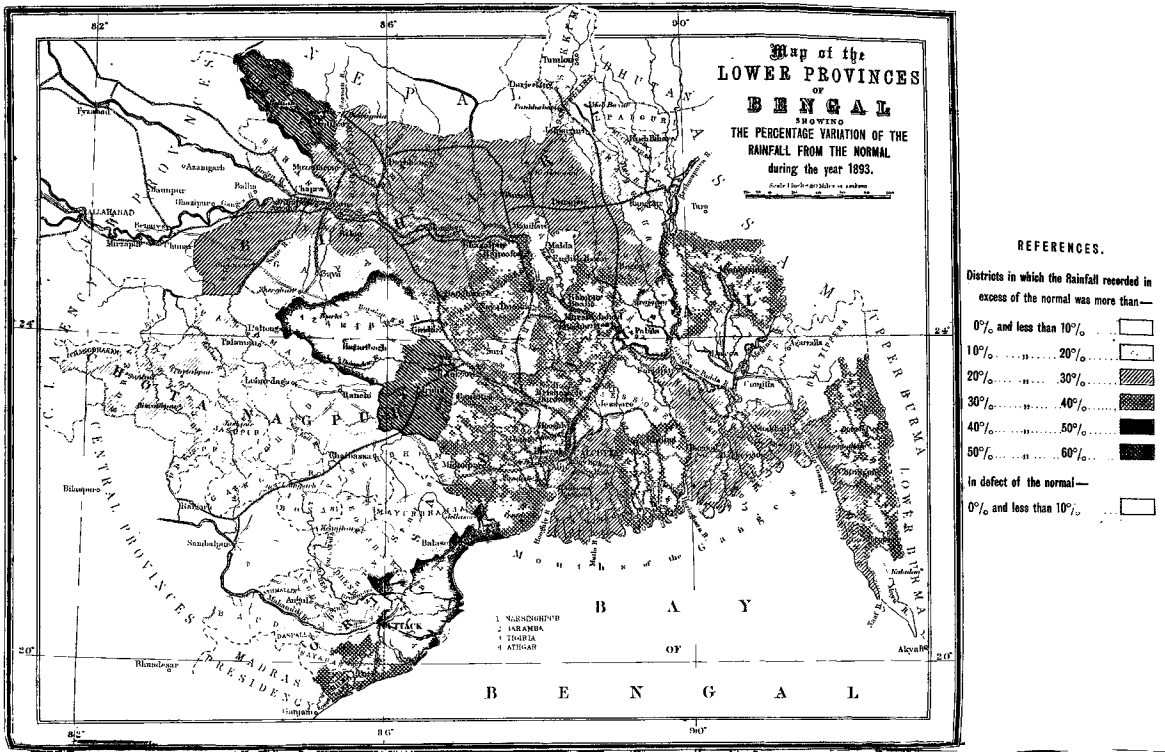
Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

Orissa ...	+19·62	—0·07	—4·09	—1·83	+8·60	+0·10	+22·33
South-West Bengal...	+ 6·75	+8·40	—0·70	—4·60	+2·05	+0·37	+12·27
North Bengal ...	+ 0·38	+0·08	+9·31	—1·34	—0·05	+0·21	+ 8·59
East Bengal ...	+ 8·39	+6·12	+0·49	0	—1·81	+1·70	+14·89
North Bihar ...	— 0·51	+0·09	+6·23	—1·67	+4·15	+2·03	+10·32
South Bihar ...	+ 1·67	+3·84	+2·62	—2·95	+2·52	+0·73	+ 8·43
Chota Nagpur ...	+ 3·07	+6·81	+2·77	—3·76	+6·09	+1·40	+16·38

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

Orissa ...	+507	— 1	—33	—16	+84	+ 2	+42
South-West Bengal...	+125	+83	— 6	—36	+23	+ 9	+23
North Bengal ...	+ 4	0	+66	—10	0	+ 5	+12
East Bengal ...	+ 91	+34	+ 3	0	—15	+31	+19
North Bihar ...	— 16	+ 1	+51	—15	+43	+58	+21
South Bihar ...	+ 70	+58	+22	—26	+32	+22	+19
Chota Nagpur ...	+116	+85	+21	—28	+70	+47	+33

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE ACTUAL RAINFALL
during the year 1893.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was more than—
40 and less than 50 inches
50 " 60 "
60 " 70 "
70 " 80 "
80 " 90 "
90 " 100 "
100 " 125 "
125 " 150 "
BAY
OF
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
Mouths of the Ganges
1 PUNSISGIPUR
2 SARAMBA
3 TIGRIA
4 ATHGAR
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF THE
RAINFALL FROM THE NORMAL
during the year 1893.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded in excess of the normal was more than—
0% and less than 10%
10% ... 20%
20% ... 30%
30% ... 40%
40% ... 50%
50% ... 60%
In defect of the normal—
0% and less than 10%
1 NARSINGHPUR
2 JARAMBA
3 TIGRIA
4 ATHGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
ASSAM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ALLAHABAD
CUTTACK
Bilaspur
Raipur
Sambalpur
Balasore
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Jessore
Khulna
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rajshahi
Bogra
Pabna
Malda
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Kamrup
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Tezpur
Gauhati
Cachar
Sylhet
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Agartala
Comilla
Faridpur
Backergunge
Patna
Gya
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Gaya
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Singhbhum
Manbhum
Lohardaga
Palamau
Chota Nagpur
Jashpur
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Balaghat
Chanda
Nagpur
Bhandara
Jubbulpore
Saugor
Damoh
Nimar
Hoshangabad
Betul
Chhindwara
Seoni
Mandla
Jhansi
Lalitpur
Hamirpur
Banda
Cawnpore
Fatehpur
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Basti
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Pilibhit
Bareilly
Shahjahanpur
Budaun
Moradabad
Bijnor
Meerut
Saharanpur
Dehra Dun
Simla
Kangra
Hoshiarpur
Jullundur
Ludhiana
Ambala
Karnal
Rohtak
Hissar
Delhi
Gurgaon
Rewari
Jhajjar
Ajmer
Jaipur
Alwar
Bharatpur
Gwalior
Indore
Ratlam
Mandsaur
Rajkot
Ahmedabad
Surat
Bombay
Poona
Satara
Sholapur
Ahmednagar
Nasik
Khandesh
Thana
Kolaba
Ratnagiri
Belgaum
Dharwar
Kanara
Bijapur
Kolhapur
Nizam's Dominions
Berar
Akola
Amraoti
Nagpur
Wardha
Chanda
Bhamo
Myitkyina
Katha
Lashio
Tavoy
Mergui
Amherst
Thaton
Pegu
Prome
Henzada
Bassein
Thayetmyo
Tharrawaddy
Rangoon
Maubin
Pakokku
Minbu
Sandoway
Akyab
Kyaukpyu
Thyetmyo
Myaungmya
Pyapon
Tounghoo
Shwebo
Mandalay
Meiktila
Yamethin
Lower Chindwin
Upper Chindwin
Kachin
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Godavari
Kistna
Nellore
Cuddapah
Bellary
Anantapur
Kurnool
Chingleput
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Tinnevelly
Coimbatore
Salem
Nilgiris
Malabar
Kanara
Nadiya
Murshidabad
Bhagalpur
Santal Parganas
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Singhbhum
Manbhum
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Jessore
Khulna
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rajshahi
Bogra
Pabna
Malda
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Kamrup
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Tezpur
Gauhati
Cachar
Sylhet
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Agartala
Comilla
Faridpur
Backergunge
Patna
Gya
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Gaya
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Singhbhum
Manbhum
Lohardaga
Palamau
Chota Nagpur
Jashpur
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Balaghat
Chanda
Nagpur
Bhandara
Jubbulpore
Saugor
Damoh
Nimar
Hoshangabad
Betul
Chhindwara
Seoni
Mandla
Jhansi
Lalitpur
Hamirpur
Banda
Cawnpore
Fatehpur
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Basti
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Pilibhit
Bareilly
Shahjahanpur
Budaun
Moradabad
Bijnor
Meerut
Saharanpur
Dehra Dun
Simla
Kangra
Hoshiarpur
Jullundur
Ludhiana
Ambala
Karnal
Rohtak
Hissar
Delhi
Gurgaon
Rewari
Jhajjar
Ajmer
Jaipur
Alwar
Bharatpur
Gwalior
Indore
Ratlam
Mandsaur
Rajkot
Ahmedabad
Surat
Bombay
Poona
Satara
Sholapur
Ahmednagar
Nasik
Khandesh
Thana
Kolaba
Ratnagiri
Belgaum
Dharwar
Kanara
Bijapur
Kolhapur
Nizam's Dominions
Berar
Akola
Amraoti
Nagpur
Wardha
Chanda
Bhamo
Myitkyina
Katha
Lashio
Tavoy
Mergui
Amherst
Thaton
Pegu
Prome
Henzada
Bassein
Thayetmyo
Tharrawaddy
Rangoon
Maubin
Pakokku
Minbu
Sandoway
Akyab
Kyaukpyu
Thyetmyo
Myaungmya
Pyapon
Tounghoo
Shwebo
Mandalay
Meiktila
Yamethin
Lower Chindwin
Upper Chindwin
Kachin
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Godavari
Kistna
Nellore
Cuddapah
Bellary
Anantapur
Kurnool
Chingleput
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Tinnevelly
Coimbatore
Salem
Nilgiris
Malabar
Kanara
Nadiya
Murshidabad
Bhagalpur
Santal Parganas
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

In the following table the figures are given for a more detailed comparison of the actual rainfall during the monsoon period of 1893 with the fall in normal years.

In this table the average district rainfall is given as deduced from all the rainfall-recording stations in each district, at which records have been obtained for a sufficient number of years to give reliable normal data. The figures given in columns 3 to 8 inclusive show the variation of the monthly rainfall in each district expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Column 9 shows the normal rainfall for the monsoon season in each district of the province, and column 10 the actual falls in each district in the monsoon season of 1893 also in inches. Finally, column 11, or the last column of the table, shows the variation of the actual rainfall of the monsoon season in each district expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Throughout the whole of the province, the only districts which showed slightly defective monsoon rainfall were Jalpaiguri and Lohardaga, while, on the other hand, excess falls of about 50 per cent. were recorded in Balasore, Champaran, Hazaribagh, and Manbhum.

Variation of rainfall at the districts in Bengal for the monsoon season May to October 1893.

(The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.)

Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Normal district rainfall for season, May to October.	Actual district rainfall for season, May to October 1893.	Percentage excess (+) or deficiency (−) for the season, May to October 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa ...	Puri	+637	— 35	— 36	+17	+74	+ 56	59·16	70·34	+46
	Cuttack	+713	— 19	— 39	—44	+77	— 9	52·99	70·80	+44
	Balasore	+409	+ 40	— 34	—14	+67	— 1	53·61	78·68	+46
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore	+176	+ 68	— 41	—35	+66	— 13	53·76	68·43	+28
	24-Parganas	+126	+ 113	— 16	—41	+ 21	+ 34	51·98	69·05	+33
	Howrah	+147	+130	— 8	—38	+ 93	+ 34	51·96	70·41	+35
	Hooghly	+142	+ 94	+ 31	—46	+47	+ 78	54·51	70·39	+29
	Burdwan	+229	+ 61	— 8	—39	+ 39	+ 0	50·43	63·48	+26
	Bankura	+233	+108	— 20	—39	+ 43	— 1	52·79	69·31	+31
	Birbhum	+152	+ 45	— 17	—23	+ 45	+ 31	50·97	67·90	+11
	Nadia	+ 70	+113	+ 10	—40	+20	+ 14	51·33	65·20	+26
	Khulna	+114	+ 9	0	—23	+ 23	+ 6	50·33	57·18	+13
	Jessore	+ 96	+ 29	— 23	—29	+ 31	— 17	54·98	60·30	+10
	Murshidabad	+ 49	+133	+ 24	—21	— 4	+ 1	51·10	65·01	+28
East Bengal ...	Chittagong	+344	+ 83	— 37	— 2	—29	+126	100·33	142·84	+43
	Backergunge	+161	+ 36	— 15	—27	+ 17	+ 33	78·93	94·46	+21
	Noakhali	+ 83	+ 34	+ 16	+ 7	— 33	+114	103·17	123·49	+20
	Faridpur	+ 85	+ 62	— 18	—31	— 22	+ 22	58·90	67·19	+14
	Dacca	+ 25	+ 31	— 31	— 8	—32	+ 9	62·49	60·71	+ 4
	Tippera	+ 74	+ 9	+ 14	0	— 2	+ 31	77·99	89·08	+17
	Mymensingh	+ 34	+ 21	+ 85	+53	—34	+ 18	73·24	94·39	+29
North Bengal ...	Pabna	+127	+ 59	+ 58	— 3	—37	— 13	69·91	76·73	+34
	Bogra	+ 61	+ 23	+ 4	+ 7	— 8	+ 62	61·50	72·62	+18
	Rajshahi	+ 27	+ 76	— 3	—23	— 19	+ 31	58·44	68·72	+15
	Maida	+ 88	+ 19	+ 54	—35	+ 55	+ 15	61·77	61·90	+17
	Dinajpur	+ 93	+ 25	+ 31	—17	+ 35	+ 19	59·33	72·95	+24
	Rangpur	— 49	— 5	+ 91	— 5	+ 13	+ 45	76·44	81·34	+ 6
	Kuch Bihar	+ 48	+ 29	+ 85	+ 85	— 16	— 7	113·01	131·33	+16
	Jalpaiguri	— 51	— 47	+ 49	+ 7	0	— 49	131·21	113·55	— 7
	Darjeeling	— 61	+ 14	— 17	+ 6	+76	— 51	119·76	119·63	+ 6
North Bihar ...	Purnea	— 73	+ 14	+ 77	—10	+ 49	— 13	68·54	58·91	+23
	Dhanghare	+ 17	+ 9	+ 61	—36	+ 82	— 16	65·79	59·79	+21
	Darbhanga	+ 37	— 37	+ 57	— 2	+ 14	+133	43·96	53·23	+18
	Muzaffarpur	— 18	+ 10	+ 60	—12	+ 7	+106	42·26	52·15	+23
	Champaran	0	+ 7	+113	—17	+91	+ 48	47·72	73·23	+54
	Saran	+ 8	— 2	+ 4	—14	+ 26	+ 66	41·35	44·09	+ 6
South Bihar ...	Shahabad	+ 84	+ 37	+ 23	—22	+ 83	+ 61	49·46	66·76	+35
	Gaya	+ 61	+ 48	+ 23	—41	+ 81	+ 6	50·23	64·49	+10
	Patna	+ 21	+ 89	+ 10	—26	+ 10	+ 24	43·90	47·21	+ 7
	Monghyr	+ 16	+ 63	+ 15	—10	+ 69	+ 37	45·70	54·84	+21
	Sontal Purganas ...	+114	+ 78	+ 17	—21	+ 37	+ 11	49·78	62·91	+26
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	+140	+108	+ 41	—38	+ 56	+ 20	48·11	70·94	+47
	Lohardaga	— 23	+ 21	+ 31	—26	+ 69	+ 69	51·13	52·30	+ 2
	Palamau	+ 79	+ 76	+ 5	—27	+ 75	+ 6	42·92	50·15	+17
	Singhbhum	+125	+ 83	— 39	—23	+18	— 74	51·09	54·27	+ 6
	Manbhum	+139	+133	+ 37	—20	+ 77	— 7	47·43	70·78	+49

The following three tables show the rainfall in the province from the 1st of November to the end of the year. These tables are arranged in the same way as for the two previous periods. It will be seen that small amounts of rain fell in November, but that December was practically rainless. Even in November the falls were much smaller than usual, and hence for the north-east monsoon period the falls were largely in defect of the normal.

Rainfall: north-east monsoon period.

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	November 1893.	December 1893.	Season, November and December 1893.
1	2	3	4
Orissa	0·16	Nil	0·16
South-West Bengal ...	0·06	Nil	0·06
North Bengal	0·14	0·01	0·15
East Bengal	0·09	0·01	0·10
North Bihar	0·12	Nil	0·12
South Bihar	0·22	Nil	0·22
Chota Nagpur	0·07	Nil	0·07

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

Orissa	—1·20	—0·51	—1·71
South-West Bengal	—0·27	—0·25	—0·52
North Bengal	—0·03	—0·14	—0·17
East Bengal	—0·98	—0·34	—1·32
North Bihar	+0·03	—0·14	—0·11
South Bihar	+0·02	—0·20	—0·18
Chota Nagpur	—0·27	—0·30	—0·57

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

Orissa	—88	—100	—91
South-West Bengal ...	—82	—100	—90
North Bengal	—18	— 93	—53
East Bengal	—92	— 97	—93
North Bihar	+33	—100	—48
South Bihar	+10	—100	—45
Chota Nagpur	—79	—100	—89

The actual rainfall for the whole year 1893 is illustrated by the accompanying map, where the heaviness of the fall is indicated by the variations in the shading. The area of smallest rainfall has been over a large part of Bihar, which has received from 40 to 50 inches. By far the greater part of the province has received falls of from 60 to 80 inches, but in the extreme eastern and north-eastern districts the falls range up to between 125 and 150 inches. The two areas of heaviest fall are in the extreme south-eastern districts and in and near the hills to the north of North Bengal.

In a second map the variations of the actual rainfall of 1893 from the normal are shown as a percentage of the normal amount. The whole province, except a portion of North Bengal, has received a large excess fall. This excess has been usually between 20 and 40 per cent. of the normal amount, but in the eastern parts of Chota Nagpur and the north-western districts of Bihar, the excess has ranged up to between 50 and 60 per cent. of the normal fall for the year.

Weather, Crops and Prices, and Material Condition of the People.

THE following is a brief account of the result of the harvests, of the prices prevailing, and of the material condition of the people in the several Divisions of Bengal during the year 1893-94.

Burdwan Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Burdwan Division during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan ...	47·29	52·21	62·25
Birbhum ...	50·91	52·72	60·98
Bankura ...	47·32	50·89	72·21
Midnapore ...	50·19	52·59	72·46
Hooghly ...	40·05	53·82	72·86
Howrah ...	38·31	48·45	69·46

In the last year the monsoon set in earlier than usual, and the rainfall was above the normal. The excessive rain in May retarded the sowing of paddy, and the fall in June delayed transplantation. The heavy rain, however, was on the whole favourable to the crops, except in very low lands which were flooded. The floods did most damage in the southern portion of the Midnapore district, where the *aman* rice over a small area was submerged and destroyed.

The price of common rice, which is consumed by the masses, was high in the earlier part of the year, but became cheaper in all districts after the winter crop was harvested. There was no special demand for labour, and therefore the wages remained almost stationary.

The material condition of the people was generally good throughout the Division, owing to the excellent outturn of the rice crop. In the south of Midnapore, where damage was done by floods, a large number of the people went as usual to cut paddy in the Sundarban tracts, and came back with ample wages, and thus the difficulty was got over. Only in the Contai subdivision there was some slight distress.

Presidency Division.

The subjoined table shows the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Presidency Division during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding two years.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24-Parganas ...	45·58	64·72	72·84
Nadia ...	44·87	50·10	71·70
Murshidabad ...	41·44	44·79	66·86
Jessore ...	46·03	61·44	65·04
Khulna ...	47·52	63·10	79·98

The heavy rain of May interfered with sowings and caused a large area to remain unsown, while that of June and July submerged the young crops on low lands. As a result the *aus* and jute crops fell off, and while the *aman* on high lands did well, its outturn, taking the division as a whole, was below the average. The absence of winter rain caused the *rabi* outturn to be very limited, and in the case of sugarcane, indigo, and other crops, the outturn was poor.

The price of common rice, which is the staple food in the Division, was almost stationary in Nadia and Khulna, lower in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, and higher in Jessore, as compared with the two preceding years. Wages in this Division are in a manner fixed by local custom, and the rise or fall in the price of food-grains has no appreciable effect on them.

The successive bad harvests and the consequent high prices for the last four years pressed hard on the people, especially of the middle class, whose condition was not on the whole very favourable. The people in the low lands to the south of the 24-Parganas suffered considerably from the floods. The distress was greatest in some parts of the Diamond Harbour subdivision.

Rajshahi Division.

The following figures show the average rainfall in the districts of the Rajshahi Division for the past three years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rajshahi ...	44·18	52·67	67·25
Dinajpur ...	40·37	72·33	81·74
Jalpaiguri ...	75·29	165·39	152·62
Darjeeling ...	84·48	136·78	129·37
Rangpur ...	64·78	97·85	80·92
Bogra ...	47·86	65·13	76·54
Pabna ...	42·69	63·30	80·30

The heavy rain in the beginning of the year seems to have damaged the jute crop in Pabna, Bogra and Rajshahi, where it was estimated at 12 annas only; elsewhere it was up to the average. The *bhadoi* rice was also poor in these districts, and was good only in Rangpur and Dinajpur. Taking the Division as a whole, the outturn of *bhadoi* rice was 13·8, and jute 14·6 annas only. The heavy rainfall was favourable to the winter rice crop, and the outturn is variously estimated from 15·5 annas in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling to a bumper crop in Dinajpur, giving a divisional average of a little over 17 annas. The *rabi* crops and tobacco were more or less injured by the failure of the cold-weather rains. The divisional outturn of tobacco is estimated at 12·5 annas, as also that of sugarcane. The ganja crop in Rajshahi gave a poor outturn (10 annas).

Although the harvests for two successive years were fairly good, the staple food-grains, particularly common rice, continued to sell at what in the last generation would have been thought the famine rate of twelve to fourteen seers the rupee. Wages are also rising, but at a slower rate, and only in some trades and places. In Rangpur, Bogra and Pabna there was no increase.

The labourers in the hill tract are, as a rule, well off. The cultivators there are described as usually happy and contented. The raiyats in the Terai have always enjoyed a full measure of tenant-right, and their holdings are sufficiently large to yield a comfortable subsistence; but they suffer more or less from malaria, and the majority of them have some constitutional disease. In the Barind, which is a slightly elevated country stretching through parts of Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Bogra, the raiyats are increasing in numbers, and, though ignorant, are not poor. In the south of the Division the crops this year were below the average, and the high prices of food that prevailed affected the landless classes and men with fixed incomes.

Dacca Division.

The table below shows the average rainfall in the different districts of the Dacca Division during the year, as compared with the figures of the previous two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca ...	64·96	64·64	74·14
Mymensingh ...	82·70	84·36	100·57
Faridpur ...	48·55	61·02	75·34
Backergunge ...	61·21	73·04	103·91

From an agricultural point of view the year 1893-94 was not favourable; high floods and heavy rain damaged jute and both *aus* and *aman* rice crops, while the want of rain in the cold weather caused the outturn of pulses and oilseeds to be also small.

A violent and destructive cyclone passed over the south of the Division on the 22nd October, affecting specially the Bhola and Patuakhali subdivisions of Backergunge. The cyclone is reported to have caused enormous mortality among cattle. A severe storm also passed over the whole of the Dacca district in the latter part of May, while yet another violent storm was reported from Madaripur on the 18th of March last.

The crops having suffered much injury, food-stuff had to be imported from abroad, and naturally there was a rise in prices. The price of rice—the principal food crop of the Division—which rose in 1892-93 at times almost to famine rates, continued very high throughout the year under report. The wages of the common cooly in Faridpur and Backergunge are said to have fallen owing to the general failure of crops, which created a greater demand for employment.

As stated above, the crops were generally bad and the prices of food-grains very high. As the majority of the inhabitants of this Division are producers of jute, food-stuffs and oilseeds, the high prices of these articles to some extent compensated them for short outturn. But in some parts of the Division even the cultivators were reduced to short commons, and generally wage earners felt the high prices keenly. In some parts the helpless and infirm, and persons dependent on their neighbours or relations for support, such as widows with families, were reduced to actual distress. In the Bil country, lying in the north-west of Backergunge and the south-west of Faridpur, it was found necessary to give relief.

Chittagong Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Chittagong Division during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Tippera ...	65·75	78·27	85·12
Noakhali ...	83·55	116·16	145·74
Chittagong ...	100·35	94·88	146·39
Chittagong Hill Tracts	90·11	86·78	147·78

The year was characterized by extraordinarily heavy rain throughout the Division. In Tippera and Noakhali there were two sets of inundations in July and August, those of August being the highest on record. A storm swept over the Division on the 22nd October, doing damage everywhere. Naturally the crops were poor and prices high. The cotton crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts was a failure. In Tippera there was great mortality among cattle for want of fodder.

As regards the material condition of the people of this Division, the past year was an exceptional one. The natural calamities mentioned above diminished the usual prosperity and comfort of the people, and petty agriculturists and men with fixed incomes felt the pinch in Noakhali, and more acutely in Tippera.

Patna Division.

The following table compares the average rainfall in the several districts of the Patna Division during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Patna ...	35·70	42·36	50·04
Gaya ...	28·16	37·06	38·90
Shahabad ...	26·31	37·81	49·63
Saran ...	31·55	43·20	46·01
Champaran ...	41·18	62·83	78·66
Muzaffarpur ...	36·20	44·84	57·09
Darbhanga ...	33·66	46·89	56·29

The rainfall of 1893-94 was greater than in either of the preceding two years, and was considerably above the normal, especially in Champaran. The year commenced well with light showers in April and May, which were favourable for the preparation of the lands for the bhadoi crop. Prospects looked very hopeful until excessive rain in June and July drowned and rotted the Indian-corn, reducing what had promised to be a bumper crop to a 6 to 10-anna one, except in Saran, where there was almost a 16-anna harvest. But this heavy rain, though destructive to the bhadoi, was of great service for the winter rice, the general outturn of which was considerably better than for several years past. In Gaya and Saran the harvest was a 17-anna one; in Patna and Champaran the yield was over 15 annas, and it would bade been equally good in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, had it not been for the destructive floods in those districts, which completely swept away the seedlings over

very wide areas. In Shahabad the outturn ranged from 12 to 15 annas. The heavy rain in September and October left the ground too moist for the usual rabi sowings, which were consequently retarded and somewhat restricted in area. Subsequently, the crop suffered from want of rain in December and January, and from untimely rain in February and high west winds in March. The rabi yield was better in the northern districts than in those to the south of the Ganges, where the winds in March made themselves more felt. Saran and Champaran did well with 15 to 16 annas outturn, while in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga it was 12 to 13 annas. In Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad the outturn varied from 9 to 12 or 13 annas. For the whole Division, the outturn of the three harvests is shown as below:—

Bhadoi	...	9 to 10 annas.
Winter rice	...	14½ annas.
Rabi	...	12 to 13 annas.

The year was not good for opium and indigo.

The prices of food-grains ruled considerably lower than in either of the two preceding years, and this was due to the favourable harvests generally, but chiefly to the excellent rice crop. Wages in this Division are usually paid in kind, and consequently do not vary with the prices of food-grains. The money wages show, on the whole, no appreciable increase.

Speaking generally, it was a very prosperous year. A notable exception to the general prosperity is the case of the opium cultivators who suffered a considerable loss of their crop. Another class of sufferers were the cultivators over the 3,300 square miles of flooded country in the three northern districts, who lost not only their crops, but many of them their houses and cattle.

Bhagalpur Division.

The following table compares the average rainfall of the year with that of the preceding two years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr ...	38·69	32·06	47·02
Bhagalpur ...	35·75	44·36	57·29
Purnea ...	44·05	81·05	85·28
Malda ...	41·24	50·73	68·95
Sonthal Parganas ...	47·04	46·91	65·32

The rainfall of 1893-94 in all the districts was greater than that of the previous two years, and above the normal. The heavy rain in July caused injury to some of the bhadoi crops, and the yield of mahua and Indian-corn was comparatively poor. The rainfall was favourable to the rice crops, both bhadoi and aghani, and an average outturn for the whole Division was obtained. The cessation of rain during the cold weather somewhat interfered with the growth of the rabi crops; but the outturn on the whole was fair. The mahua, which is an important food crop in the Sonthal Parganas, did well.

The prices of all food crops were generally cheaper than in the preceding year, but the wages of labourers remained almost the same.

The year was on the whole a prosperous one to all classes of people. The harvest of food crops was abundant and trade was brisk. Even the people who live exclusively by labour, and those with fixed incomes, felt some relief, as the prices were comparatively cheap. The only people who fared worse were the Paharias of Rajmahal, whose drunken, improvident, and lazy habits are said to prevent them from improving their condition.

Orissa Division.

The table below shows the average rainfall in the districts of the Orissa Division during the last three years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack ...	64·89	56·71	72·18
Balasore ...	60·67	54·75	73·58
Puri ...	43·55	51·31	68·60

During the year under report the rainfall in each of the districts was far more than in the two preceding years and in excess of the normal. The rainfall was not only excessive, but very badly distributed to the detriment of several crops. In Cuttack it is stated that on account of heavy and excessive

rainfall, floods and a cyclone in the ploughing and sowing season, a part of the area for the *beali* and *sarad* never dried sufficiently to admit of cultivation. The outturn of the above two crops was estimated at not more than 9 annas on an average. The *rabi* was similarly affected by excessive rain at the time of sowing, and scarcity of rain afterwards. Excessive rainfall and floods are reported to have similarly affected the paddy crop in Balasore, where the outturn is reported to be 15 annas in the Sadar and 12 annas in the Bhadrak subdivision. In the district of Puri floods in the early part of the rains are reported to have seriously affected the *beali*, *sarad* and sugarcane crops in the Sadar subdivision, where the outturn of the winter rice was estimated at 12 annas. The subdivision of Khurda was not, however, so much affected, the undulating character of the soil facilitating the draining off of the superfluous water. The outturn there was full 16 annas. The deficiency in the district was made up by the *dalua* crop, which does not depend on rain water, being grown on swampy places.

Owing to comparatively better harvests in Balasore and Puri, the prices of the staple food-grains were much easier than in the previous two years, being 17 seers 1 chitak in each, as against 16 seers 8 chitaks and 14 seers 15 chitaks in 1892-93, and 13 seers 7 chitaks and 15 seers 4 chitaks in 1891-92. In Cuttack the prices ruled high, the price of common rice having risen from 16 seers 9 chitaks in 1891-92 and 16 seers 3 chitaks in 1892-93 to 14 seers 14 chitaks per rupee in the year of report.

As noticed above, the year was rather favourable for crops, except in the Cuttack district, which appears to be in a normal condition of short crops, and has been so for the last three or four years. The condition of the people is reported to have varied in proportion to the outturn of the crops; in Cuttack it is reported to have been unsatisfactory, in Balasore not bad, and in Puri satisfactory. The Commissioner remarks: "I cannot think, however, that the condition of the tenantry, except in special cases where crops have entirely failed, is bad anywhere. The landless class, here as elsewhere, are poor, and their poverty has been aggravated by high prices."

Chota Nagpur Division.

The following table gives the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division during the past three years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh ...	41·64	47·75	66·41
Lohardaga ...	42·85	59·38	60·49
Palamau ...	38·80	48·49	59·34
Manbhum ...	42·82	50·76	63·37
Singhbhum ...	57·56	48·65	63·81

As in other Divisions, the rainfall in the Chota Nagpur Division during the year 1893-94 was excessive. The *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops suffered most, and their outturn, taking the Division as a whole, was only 9 annas. On the other hand, the winter rice was a remarkably good crop in the greater part of the Division, and its average outturn was 15 annas. The outturn of *mahua* and sugarcane was good.

Notwithstanding the good harvest of the year, the price of rice, except in Hazaribagh, remained much the same as, and in some cases was even higher than, in the previous year, owing, it is said, to heavy exports through the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

As regards the wages of labour, the opening of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway is said to have caused a general rise in the Gobindpur subdivision of Manbhum. In Singhbhum the wages continued to be as high as in the previous year.

In a country like Chota Nagpur, where the bulk of the people live on agriculture, their material well-being always depends largely on the state of the season and the outturn of the crops. Consequently, with the exception of certain parts of Manbhum, where, owing to the failure of crops in 1892-93, the people were somewhat impoverished in the early part of the year, and of certain parts of Singhbhum bordering on Keonjhar and Mourbhunj, the past year was one of prosperity and ease throughout the Division.

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1893.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	18—19	5·04	10·78	18·32	43·79	42·34	63·52	8·07	12·91	50·41	76·43	3·95	5·16	54·36	81·59	0·53	0·18	54·89	81·77
	Katwa ...	17—18	4·70	8·30	19·23	34·35	41·90	49·43	8·30	8·52	50·20	57·95	4·04	3·06	54·24	61·01	0·36	0·05	54·60	61·06
	Kalna ...	17—18	5·26	8·39	18·55	40·17	40·80	60·14	6·64	8·24	47·24	68·38	3·93	4·18	51·16	72·56	0·62	...	51·78	72·56
	Ranigunj ...	19—19	3·43	6·77	14·94	33·06	42·26	48·55	7·26	10·27	49·52	58·82	3·41	2·94	52·93	61·76	0·22	0·02	53·15	61·78
Birbhum	Suri ...	18—19	3·12	10·69	17·31	34·01	42·66	60·80	10·41	12·60	53·07	73·40	3·67	3·68	57·74	77·08	0·27	...	58·01	77·08
	Rampur Hát ...	14—16	3·54	6·46	17·23	26·76	40·83	48·59	10·99	11·43	51·82	60·32	3·88	3·97	55·70	64·29	0·35	...	56·05	64·29
Bankura	Bankura ...	18—19	3·95	8·60	17·17	42·66	43·99	63·65	7·98	12·19	51·97	75·84	4·15	3·25	56·12	79·09	0·47	0·18	56·59	79·27
	Vishnupur ...	10—11	4·05	11·67	19·34	44·16	45·37	63·06	9·10	12·91	54·47	75·97	2·71	5·26	57·18	81·23	0·61	...	57·79	81·23
Midnapore	Midnapore ...	18—19	4·46	8·74	18·41	40·88	43·48	57·90	7·17	14·00	50·65	71·90	4·78	3·59	55·43	75·39	0·60	0·05	56·03	75·44
	Ghatal ...	12	4·83	10·92	20·45	48·16	49·64	61·72	8·77	19·78	58·41	81·50	3·57	5·01	61·98	86·51	0·41	0·07	62·39	86·58
	Tamluk ...	17—18	5·03	8·87	19·36	42·67	45·14	55·38	8·32	15·92	53·46	71·30	4·46	5·65	57·92	76·95	0·61	...	58·53	76·95
	Contai ...	18—19	4·15	8·36	18·23	42·05	46·95	61·68	11·27	14·39	58·22	76·07	8·36	7·67	66·58	83·74	1·06	...	67·64	83·74
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	18—19	4·93	11·39	19·86	37·01	43·85	54·14	7·15	7·66	51·00	61·69	4·09	7·73	55·09	69·41	0·59	0·06	55·68	69·47
	Serampore ...	17—18	4·96	11·00	19·70	44·61	44·83	63·43	7·96	10·92	52·79	74·35	4·19	7·05	56·98	81·40	0·50	0·03	57·48	81·43
	Jahanabad ...	17—18	4·79	7·79	19·31	44·63	47·82	62·22	9·04	21·09	56·86	83·31	4·40	6·88	61·26	90·19	0·45	...	61·71	90·19
Howrah	Howrah ...	18—19	5·27	6·05	20·34	47·42	45·06	64·42	8·35	7·49	53·41	71·91	4·34	7·23	57·75	79·14	0·05	...	57·80	79·14
	Ulubaria ...	12—13	4·60	6·71	19·38	39·38	47·00	54·27	8·60	9·83	55·60	64·80	3·44	4·89	59·04	69·69	0·80	0·02	59·84	69·71
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-Parganas	Alipore (Observatory) ...	17—18	5·69	7·02	21·48	49·73	48·43	69·12	9·91	8·74	58·34	77·86	4·42	7·34	62·76	85·20	0·68	0·03	63·44	85·23
	Basirhat ...	17—18	5·73	9·32	23·27	46·36	48·95	68·80	8·34	12·24	57·29	81·04	4·41	4·21	62·20	85·25	0·61	...	62·81	85·25
	Baraset ...	17—18	5·48	9·95	21·07	37·49	43·90	54·28	9·04	9·09	52·94	63·37	4·51	4·94	57·45	68·31	0·62	...	58·07	68·31
	Diamond Harbour ...	17—18	6·02	10·57	21·05	42·44	50·03	60·41	11·13	8·44	61·16	68·85	5·13	6·54	66·29	75·39	0·66	...	66·95	75·39
	Barrackpore ...	17—18	5·25	10·56	21·09	39·34	45·32	58·06	7·47	9·71	52·79	67·77	3·56	7·36	56·35	75·13	0·80	0·05	57·15	75·18
	Dum-Dum ...	17—18	5·25	8·43	21·12	45·53	45·71	60·76	8·86	10·33	54·57	71·08	4·37	6·49	58·94	79·57	0·56	...	59·50	79·57

Nadia ...	Krishnagar	...	18—19	5·29	11·65	19·98	40·07	41·36	66·37	7·90	9·42	49·20	64·29	4·19	5·12	53·39	69·91	0·45	0·26	53·84	70·17
	Meherpur	...	18—19	6·44	16·92	21·98	48·64	44·11	61·63	8·06	9·88	52·17	71·91	3·68	6·23	55·85	78·24	0·33	0·36	56·18	78·60
	Chuadanga	...	18—19	6·14	12·57	23·21	40·49	45·44	61·85	9·71	10·05	55·15	71·90	4·29	4·09	59·44	75·99	0·63	0·31	60·17	76·24
	Kushtia	...	18—19	6·37	14·89	24·77	56·47	47·61	78·24	10·33	10·71	57·94	88·95	4·99	2·65	62·93	91·60	0·45	0·30	63·39	91·90
	Ranaghat	...	18—19	5·96	9·27	20·85	41·28	43·57	58·84	6·95	11·56	50·52	70·40	3·78	5·88	54·30	76·28	0·61	...	54·91	76·28
Murshidabad...	Berhampore	...	14—19	4·23	10·17	19·04	40·92	41·60	64·30	10·91	9·99	52·51	74·29	4·48	3·48	56·99	77·78	0·42	...	57·41	77·78
	Lalbagh	...	11—14	3·05	9·16	16·73	38·75	39·20	64·84	10·63	7·06	49·83	71·89	4·53	5·64	54·61	77·43	0·61	...	55·02	77·43
	Jangipur	...	14—18	2·95	9·60	16·67	34·66	39·24	70·29	10·78	10·93	50·02	81·22	3·30	3·39	53·32	84·61	0·24	...	53·56	84·61
	Kandi	...	13—15	3·85	11·16	17·94	29·17	41·47	44·88	9·57	10·20	51·04	55·08	3·93	5·15	54·97	60·23	0·59	...	55·56	60·23
Jessore ...	Jessore	...	18—19	8·18	9·29	28·27	41·44	52·00	57·00	8·74	9·11	60·74	66·11	4·38	4·99	65·12	71·10	0·58	0·04	65·70	71·14
	Narail	...	17—18	7·00	12·87	25·00	36·28	44·69	55·13	7·31	14·86	52·00	69·99	3·62	2·28	55·62	72·27	0·64	0·12	56·26	72·39
	Bangaon	...	18—19	5·96	9·31	22·31	33·95	46·90	49·14	9·08	7·76	54·88	56·89	4·56	4·80	59·38	61·69	0·66	0·04	60·04	61·73
	Jhenida	...	17—18	7·26	15·35	26·54	44·79	48·96	60·73	9·11	9·81	58·07	70·54	4·83	3·14	62·90	73·68	0·48	0·32	63·38	74·00
	Magura	...	17—18	7·77	12·45	27·49	46·57	47·62	62·63	8·72	9·02	56·34	71·65	3·81	2·39	60·15	74·04	0·39	0·08	60·54	74·12
Khulna ...	Khulna	...	17—18	7·13	12·87	28·68	43·63	50·35	66·08	9·73	14·44	60·08	80·52	4·20	3·29	64·28	83·81	0·78	0·12	65·06	83·93
	Satkhira	...	17—18	6·82	12·84	25·60	43·34	50·36	71·10	8·88	7·35	59·24	78·45	4·70	5·04	63·94	83·49	0·73	...	64·67	83·49
	Bagerhat	...	17—18	7·13	10·23	28·31	51·57	55·52	79·39	10·01	13·61	65·53	92·60	5·25	4·44	70·78	96·94	0·92	...	71·70	96·94
Rajshahi Division.																					
Rajshahi ...	Boalia	...	18—19	3·43	10·88	18·61	39·53	42·23	61·06	11·27	8·44	53·50	69·50	4·44	4·32	57·94	73·82	0·26	...	58·19	73·82
	Nator	...	18—19	4·60	11·60	21·67	41·88	45·69	62·72	11·14	9·00	57·33	73·72	4·46	3·76	61·79	76·48	0·37	...	62·16	76·48
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur	...	18—19	3·74	7·20	27·46	31·50	53·16	56·89	11·14	10·34	64·32	73·73	5·13	2·53	69·35	76·31	0·20	...	69·55	76·31
	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	12·27	...	37·18	...	39·53	...	19·20	...	108·73	...	4·13	...	112·86	...	...	...	112·86
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri	...	17—18	6·71	9·54	47·09	30·76	97·69	96·88	23·93	24·05	121·62	119·93	5·60	2·84	127·22	122·77	0·19	0·39	127·41	123·16
	Alipore Duars	...	...	...	12·38	...	37·39	...	105·83	...	22·03	...	127·86	...	1·45	...	129·32	...	0·45	...	129·77
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	...	17—19	7·72	11·52	40·30	42·15	95·82	94·19	17·68	30·87	113·48	125·05	6·96	5·40	120·44	130·45	0·40	0·40	120·84	130·85
	Siliguri	...	6—8	5·95	12·31	42·62	44·74	97·76	109·46	14·93	19·92	112·69	129·38	4·84	5·81	117·53	132·19	0·41	0·33	117·94	132·52
Rangpur ...	Rangpur	...	18—19	5·41	9·84	25·14	36·40	63·63	67·69	13·61	13·69	77·29	86·38	5·32	1·74	82·61	88·12	0·20	...	82·81	88·12
	Nilphamari	...	11—13	5·02	9·26	43·34	28·92	72·49	70·76	15·52	14·24	88·01	85·00	4·69	2·84	92·70	87·84	0·23	...	92·93	87·84
	Gaibanda	...	17—18	5·05	6·49	29·23	30·05	52·40	64·51	11·97	11·61	64·37	76·12	5·12	5·52	69·49	81·64	0·28	...	69·77	81·64
	Kurigaon	...	12—13	7·64	16·95	44·61	47·40	69·37	94·85	12·66	12·24	82·03	107·09	4·41	0·73	86·44	107·82	0·32	...	86·76	107·82
Bogra ...	Bogra	...	18—19	4·33	9·69	28·97	42·06	62·87	70·69	10·75	9·81	62·62	80·50	2·95	4·03	67·60	85·31	0·40	...	68·00	85·31
Pabna ...	Pabna	...	18—19	6·29	13·86	24·14	48·67	47·09	74·24	10·97	9·65	58·06	83·89	4·80	2·38	62·86	86·27	0·29	0·24	63·15	86·51
	Sirajganj	...	18	5·52	10·92	24·19	44·33	46·32	76·12	9·87	7·33	56·26	83·45	4·38	5·31	60·64	88·76	0·52	0·16	61·16	88·92
Dacca Division.																					
Dacca ...	Dacca	...	18—19	9·10	15·63	31·42	47·95	57·22	71·12	9·97	7·82	67·19	78·94	3·95	3·87	71·14	82·81	0·69	...	71·83	82·81
	Munshiganj	...	15—16	10·79	12·81	36·06	38·91	66·68	62·65	12·24	9·06	78·92	71·71	5·46	7·88	84·38	79·59	1·17	0·02	85·55	79·61
	Manikganj	...	15—16	7·61	11·48	26·39	41·49	49·63	61·07	8·13	6·68	57·76	67·75	3·95	3·47	61·71	71·22	0·59	0·14	62·30	71·36
	Narayanganj	...	6—8	9·39	14·27	31·55	44·16	60·70	68·60	10·36	7·89	71·06	71·49	4·45	0·79	75·50	72·28	1·57	0·05	77·07	72·34
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	...	17—18	7·53	12·21	37·55	47·06	66·76	91·05	14·19	11·43	79·95	102·48	5·09	7·14	85·04	109·62	0·45	0·23	86·13	109·85
	Jamalpur	...	17—18	6·22	8·14	30·09	39·02	55·92	75·86	14·06	8·47	69·98	82·33	5·03	10·86	75·01	93·19	0·51	...	75·52	93·19
	Atia	...	17—18	6·57	10·32	26·77	43·78	49·88	74·25	9·80	7·58	59·68	81·83	4·97	3·13	64·65	84·96	0·35	0·40	65·00	85·36
	Kishorganj	...	17—18	9·43	11·64	38·69	51·66	64·95	99·81	13·11	9·28	78·06	108·04	5·30	4·16	83·36	112·20	0·73	0·12	84·09	112·32
Faridpur ...	Netrakona	...	7—8	7·40	17·30	40·04	53·80	74·47	112·67	14·04	13·60	88·51	126·17	6·06	4·12	94·57	130·29	0·64	0·27	95·11	130·56
	Faridpur	...	17—18	8·43	13·52	29·81	52·36	54·23	79·09	10·04	7·32	64·27	86·91	4·30	2·03	68·57	88·94	0·54	0·09	69·11	89·03
	Goalundo	...	16—17	7·88	16·08	27·37	54·07	56·61	73·10	8·61	7·02	59·22	80·12	4·82	3·66	64·05	83·78	0·47	0·18	64·52	83·96
	Madaripur	...	17—18	8·03	12·06	30·57	45·76	54·80	66·91	8·50	6·05	63·30	71·96	4·18	4·08	67·48	75·99	0·68	...	68·06	75·99
Backergunge ...	Barisal	...	18—19	7·73	9·08	32·26	57·09	60·40	81·91	11·68	11·49	72·08	93·40	4·98	9·82	77·06	103·22	1·57	...	78·63	103·22
	Pirojpur	...	17—18	6·23	10·97	29·76	57·31	59·60	80·51	11·23	17·90	71·93	98·41	5·76	5·80	77·68	104·21	1·50	...	79·18	104·21
	Patuakhali	...	16	6·77	10·61	37·41	55·43	75·94	88·34	13·36	10·31	89·30	98·65	5·99	7·98	95·29	106·63	2·13	...	97·42	106·63
	Bhola	...	11—13	7·47	13·99	36·20	56·84	73·05	85·96	12·12	17·26	85·17	103·22	5·49	5·19	90·66	108·41	2·07	0·07	92·73	108·48

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1893—concluded.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.															
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																				
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	15—16	10·51	9·52	39·99	51·64	74·62	89·40	11·40	12·48	86·02	101·88	4·23	12·58	90·25	114·46	1·38	0·06	91·63	114·52
	Brahmanbaria ...	17—18	11·94	12·87	38·21	43·06	61·85	77·06	11·69	8·25	73·54	85·31	4·76	3·19	78·30	88·50	0·85	...	79·15	88·50
	Chandpur ...	11	8·99	16·64	34·38	50·15	70·12	76·27	11·82	10·66	81·94	86·93	6·14	4·95	88·08	91·88	0·95	...	89·03	91·88
Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	18—19	9·31	28·23	45·20	74·66	94·50	121·14	17·80	9·99	112·30	131·13	6·86	16·65	119·16	147·68	2·41	0·05	121·57	147·73
	Fenny ...	11—12	10·35	17·08	50·28	69·76	96·95	129·91	16·71	14·20	112·66	144·11	5·85	12·65	118·54	156·76	4·12	0·20	122·67	156·96
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	18—19	7·23	7·24	41·79	77·18	89·58	116·00	13·52	8·59	97·06	123·59	5·69	17·78	102·65	141·37	2·29	0·07	104·94	141·44
	Cox's Bazar ...	17—18	5·61	1·76	50·28	92·43	117·55	139·89	16·11	13·01	132·66	152·84	7·72	9·18	140·38	162·02	3·06	0·76	143·44	162·78
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	18—19	8·27	12·60	37·31	70·85	74·79	108·84	13·72	11·18	87·51	120·02	7·01	9·44	94·52	129·46	2·51	...	97·03	129·46
BIHAR.																				
PATNA DIVISION.																				
Patna ...	Patna ...	18—19	1·53	4·70	10·61	16·98	32·32	39·55	7·09	7·01	39·91	46·59	3·39	6·13	43·24	52·72	0·32	0·10	43·56	52·82
	Bihar ...	18—19	1·75	4·71	10·43	23·29	33·63	44·83	6·53	7·19	40·16	52·02	3·22	1·77	43·38	53·79	0·38	0·06	43·76	53·85
	Barh ...	18	1·36	3·35	8·70	15·47	30·30	33·37	7·70	9·02	38·00	43·29	3·18	1·14	41·18	44·43	0·36	...	41·54	44·43
	Dinapore ...	18—19	1·27	3·24	9·48	14·71	32·20	40·30	6·84	8·76	39·04	49·06	3·26	11·18	42·30	60·18	0·33	0·16	42·63	60·34
	Gaya	18—19	1·77	4·43	9·87	16·52	33·35	35·76	7·32	8·63	41·17	44·39	2·36	2·67	43·53	46·96	0·52	0·09	44·05	47·05
Gaya ...	Nawada ...	17—18	1·93	4·62	9·40	16·35	31·84	38·13	6·97	8·36	38·81	46·49	2·67	2·11	41·48	48·60	0·42	0·05	41·90	48·65
	Aurangabad ...	17—18	1·54	3·90	9·04	11·90	33·66	29·88	7·21	11·13	40·87	40·99	2·75	3·49	43·62	44·48	0·60	0·10	44·22	44·58
	Jahanabad ...	15—16	1·61	4·29	8·41	16·62	32·88	50·95	5·66	11·23	38·54	62·18	3·55	3·01	42·09	65·19	0·44	0·05	42·53	65·24
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	18—19	1·72	3·43	9·47	16·60	31·43	38·58	6·37	11·04	38·30	49·62	3·28	3·63	41·58	53·25	0·36	0·36	41·94	53·61
	Sasaram ...	18—19	1·40	3·86	7·74	11·34	29·95	31·48	6·34	9·76	37·89	41·21	3·68	5·99	41·57	46·81	0·50	1·13	42·07	47·94
	Buxar ...	18—19	1·60	3·16	7·59	9·45	28·88	28·88	7·19	10·24	36·07	39·12	3·25	8·47	39·42	47·59	0·40	0·78	39·82	48·37
	Bhabhua ...	18—19	1·36	3·30	8·28	13·12	32·30	39·91	6·67	15·20	38·97	55·11	3·28	4·10	42·25	59·21	0·85	1·42	43·10	60·63
Saran ...	Chapra ...	18—19	1·56	3·83	9·10	12·95	31·31	29·83	6·90	11·18	38·21	41·00	3·60	4·23	41·81	45·23	0·47	0·44	42·28	45·67
	Siwan ...	18	1·74	3·26	10·39	8·97	32·90	31·49	8·62	8·23	41·42	39·72	4·02	8·81	45·44	48·53	0·26	0·33	45·70	48·91
	Gopalganj ...	10—12	1·71	2·74	10·78	12·88	33·47	37·49	6·94	8·80	40·41	46·29	5·01	5·86	45·42	52·15	0·30	0·10	45·72	52·25

Champaran	Motihari	...	14-16	2·15	5·19	12·54	19·56	34·52	61·65	9·16	17·27	43·68	78·92	3·49	8·40	47·17	87·32	0·20	0·10	47·37	87·42
	Bettiah	...	16-17	2·21	2·96	13·38	13·24	38·40	44·32	9·44	18·96	47·84	63·28	3·58	3·70	51·42	71·98	0·25	0·04	51·67	72·02
	Muzaffarpur	...	17-19	2·20	3·37	12·45	9·88	34·90	33·84	9·97	8·34	44·87	42·18	3·47	10·31	48·04	52·49	0·22	0·06	48·26	52·55
Muzaffarpur	Rajpur	...	17	1·63	5·01	10·95	15·85	32·36	34·63	7·23	8·58	39·59	43·21	3·98	6·22	43·57	49·43	0·26	0·03	43·83	49·45
	Sitamarhi	...	17-18	2·66	4·83	13·35	17·98	33·69	48·18	9·76	9·66	43·45	57·74	2·74	9·06	46·19	66·80	0·13	0·52	46·32	67·32
	Darbhanga	...	17-18	1·94	4·09	12·44	16·95	35·72	44·78	9·68	10·49	45·40	55·27	2·99	9·32	48·29	64·59	0·23	0·07	48·52	64·66
Darbhanga	Madhubani	...	16-18	2·63	4·43	14·08	10·89	35·28	38·43	10·17	8·18	45·45	46·61	2·62	5·73	48·07	52·34	0·11	0·15	48·18	52·49
	Samastipur	...	17-18	1·61	2·74	11·54	12·70	34·08	35·70	8·01	16·45	42·09	52·15	3·16	2·99	45·25	55·14	0·17	0·10	45·42	55·24
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																				
Monghyr	Monghyr	...	18-19	1·71	5·75	10·77	17·06	35·81	43·75	9·01	17·41	44·82	61·16	3·52	1·98	48·34	63·14	0·23	...	48·57	63·14
	Begusarai	...	18	1·69	5·16	10·23	21·44	31·27	49·19	7·27	9·40	38·54	58·59	3·17	1·23	41·71	59·82	0·38	...	42·09	59·82
	Jamui	...	18-19	2·17	4·24	10·85	17·95	35·01	37·67	7·45	8·76	42·46	46·43	2·61	2·81	45·07	48·63	0·18	...	45·25	48·63
	Bhagalpur	...	18-19	2·06	7·43	12·36	22·38	33·97	46·99	7·60	14·71	41·27	61·70	3·20	4·67	44·47	66·37	0·37	0·03	44·84	66·40
Bhagalpur	Supaul	...	16-17	2·14	4·07	15·36	7·84	38·63	37·18	9·77	17·15	48·40	54·33	2·88	3·29	51·28	57·62	0·16	...	51·44	57·62
	Madhipura	...	14-18	2·45	3·30	15·17	9·69	38·45	39·81	10·90	19·35	48·75	59·16	4·31	1·95	53·06	61·11	0·15	0·05	53·21	61·16
	Banka	...	18-19	1·97	6·46	12·43	26·80	34·17	44·89	8·23	18·05	42·40	62·94	3·48	1·95	45·88	64·89	0·27	...	46·16	64·89
	Purnea	...	16-18	2·82	7·60	18·79	17·08	47·12	51·61	14·02	15·31	61·14	66·92	3·97	4·02	65·11	70·94	0·24	0·02	65·35	70·96
Purnea	Kishanganj	...	16-17	1·60	6·62	26·25	30·55	57·95	78·91	14·08	23·15	72·03	102·06	3·95	2·35	75·39	104·41	0·20	...	75·59	104·41
	Araria	...	16-17	3·13	7·62	21·76	24·12	51·40	63·10	13·76	23·95	65·16	87·05	3·53	2·25	68·69	89·30	0·15	...	68·84	89·30
Malda	Malda	...	18-19	2·63	8·20	17·90	31·79	39·26	56·59	11·50	8·63	50·76	65·22	4·38	6·15	55·14	71·37	0·34	...	55·48	71·37
Santhal Parganas	Deoghar	...	16-17	2·90	6·93	15·33	33·38	42·12	61·66	10·63	9·90	52·75	71·56	4·08	4·50	56·83	76·06	0·40	...	57·23	76·06
	Dumka	...	18-19	2·63	8·41	14·19	27·68	40·06	50·29	8·73	9·02	48·79	59·31	4·33	3·27	53·12	62·58	0·34	...	53·46	62·58
	Rajmahal	...	17-18	1·93	7·13	17·32	26·75	40·14	50·36	12·24	13·64	52·38	63·99	3·91	3·99	56·29	67·92	0·19	...	56·48	67·92
	Godda	...	15-16	1·78	5·92	12·19	27·70	34·96	47·10	9·53	11·66	44·49	58·76	3·07	3·25	47·56	62·01	0·23	...	47·79	62·01
	Jamtara	...	12-15	2·09	7·70	14·14	31·17	40·40	55·94	7·36	8·52	47·76	64·46	3·07	4·94	50·98	69·40	0·44	...	51·42	69·40
	Pakaur	...	11-12	1·61	8·27	16·42	36·78	40·55	68·86	12·75	15·76	53·30	84·62	4·51	4·16	57·81	88·77	0·17	...	57·98	88·77
	ORISSA.																				
	ORISSA DIVISION.																				
Cuttack	Cuttack	...	18-19	3·70	8·28	19·42	33·67	43·86	57·23	10·07	15·82	53·93	73·04	5·68	5·04	59·56	78·08	1·49	...	61·05	78·08
	Jajpur	...	16-18	4·61	9·20	18·99	20·18	43·80	60·45	9·87	13·34	53·67	73·79	5·07	5·69	57·74	79·48	1·39	...	59·13	79·48
	Kendrapara	...	17-19	3·63	6·55	15·96	52·06	40·09	68·01	9·27	17·16	50·36	85·17	6·26	5·02	56·62	87·19	1·34	0·13	57·96	87·31
	Banki	...	2—8	2·54	7·72	14·91	23·51	37·41	45·55	8·84	12·91	46·25	58·46	4·41	7·55	50·66	66·01	2·76	0·09	53·42	66·10
Balasore	Balasore	...	18-19	5·73	8·68	19·40	46·68	45·75	72·03	11·91	23·83	57·66	95·86	6·41	4·56	64·07	100·42	1·28	0·07	65·35	100·49
	Bhadrak	...	17-18	4·94	10·18	19·01	46·35	41·70	61·64	10·65	14·26	52·35	75·90	4·61	8·74	56·96	84·64	1·36	0·20	58·32	84·84
Puri	Puri	...	18-19	3·18	6·39	12·74	29·69	32·37	45·97	10·62	18·82	42·37	64·79	8·81	8·32	51·20	73·11	2·98	...	54·18	73·11
	Khurda	...	17-18	2·42	6·38	15·43	25·59	40·68	55·49	10·37	15·77	51·05	71·26	6·89	7·65	57·94	78·91	2·17	0·25	60·11	79·16
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																				
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	...	17-19	2·29	7·31	11·25	28·08	38·25	60·13	8·58	17·88	46·83	78·01	3·26	6·18	50·09	84·19	0·57	0·09	50·66	84·28
	Pachamba (Giridi)	...	16-18	2·94	7·32	12·83	32·20	37·72	60·51	8·82	13·27	46·54	73·78	3·16	3·79	49·70	77·57	0·40	...	50·10	77·57
Lohardaga	Ranchi	...	18-19	3·47	9·83	15·29	29·03	43·32	54·79	9·17	19·35	52·49	74·14	2·98	4·59	55·47	78·73	0·69	0·12	56·16	78·85
Palamau	Daltonganj	...	17-18	2·20	8·86	9·65	14·79	33·77	39·44	7·83	13·86	41·59	50·10	2·81	2·94	44·40	53·04	0·76	0·25	45·16	53·29
Manbhum	Purulia	...	17-19	3·33	12·74	15·68	42·41	41·71	65·92	8·13	10·74	49·84	76·66	3·99	3·10	53·83	79·76	0·45	...	53·38	79·76
	Govindpur	...	12-18	2·62	6·14	11·96	30·93	36·33	62·07	7·25	13·60	43·63	75·67	3·58	4·31	47·21	80·48	0·34	...	47·55	80·48
Singhbhum	Chaibassa	...	17-19	3·45	10·08	15·92	34·11	44·02	53·67	8·32	9·92	52·34	63·59	2·95	0·76	55·29	64·35	0·61	0·11	55·90	64·46

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *au* and is essential to the transplanting of the *aman*. The fall in September matures the *aman*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *aman* and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1893 to March 1894.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1893.									1894.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan ...	12 6	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 10	10 14	13 0	13 6½	15 0	14 12	15 0	15 9
24-Parganas ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	11 2	12 0	12 8	12 10	12 14	13 0
Calcutta ...	10 0	10 5	10 10	10 2½	9 12	9 10	9 8	9 15	9 15	10 0	10 0	10 3½
Backergunge ...	11 10	10 5	9 14	9 2	8 6	8 9	8 6	Old 8 11 / New 11 7	Old 9 0 / New 10 0½	10 0	11 5	11 8
Chittagong ...	13 2	13 10	11 14	11 6	10 2	10 12	10 6	12 0½	12 2	12 0	12 12½	12 3
Patna ...	16 12	16 4	15 8	15 4	14 8	15 8	17 4	19 0	20 8	18 0	17 0	16 0
Darbhanga ...	13 14½	14 2½	14 0	13 15	14 1½	14 4	16 4	16 4	17 7½	16 8½	16 8	16 4
Bhagalpur ...	15 2	14 8	13 14	13 14	13 9	13 12	15 5	17 0½	17 8	16 5	16 6	15 7
Puri ...	15 12	15 6	12 7½	13 0	13 0		13 0	15 1½	Old 15 14	17 2	17 3	17 1
Hazaribagh ...	13 8	11 12	12 0	12 6	12 8	12 3	Old. 11 10 / New 15 8	Old 12 14 / New 17 4	Old 13 0 / New 16 2	13 12 / New 15 0	15 0	15 0

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan ...	13 8	12 6	13 8	13 8	13 7	12 13½	13 4½	14 1	14 14	14 15	13 0	15 8
24-Parganas ...	11 12	11 12	11 2	11 6	11 10	11 12	13 4	13 4	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0
Calcutta ...	12 2	12 14	13 4	12 8	12 7	12 4	12 2	12 9½	12 10	12 14½	13 1½	13 9½
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 8	11 0
Patna { Red wheat	14 8	15 12	16 4	16 12	18 8	19 8	17 12	17 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	17 12
{ White do.	13 4	14 2	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 8	16 8	16 8	17 8	16 8	16 8	16 0
Darbhanga ...	12 10	13 8	12 9½	12 9	13 2½	15 7	15 4	14 2	14 13½	16 8	15 15	15 4½
Bhagalpur ...	14	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 2	15 12	16 15	17 0½	16 6	16 11
Puri ...	9 3	9 13½	9 5	9 4	9 8	10 0	10 8	9 13½	11 0	10 8	11 2½	10 8
Hazaribagh ...	12 8	11 12	12 0	12 2	13 4	12 4	12 4	12 7	12 2	12 4	12 8	12 0

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0
Calcutta ...	17 14½	18 4½	17 12	17 2½	16 15	16 9½	16 6½	15 12½	14 15	16 7	16 0	16 9
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	22 0	21 8	20 0	21 6	25 12	27 0	23 8	24 8	25 0	27 0	22 0	24 8
Darbhanga ...	19 0	16 11	18 12½	19 15½	20 12	18 0	18 13	14 12	16 15	17 0½	20 14	25 13½
Bhagalpur ...	18 15	18 15	20 13	20 13	20 13	21 6½	20 1½	20 8	20 3	20 0	20 3	21 7
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	14 8	15 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	15 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...	17 8	16 20	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 0	17 8	16 0	18 0
Calcutta ...	19 2	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 11	19 6	19 6	19 3	20 0	20 10	21 3	21 0
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	22 0	20 12	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 8	24 4	26 0	26 0	22 8	22 0	23 0
Darbhanga ...	23 0	20 10	20 9	21 9	23 0	21 15	20 15	22 0	24 4	19 12½	19 12½	20 10
Bhagalpur ...	21 7	22 1	22 11	22 11	24 10	23 5½	24 4	25 4	25 2	25 0	21 5½	20 13
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	16 12	16 4	16 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 8	18 6	18 12	17 8	18 0	18 0

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1893 to March 1894—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

GRAM.

Districts.	1893.									1894.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan ...	18 0	17 8	18 0	19 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 8
24-Parganas ...	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 8	20 0
Calcutta ...	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	14 9½	14 0	14 0	14 5	14 11	17 14	15 2	16 9½
Backergunge ...	13 5	13 4	13 2	13 0	13 2½	12 14½	13 5	13 5	14 2	17 12	16 2	16 0
Chittagong ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 0	16 0	12 8
Patna ...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 8	22 0	27 8	27 8	28 8	28 0	28 0	24 8	22 8
Darbhanga ...	19 13	19 14½	19 14	20 4	20 2	20 4	20 8	21 12	24 3½	25 6	22 8½	22 12½
Bhagalpur ...	17 15½	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 1½	20 1½	20 3	20 3	20 9½	20 3	20 3
Puri ...	17 2	16 7	16 7	15 14	16 0	16 9	17 2	17 12	18 6	16 6½	14 1	15 1
Hazaribagh ...	15 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 2	16 6	15 12	15 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0

SALT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan ...	11 2½	11 8	11 10½	11 10	11 8½	11 4	11 4	10 0	10 4	10 12	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Calcutta ...	9 8	10 7	10 7	10 8	10 15	11 5	11 5	10 13	10 14½	11 0	11 0	11 5
Backergunge ...	10 8	10 15	10 10	10 0	10 4	10 6	9 4	8 0	9 1	10 0	10 0	10 4
Chittagong ...	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	9 4	9 12	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	10 0
Patna ...	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	11 2	11 0	10 14	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
Darbhanga ...	10 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	9 12	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Bhagalpur ...	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 10	10 8	10 11	10 1	10 0½	10 0½	10 0	10 1	10 0½
Puri ...	10 5½	9 14½	10 12	11 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 2	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 10
Hazaribagh ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	8 0

Flood and Famine Relief Administration.

THE distress that prevailed in these Provinces during the year was mainly confined to certain parts of the Patna, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, and was due to the unusual floods which visited those parts in July and August 1893. Reports of these floods and their effects on the standing crops and the condition of the people reached Government early in August 1893. The attention of the local officers concerned was accordingly called to these reports, and instructions were issued that prompt enquiries should be made by Collectors and Commissioners themselves in the affected areas.

The results of these enquiries showed that there was nowhere any ground for apprehending famine; nor was there reason for thinking that there might be serious distress over any considerable area, though undoubtedly hardship had been caused in isolated localities.

The districts which suffered from the floods in the Patna Division were Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. Champaran suffered least and Darbhanga most, the areas submerged in the three districts being estimated in Champaran at 400 to 500 square miles, in Muzaffarpur 800 to 900 square miles, and in Darbhanga 2,000 square miles.

Champaran.

In Champaran the floods were due to the sudden and abnormal rising of the rivers Sikrana and Bagmati, in consequence of excessive rainfall over the northern and eastern parts of the district in August 1893. The floods occurred first in the Bettiah subdivision; but as the most of the rivers in it come from the south of the Sameshwar range of hills, the water went down rapidly and did little damage, and it was in the Sadar sub-division that the most damage was done. The body of water was also backed up by the system of bunds which skirt the Sikrana from Segowlie to the boundary between this district and Muzaffarpur, where the Sikrana leaves this district under the name of the Chota or Bur Gandak.

As regards the damage done to the *bhadoi* crop, the *soro* rice was not much injured, but in the flooded areas the *makai* and *kodo* were greatly damaged. The loss of the *aghani* crop in the affected areas probably amounted to eight annas. The number of human lives lost from the flood was very small, as the water did not sweep with force across the country, but as a rule merely spread over the fields, and gradually rose in height. In consequence not only were the inhabitants able to escape from the flooded villages, but they were able also to drive away with them their cattle and to save the grain which they had in their houses.

There was no necessity for either starting relief works or giving gratuitous relief, and the people neither asked for them nor seemed to expect them to be started.

Muzaffarpur.

In Muzaffarpur, too, the floods were due to the simultaneous rising of the same two rivers Bagmati and Sikrana, which in its lower valley in this district is called the Chota Gandak. A Turki bund broke in the Champaran district, and flooded a large area between the Railway embankment and the Little Gandak in the neighbourhood of Motipur. Some of this flood water passed on to the south, and the Railway embankment was nearly breached. From the Bagmati river the flood broke away north into Pupri thana, and the Railway embankment of the line from Sitamarhi to Darbhanga was breached in two or three places in the Darbhanga

district. The telegraph line was broken and communications were almost cut off. To the east of the district and north of the Railway embankment of the line from Muzaffarpur to Somastipur the flood was extremely high and disastrous. In the Sadar thana 558 villages out of 974 were affected by the floods. The average loss was 10 annas of *bhadoi* and 8 annas of *aghani*. Grouping the villages into blocks to the west, north, and east of the Sadar thana, the loss was most severe in the north and east. In Paru thana only a small area was affected. The *bhadoi* was almost entirely lost but not the *aghani*, which partly revived when the floods subsided. In Kutra thana, out of 277 villages, 166 were flooded. Here the loss was severe, averaging 12 annas of *bhadoi* and 12 annas of *aghani* in the flooded villages. In the Sitamarhi sub-division the floods severely injured a block of country near Dheney in the Sheohar thana, 41 villages out of 215 villages in this thana having been flooded. Along the course of the Bagmati in Belsand and Pupri thanas considerable injury was done to the *bhadoi* and some injury to the *aghani*. In Pupri thana, near the thana site the floods were also severe, more than half the villages being inundated. The loss of stores of grain was very trifling, and was only reported from a few villages. A large number of houses were reported as having fallen down, causing a great deal of discomfort and loss.

No immediate relief measures were necessary in this district, but advances under the Agriculturist Loans Act were made to the raiyats when applied for.

Darbhanga.

In Darbhanga, subject as it is, owing to its peculiar geographical position, to frequent floods and famines, matters were aggravated by the water from the Kumla, at its highest known flood heading the flow from the Champaran and Muzaffarpur districts. The combined floods swept the whole district from north-west to south-east at a level some three feet higher than had ever been known before. One-half of the district was for the time a slowly moving inland sea, the inhabitants with their cattle camping out along the high level roads, the railway embankment, and on *Dih* lands standing out of the water like islands. Fortunately, however, the waters rose gradually, and no lives, so far as could be ascertained, were lost, and the people had time to save their stores of grain and to drive off most of their cattle. Numbers, however, perished both during and after the floods, for want of proper nourishment. The parts of the Darbhanga district most affected were the centre and south of the Sadar subdivision, the western portions of Madhubani and the northern and south-eastern parts of the Samastipur sub-division. The southern half of the town of Darbhanga itself was for some days under water, and between 1,400 and 1,500 houses collapsed. The damage in this respect in the interior was never exactly ascertained, but it was naturally of a wholesale character. The loss of crops in the affected parts was very serious. In the Sadar subdivision three-fourths of an average crop of *bhadoi* and half of the rice crop were destroyed, while in Samastipur the average loss of the *bhadoi* amounted to ten annas and of the paddy to eight annas. In the Madhubani subdivision the heaviest loss occurred in the Benepatti and Madhwapur thanas, where nearly wholesale destruction of both the *bhadoi* and the paddy crops was caused by the floods.

The floods took as long as several weeks in some parts of Darbhanga to run off. The damage done to roads, bridges, and the telegraph and railway lines was the greatest ever known in Northern Bihar. Relief measures proved, however, unnecessary owing, *firstly*, to the excellent harvests in the unflooded parts of the country, where there was consequently a plentiful demand for field labour and prices were low; and *secondly*, to the expectation in the flooded tracts of an abundant rabi outturn after the enrichment of the lands by the silt deposits, and the consequent willingness of the mahajans to loosen their purse-strings. These causes, and the action taken by the Maharaja of Darbhanga as well as by Rai Ganga Prashad in allowing time and granting advances in the parts of their estates where the distress was most felt, combined to render the people almost independent of Government aid.

Allotments were placed in the hands of the three district officers, aggregating Rs. 56,300, for the purpose of making special loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act; but of this sum only Rs. 31,264 were actually advanced, principally in the Muzaffarpur district. The only other action

considered necessary was to open some test relief works in the south-east part of the Darbhanga district, but the works were so scantily attended at the test wage offered that it was very soon evident that the people themselves were under no apprehension of want, and that the repair of the district roads would, at the ordinary rates, give sufficient work for those among them in need of employment.

The districts which suffered from the floods in the Dacca Division were Faridpur and Backergunge.

Faridpur.

In Faridpur the heavy downpours in the early months of the year 1893 submerged the low lands and prevented their cultivation, while the crops which were sown on the land which was ploughed before the inundation were damaged by the flood. The subsequent heavy rains of June, July, and August entirely inundated the *bil* countries, while it damaged to a great extent the crops of high land which was also submerged by the floods. The result was that nearly the entire aus crop in low land was destroyed, while the jute, aman, and sugarcane crops suffered materially.

By the middle of August, when the flood was high, scarcity made its appearance in the *bil* countries of Kotwalipara, Gopalganj and Madaripur, and in certain parts of the Goalundo subdivision. The majority of the people were alarmed at the destruction of their aus crop and the bad prospects of their aman, as by that time a great portion of them had nearly exhausted their stock of paddy in hand. Careful local enquiries were accordingly instituted to ascertain the extent and character of the distress prevailing in these tracts, and arrangements made for raising subscriptions from benevolent zamindars and others with a view to give gratuitous relief to the aged, infirm and the really destitute. The amount of subscriptions thus collected was Rs. 3,647, which was supplemented by a further sum of Rs. 1,500 granted by the District Board. A sum of Rs. 23,000 was also sanctioned under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for making advances to the poor raiyats.

Test works at famine rates were opened in September, but the people in a body refused to accept them. Accordingly earth-works at ordinary rates, viz., 4 annas per 100 cubic feet, were opened by the District Board in the neighbourhood of Sabhi Khan's jungle in the Madaripur subdivision, and a sum of about Rs. 9,183 was spent on them. The average earning of each man was nearly 4 annas. The highest number on the muster-roll was 819 on the 1st February 1894, and the lowest 7, on the 19th December 1893, and again on the 28th March 1894, 125.

Backergunge.

In Backergunge, too, the unusually early and heavy rains in the early part of the year caused a rapid rise of water in the *bil* country, which drowned out both the *aus* and *aman* rice plants over a tract of country about 100 square miles in area in the north-western corner of the district. This tract, the population of which numbers about 20,000 (Namas, Jianis, Musalmans, and Christians), is the poorest part of the district, though its inhabitants, with the good crops of coarse rice they get from the *bil* lands, the inexhaustible supply of fish the *bil* provides for them, and the high wages they earn in the reaping season in the other parts of the district where labourers are practically non-existent, enjoy, in comparison with the ordinary cultivators of other districts, a considerable measure of prosperity, which may be summed up in the words that "they get three good meals a day."

Scarcity in this tract has not been known within living memory, and the loss of crops which at once closed the purses of local money-lenders, and reduced the three meals a day to one, was a new and disagreeable experience which led to a cry of famine and to the drying up of all the ordinary springs of charity, and caused distress among those who, in ordinary years, lived partly or wholly on the charity of their neighbours.

By way of testing the scarcity, relief work was opened in August 1893 at famine rates, but it was not accepted. In September the same work was again offered, but no one would work. Ultimately in December and January following, when it was possible to commence work on two roads which the District Board were constructing in the *bil* country, it was found necessary to offer 5 annas per 100 cubic feet before any labourers could be obtained to

execute the works. The total amount spent on relief works was Rs. 177-15-2 only.

Meanwhile, in September the outcry of famine having increased, steps were taken for the distribution of gratuitous relief in the affected tracts. A Committee was formed to collect subscriptions, and local Sub-Committees were appointed to distribute the relief. The total subscriptions collected amounted to Rs. 2,487. When the subscribed funds were exhausted at the end of November, the District Board undertook the management of the charitable relief, and through the same Sub-Committees expended on this account Rs. 1,634 up to the 27th January 1894, when charitable relief closed as it was no longer needed. The following table shows the allotment and expenditure on agricultural loans and gratuitous relief in the district of Backergunge from 1st April 1893 to 15th February 1894:—

Sub-divisions.	Agricultural Loans.		Charitable Relief.						Remarks.
	Spent from Government allotment.	Government allotment.	Government allotment.	Spent from Government allotment.	Board's District allotment.	Spent from District Board's allotment.	Private subscriptions.	Spent from private subscriptions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. (a)	Rs. A. (b)	Rs. A.	Rs. A. (b)	
Sadar	}	17,000	...	...		1,883 13		1,491 13	(a) Includes private subscription Rs. 248-3, which merged to the District Board Fund.
Pirojpur ...	17,000	...	...	...	3,245 3	793 6	2,487 Deduct Rs. 248-3 credited to the District Board Fund.	759 0	(b) Column 7 includes contingencies Rs. 58-1-9, and column 9 Rs. 41-13.
Patuakhali ...	}	...	...	...		...		...	
Bhola ...	}	...	...	...		...		...	The entries of columns 2, 6, and 8 cannot be distributed amongst sub-divisions, as no return was made separately for each sub-division.
Total ..	17,000	17,000	...	...	3,245 3	(a)1,879 3	2,241 13	2,241 13	

Tippera.

The districts affected by the floods in the Chittagong Division were Tippera and Noakhali. In Tippera the tract lying between the Gumti and Titas was most seriously affected, and presented in August 1893 the appearance of a basin in formation. Most of the *aus* there was lost, and as the water could not drain off soon, serious damage was done to the *aman* also, with the result that the average outturn for the district was reckoned at 10½ annas, varying from 12 annas in Sadar to 11 annas in Chandpur and 8 annas in the Brahmanbaria sub-division according to the official reports.

Loss of cattle by drowning and disease was also reported to be great.

Noakhali.

In Noakhali the distress was due, *firstly*, to the floods of August 1893, and, *secondly*, to the devastating action of a terrible cyclone that passed over the district on the 22nd October 1893.

The breadth of the destructive portion of the track followed by the cyclone did not exceed 25 miles, and it included the southern coast of the main land, except its eastern portion, the north of the Hatia and Sidhi islands, and the sub-divisional station of Fenny. The greatest damage and nearly all the loss of life occurred at sea. It is impossible to estimate accurately the number of lives lost, but it cannot have been less than one hundred.

There was no storm-wave, but the tide was backed up by the wind to an abnormal height, and at Chittagong the rise was 20 feet. All but the highest sites on the islands and the Noakhali coast were submerged. At Chittagong this inundation lasted for half an hour, but at Noakhali it is said to have lasted for two hours. Its worst effect was that great numbers of buffaloes and cows were carried off from the *chars* and drowned. The loss was greatest among buffaloes, as these animals make no attempt to escape from inundation.

Except for a few currents of salt water in some special localities, the water thus backed up was fresh, and the crops submerged by it were not damaged.

But to the east of Noakhali town, in the line of Jagdananda Hât and Companiganj along the Chittagong road, there was a current of salt-water, and the crops, the grains stored in houses, and the fresh-water reservoirs, were spoiled, and, as in 1876, cholera appeared. The tract so affected was about 10 miles long from west to east, with a breadth of not over 5 miles.

Next to the loss of cattle, the chief damage was done to thatched houses which were down in every direction, and to cocoa and betelnut trees, the fruit of which was destroyed. In the islands the damage done to houses was comparatively slight. In the main land it was considerable.

As regards general relief, the demand for labour was great for repairs to houses, walls and thatches. The District Board's work-season began at the time, and work was available throughout the affected tract.

As regards charitable relief, it was bestowed only in deserving cases out of private funds, aggregating Rs. 2,500, placed in the hands of the District Magistrate.

The distress caused by the floods and cyclone to the unfortunate raiyats of Tippera and Noakhali was in a great measure alleviated by the liberality shown by the local noblemen and gentlemen.

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

THE work in the Agricultural Department during the year 1893-94 is divided under the following heads, viz., (1) Analysis of districts; (2) Rent and Revenue in precarious tracts; (3) Measures of Protection; (4) Agricultural Improvements; (5) The Bengal Veterinary Department and cattle-breeding; (6) Notice of Agricultural Statistics; (7) Miscellaneous.

Nothing was done during the year under the first two heads. In regard to measures for protection there was a marked failure in the scheme of emigration to Burma, for the furtherance of which Government continued the subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per annum, paid to the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of State emigrants from Bihar (including Monghyr and Bhagalpur), Chota Nagpur and Orissa at a reduced fare. Only one batch was sent, consisting of 10 men, 8 women, 7 children and 7 infants, against five batches consisting of 191 men, 2 women, 89 children and 33 infants in the previous year. This falling off is attributed to the good harvests.

Emigration to Burma.

The orders issued to the Settlement Officers of Chittagong, Western Duars and Orissa regarding the establishment of fuel and fodder reserves on Government lands not included in forests reserved under Act VII of 1878, have borne no fruit. It is hardly likely that anything practical will be done in Bengal in this matter. Where fuel and fodder reserves are wanted, there is no spare land, and where there is land, no such reserves are wanted.

Fuel and fodder reserves.

The poverty of results is most conspicuous under the head of silk experiments and eradication of pebrine, on which Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukherji has for years been employed by Government. Mr. Mukherji was appointed with the object of discovering pebrine and other diseases said to be common among silkworms; it was also intended that he should breed kinds of seed which should be free from those diseases, and distribute and sell such seed. The report of Mr. N. G. Mukherji, however, says nothing as to the discovery or prevention of diseases. It appears that 2,134 oz. of healthy seed were sold to cultivators, of which 1,650 oz. were reared by a private individual and sold by himself. The balance 484 oz. were apparently what was reared by Mr. Mukherji, though this is not stated in the report. For an outlay of Rs. 600 the private individual realized Rs. 1,238 for cocoons sold as seed, and Rs. 1,114 for those sold otherwise. But Mr. Mukherji appears to have realized only Rs. 313 for an outlay of Rs. 252 in rearing seed, which excludes the cost of Mr. Mukherji's salary and other incidental expenses, coming to a total of Rs. 7,955 during the year. Something is reported to have been done in the distribution of mulberry plants, but this is hardly a business which requires Government help.

Silk experiments.

Experiments were made at the Burdwan farm on paddy, sugarcane, jute, and potato crops with different varieties of manures, but in the absence of any information as to the cost of manuring in proportion to increased production, the results reported lose their practical value. The planting of sugarcane in deep trenches instead of in irregular shallow furrows appears to have been fairly satisfactory, and to have been adopted by cultivators in the neighbourhood of the Burdwan farm. The system of *ratooning* canes, which has been tried successfully for over seven years, appears to be about the only definite result obtained by the Agricultural Department.

Experiments with manures.

Crop experiments.

Experiments conducted in private estates at the instance of the department were rather ludicrous, and at the same time rather lamentable. It is perhaps good for Government officers and zamindars to have taken this interest in the crops and learnt a few rudimentary lessons in cultivation, and enabled themselves to share in the feelings of agriculturists as to the vicissitudes of weather; but it is idle to hope for any serious improvement in the agriculture of the country to be effected in this way.

The experiment made in Orissa with a small quantity of fine paddy imported from Diamond Harbour is reported to have proved satisfactory. But the actual yield per acre is not stated. Settlement Officers in Orissa report that nothing is accurately known as to the production of rice per acre in that division. They have been directed to make experimental cuttings for the purpose. Instructions have also been issued that strenuous efforts should be made in jail gardens and Wards' and Government estates in order to obtain some knowledge of actual results. It was never ordered that experiments should be made in jail gardens: the instructions of Government were simply that when jail gardens grow cereals for jail consumption, the area sown and produce reaped should be reported to the Agricultural Department.

Manufacture of date sugar by the centrifugal machine.

The manufacture of date sugar by the centrifugal machine was fairly successful. Having demonstrated the effects of the machine, the experiment need hardly be repeated.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that interest in agricultural reform on the part of leading zamindars is conspicuously absent.

The Bengal Veterinary Institution has been put on a proper footing from January in the present year. Rules for the admission of animals into the hospital, and for the admission of students, allotment of stipends, examinations, and award of diplomas were approved by Government, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd January 1894. The number of students enrolled is 35, of whom 15 are in receipt of a stipend of Rs. 5 per month. The number of animals admitted for treatment since the opening of the hospital on the 10th January 1894 up to the end of the year was 50 horses and mules, 53 bullocks, and 3 dogs.

The Agricultural Department published during the course of the year general forecasts of *rabi*, *bhadoi*, the winter rice crops, and of important special crops, such as sugarcane, tobacco, mulberry and poppy. Special forecasts were published of wheat, jute, oilseeds and cotton. Agricultural exhibitions were held at Cossipore, Kushtia, Kalimpong, Falakata, and Alipore, and were assisted with grants of money from Government. Local fairs and shows without the pecuniary assistance of Government were also held at Pabna, Chapra in Nadia, Faridpur, Jalpesh in Jalpaiguri, and Kuch Bihar.

Botanical Garden, Calcutta.

The gardens have been maintained in a high state of efficiency, and among the principal improvements effected during the year may be mentioned the repairs to Colonel Kyd's monument—a beautiful urn and obelisk—raised in memory of the founder of the garden.

Attention was given as usual to the cultivation and distribution of plants having an economic value, which are suitable for cultivation in the plains of India. Of these the principal were plants of the rhea, of sissal hemp, of the cola nut, seeds of *bhabar* grass (*Ischæmum angustifolium*) and *coca*. It is to be regretted that Dr. King's efforts to extend in Bengal the cultivation of the Japan-paper mulberry tree have met with so little success, as this tree provides an admirable fibre for paper.

The collection in the Herbarium was increased by more than 16,000 specimens, and a large number of specimens were sent out from the garden to various botanical institutions all over the world.

During a portion of the year Dr. Prain was deputed to undertake an enquiry into the cultivation and storage of ganja, and he submitted an interesting and valuable report, the final orders of Government upon which have been postponed till the report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission has been received.

Forests.

Extension and Constitution of Forests.

THE following statement shows the areas of the several classes of State Forests at the close of the year:—

	At commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	Percentage— Of total forest area.	Percentage— Of the area of the provinces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved	5,703	460	332	5,831	45	3·7
Protected	3,071	.....	12	3,059	24	1·9
Unclassed	4,034	1	1	4,034	31	2·6
Total ...	12,808	461	345	12,924	100	8·2

Reserved Forests.

The reservation of the Ramgarh-Sitakund Forests in the district of Chittagong added 133 square miles to the area of Reserved Forests, bringing the total to 5,831 square miles against 5,703 square miles at the beginning of the year, the net increase being reduced by recomputation to 128 square miles.

Protected and Unclassed State Forests.

The area of Protected Forests was reduced from 3,071 square miles at the commencement of the year to 3,059 square miles at its close, by the transfer of 12 square miles of land in the Sundarbans Forests to the Civil Department for purposes of cultivation.

Protected Forests in the Chota Nagpur Division.

As stated in the Report issued last year, all Government waste lands in the Chota Nagpur Division have been constituted "Protected Forest" under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act subject to existing rights, the nature and extent of which have still to be enquired into and recorded. A notification was issued under section 29 of Act VII of 1879 reserving 14 species of trees and prohibiting the quarrying of stone and other acts in the said forests subject to the rules of management to be issued under section 31 of the Act, which are now under consideration. Pending their publication, the Forest Department has been authorised to sell timber and other forest produce at rates to be fixed in consultation with the civil authorities.

The areas of the Protected Forests in the districts of Chota Nagpur except Singhbhum are still unknown, and are not included in the foregoing figures. Since the close of the year all waste lands, the property of Government in the Sonthal Parganas, have been declared "Protected Forests," and rules have been approved for their management, but the area thus brought under the Forest Act is again unknown. A small area of 363 acres in the Kurseong Division, acquired by the Public Works Department for the prevention of landslips at the Paglajhora on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and made over to the Forest Department for conservation, was added to the "Unclassed State Forests," which cover 4,034 square miles, lying, with the exception of this addition, entirely in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Settlements.

At the beginning of the year, 667 square miles were in course of settlement and 741 square miles were subsequently taken up. Out of the total of 1,408 square miles, 477 square miles were settled during the year including the Ramgarh-Sitakund Forest in Chittagong, all the unsettled Reserves of the Jalpaiguri Division, and most of those of the Buxa Division. The remainder includes other extensive forest areas in Chittagong aggregating 733 square miles, which it is proposed to reserve under the Act.

Survey.

No new survey work was done during the year by either the Survey Department or the Forest Survey Branch of the Government of India. Only 447 square miles of Reserved Forest in the Jalpaiguri and Buxa Forest Divisions, recently mapped by the Survey Department, have been specially surveyed with interior details, while 2,092 square miles of Reserved and 2,248 square miles of Protected Forest in the Sundarbans are included in ordinary District Surveys. Boundaries have been laid down by the Forest Survey Branch for 532 square miles of Reserved Forest in Singhbhum, and by local officers for 1,706 square miles of Reserved Forest and one square mile of Unclassed Forest. The total area which has not been surveyed in any way is 6,086 square miles, viz. 1,242 of Reserved, 811 of Protected, and 4,033 square miles of Unclassed Forest.

Working Plans.

Some progress was made in this branch of forest administration. As in the previous year, there are 4,378* square miles of forests under regulated management and 1,822 square miles which do not require regular plans. Plans were in course of preparation during the year for 225 square miles, and there remain 2,465 square miles of Reserved and Protected Forests, and 4,034 square miles of Unclassed State Forests, for which Working Plans have still to be prepared.

* Excluding 12 square miles transferred from the Sundarbans Forests to the Civil Department.

Communications and buildings.

The expenditure incurred under this head during the year, as compared with the preceding 15 months, is shown in the table below:—

	Buildings.		Roads and Bridges.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction	8,778	21,757	10,049	6,998	18,827	27,755
Repairs	9,675	10,435	3,721	6,885	13,396	17,320
Unapportioned ...	168	.....	4,721	1,633	4,889	1,633
Total ...	18,621	32,192	18,491	14,516	37,112	46,708

The increased cost on buildings is chiefly due to the construction of the Forest office at Khulna, on which a sum of Rs. 9,080 was spent. Little progress was made in the construction of new roads, only 51 miles having been completed against 114 miles in the 15 months ending June 1893. This falling off is to be regretted, as the opening of communications is essential to the development of the forest revenue.

Breaches of Forest Law.

The number of cases taken to Court was 126, against 175 in the previous 15 months (reducible to an average of 140 for 12 months), and convictions were obtained in 109 cases, or 86 per cent., against 88 per cent. The number of cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 982 (involving 1,516 persons), and the amount of compensation received was Rs. 5,753, giving an average of Rs. 5-13-9 for each case and Rs. 3-12-9 for each person, against Rs. 1,179 (reducible to an average of 945 for 12 months) in the previous 15 months. There was a large increase in the number of such cases in the Tista Division, attributed to the practice of rewarding informers. A considerable decrease in the Sundarbans Division is ascribed to a better observance of the law.

Compounding of forest offences under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act.

The Government of India drew attention to the operation of section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1873, relating to the compounding of forest offences and the acceptance of compensation in respect of such offences or the damage to forests caused by them, and expressed a doubt whether a rule could be legally issued under section 75 (*b*) authorising a Forest officer to award part of the compensation to informers and subordinates. It appeared that apprehensions were felt on the ground that the facility with which offences could be compounded was open to abuse, and placed in the way of Forest subordinates temptations to which they should not be exposed. In reporting on the subject the Lieutenant-Governor expressed himself satisfied that the system adopted in Bengal worked well, that section 67 was a most useful one, and that its provisions should be retained, subject to the existing restriction that Rangers and other officers drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem should not be permitted to compound forest offences by accepting compensation.

Forest fires.

Protective measures against fire were adopted in 1,871 square miles, or 32 per cent. of the total area of Reserved Forests in the Circle, against 1,889 square miles specially protected in the preceding year.

The most important event of the year was the failure of these protective measures. The total area burnt amounted to 689 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the area protected, against 17 square miles, or one per cent. in the previous year. This unfortunate result, which the Conservator describes as abnormal and unprecedented, is not to be ascribed solely to want of success in the Singhbhum Division. Large areas were burnt in Palamau and Angul, and almost every Division contributes something to the general failure.

The following remarks are taken from the Conservator's report:—

"A little consideration of the above figures, and the results of fire protection for the last 18 years, will show what little effect special measures have so far attained, and that from a practical point of view we are yet almost entirely at the mercy of the seasons. Moral persuasion and the power of the law seem, however, to have been but little used, and it is hoped, when the incalculable amount of damage such disastrous fires must do is fully realized by the district authorities, that with their help and in such degree as energy and determination is shown by them, coupled with a firm administration of the law, success in our endeavours will be ensured, and the amelioration of the evil attained. Fire-protection is essentially a measure in which the cordial co-operation and aid of District Officers must be enlisted. Without the influence such officers can and ought to bring to bear on the surrounding ignorant population, the expenditure of lakhs of rupees on the part of the Forest Officers in special protective measures must remain as futile as previous records show it to have been. It is not sufficient to preserve a forest from fire for one year; to be of real use the protection must be permanent, and that we cannot relax our attention, it must be remembered that in a few hours the work, care, and expense of years may all be lost.

"The importance and magnitude of the matter are clearly evident when it is realized that during the last 18 years no less a sum than Rs. 2,07,749 has been spent on the safeguarding of 1,889 square miles of forest, with the result that in the eighteenth year no less than 689 square miles of this area has been burnt."

In regard to Singhbhum the Conservator observes:—

"In Singhbhum, where the whole area of the reserved forests, 732 square miles, was attempted to be protected, the disasters of the year were by far the heaviest; in spite of an expenditure of Rs. 1,535 or Rs. 2 per square mile on 869 miles of fire-paths, and the employment of 72 special watchers, no less than 86 per cent., or 629 square miles of the area taken in hand, was burnt as against 8 acres last year. There seems no doubt that this misfortune was due to the lawlessness of the surrounding population, which, seizing the opportunity of, it cannot but be thought, a lax establishment and of a most unusual dry season, and so a most favourable one to it, appears to have carried out its wilful designs without hindrance in a most thorough, but to us most ruinous, manner, for no more reason than that it should thereby obtain ample employment in the collecting of a more abundant crop of sabai grass. Not a single arrest has been made, and the damage sustained by Government has gone without the slightest punishment; *nor* does it seem that the aid of the district authorities was invoked or given, except in the distribution, at the beginning of the season, of notices which have been mere waste paper."

The Conservator has taken steps to keep himself informed of the occurrence of such cases, and in view of the gravity of the circumstances disclosed, His Honour has directed that until further orders a special report be submitted to Government concerning every serious fire in a State Forest, as it occurs,

showing how it originated and what measures were taken to punish the offenders. His Honour also approves of the Conservator's order that in respect of offences by fire compensation should not be accepted under section 67 of the Forest Act.

Gandak Drift Timber Rules.

In 1891 the Manager of the Bettiah Raj preferred certain complaints in regard to the working of the rules issued in 1888 for the collection and disposal of timber found adrift in the Gandak river and its tributaries so far as they flow in the Champaran and Saran districts. The difficulties to which attention was drawn were mainly due to no timber having been exempted for consumption by villagers and travellers as fuel, and to the fact that the area to which the drift operations should be confined had not been accurately described. In communication with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, revised rules were drawn up and finally promulgated in February 1894, both Governments issuing similar notifications for the Gandak drift areas falling in their respective jurisdictions.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.

The outturn of timber from all sources exceeded 47 lakhs of cubic feet and that of fuel 133 lakhs of cubic feet, while 171 lakhs of bamboos, and minor produce other than bamboos to the value of Rs. 1,22,990, complete the tale of the produce of the Bengal forests during the Forest year which dates from the 1st July instead of the 1st April as heretofore. Reducing the figures for the 15 months covered by the report for 1892-93 to an average for 12 months, the corresponding quantities for the previous year are for timber nearly 65 lakhs, for fuel 117½ lakhs, for bamboos 141½ lakhs, and for other minor produce Rs. 98,565. The foregoing figures exclude the estimate made of the consumption of forest produce by the Government raiyats in the Khurda Estate, which is a mere guess. Of the total outturn, departmental operations accounted for only 81,133 cubic feet of timber, 69,052 cubic feet of fuel, and 8,584 bamboos, while 46 lakhs of cubic feet of timber, 132 lakhs of cubic feet of fuel, and 171 lakhs of bamboos were removed by purchasers.

Mica.

Among the items included under the head "Minor produce other than bamboos" is mica, regarding which the Conservator writes:—

"The Hazaribagh mica mines, chiefly situated in the reserved and protected forests of that district, form the principal source of supply for the export trade. In 1890 the mines of the Hazaribagh district employed 11,163 persons during the working season, or an average of 1,319 persons daily, and gave an outturn of 4,020 maunds valued at Rs. 1,07,146. The majority of the mines are worked by Messrs. Christian and Company, under leases granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, at an aggregate rental credited to the Forest Department of Rs. 9,692. They cover a total area of 22·57 acres, the total output for the year under report being estimated at 2,710 maunds, the revenue realized amounting to Rs. 8,029."

It may be observed that the so-called mica mines are not under the control of the Forest Department, and that mica would not ordinarily be regarded as a forest product if the Government of India had not directed that it should be so classed.

Financial Results.

The receipts for the forest year amounted to Rs. 7,73,096 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,98,389, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,74,707, and compare with those of the preceding five years thus:—

YEAR. (Financial).	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	6,76,907	3,75,471	3,01,436
1889-90	7,68,718	3,90,265	3,78,453
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92	7,89,553	4,22,930	3,66,623
1892-93	7,44,882	3,81,608	3,63,274
1893-94	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568

The revenue and surplus are the highest on record since the formation of the Department.

The following table shows the results in each division for the past two financial years:—

Divisions.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	68,384	60,497	50,942	55,043	17,442	5,444	.....	.....
Tista	19,905	13,643	23,633	23,369	.....	.....	3,727	9,726
Kurseong	19,706	18,408	21,039	21,719	.....	.....	1,333	3,313
Jalpaiguri	29,189	40,185	22,449	25,705	.....	14,480	400	.....
Buxa	12,556	10,155	22,295	23,165	.....	.....	10,739	12,980
Direction	16,176	13,436	40,324	42,961	.....	.....	24,148	29,525
Palamau	1,134	2,318	10,808	9,637	.....	.....	9,674	7,319
Singhbhum	33,354	28,633	32,701	43,115	2,663	.....	.....	14,482
Angul	2,771	4,741	9,941	12,176	.....	.....	7,170	7,435
Puri	15,528	20,953	13,294	13,795	2,234	7,158	.....	.....
Sunderbans	4,35,363	4,91,153	89,987	1,06,156	3,45,381	3,85,007	.....	.....
Chittagong	58,798	67,261	35,906	27,262	52,892	69,999	.....	.....
Koai Drift	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,44,882	8,01,671	3,81,668	4,04,042	4,20,525	4,83,688	57,251	84,520
Net surplus ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,63,274	3,97,568	.....	.....

The Sunderbans and Chittagong Divisions have mainly contributed to the success of the year, while the remaining Divisions, with the exception of Darjeeling and Puri, which did little more than pay their way, were worked at a loss. It is apparent, therefore, that the most profitable Divisions were those in which least has been done by the Department to improve the resources of nature and in which those resources were the largest. The forests of Darjeeling, which have a considerable demand for fuel to supply, should prove more remunerative.

Miscellaneous.

Many changes were necessary in the *personnel* of the officers in charge of the different Forest Divisions. Only four Divisions were under the same officer throughout the year, and in Chittagong no less than six officers held successive charge. Constant changes of this nature are detrimental to good work. But in a service numerically weak, the members of which are liable to be incapacitated by ill-heath, it is difficult to avoid them.

Factories.

Number of factories and system of work.

DURING the year there were 158 factories in Bengal against 150 in the previous year, 13 new factories having been brought within the operation of Act XV of 1881, and five factories, viz., three oil mills at Sealdah, one flour mill at Howrah, and one rice mill in Chittagong, excluded from its scope, owing to the number of hands employed falling below 50. The 13 new factories comprise 5 jute mills and presses, 2 iron works and foundries, 2 Tramway Company's workshops, 1 Railway workshop, 1 paper mill, 1 mill for the manufacture of phosphates, and 1 distillery. In 64 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets and in 72 by midday stoppages, while the remainder worked otherwise. Fifty-seven factories, most of which were jute presses, were exempted under clause 2(c) of section 5B of the Act from the regulation requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday. Owing to the scarcity and consequent high price of jute many of the larger jute mills worked only for five days a week during the latter part of the year, and a few were closed for some weeks together, while the Sirajganj Jute Mills in the Rajshahi Division stopped work for eight months.

Inspections.

The total number of inspections recorded is 509, or more than three on an average for each factory. One factory in the 24-Parganas, which was only opened at the close of the year, and five in Dacca, were not inspected at all; the reason in the latter case being that they are jute presses only working for a few months in the year. In 15 cases only one inspection was held, a fact for which the same explanation is given. In many cases the number of inspections rises to five or six, and complaint has been made of these numerous inspections. The rule requires that each factory shall be inspected twice by one or other of the inspecting officers, including the Special Inspector, the Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, or other officer appointed for the purpose, and it is possible that in some cases the rule has been misunderstood and the number of inspections has been unnecessarily large.

Results of inspection.

The requirements of the law were generally complied with, and in the majority of cases the suggestions made by inspecting officers received immediate attention. The prescribed registers were duly maintained, and the periodical returns required for the different factories were correctly prepared and submitted without unnecessary delay. In some factories the rules issued by Government had not been posted in a conspicuous place. To remedy this the rules in English and the vernacular are now printed in a single sheet, copies of which may be obtained on payment of a small charge.

Sanitary condition and sanitary arrangements in factories.

The sanitary condition of the factories in these provinces was on the whole satisfactory. There was no overcrowding, the buildings for the most part were kept neat and clean, lime-washing was not neglected, and the ventilation and general arrangements were good.

Water-supply.

The drinking water supplied to factory hands is as good as, and in many cases better than, the water which they would drink in their own homes. In the factories on the banks of the Hooghly, water is often obtained direct from the river, and allowed to settle in large earthenware jars. Although somewhat muddy and dirty during the rainy season, the native operatives seem to prefer this to filtered water, unless the latter is procurable in large quantities as at the Gouripur jute mills, where

the filtering tanks and general arrangements in force for the conveyance of water inside and outside the mills are excellent. Drinking water obtained from wells and tanks was generally found to be good. All factories in Calcutta are connected with the main water-supply of the municipality, while the number of factories elsewhere which obtain their supply from municipal hydrants has increased, and such water appears to be thoroughly appreciated. Factories not included among the foregoing draw their supply from rivers, wells, and tanks, the water from which with few exceptions is described as good. The tank used at the Saidpur railway workshop appears to require cleaning.

Latrines.

Considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the latrine accommodation, and more is still being done in this direction. Latrines and urinals have been erected in every mill and workshop, and municipalities pay greater attention to the duties which devolve upon them in this connection. In some of the factories in Nadia and Jessore, the operatives prefer to use the fields and adjacent jungles, and where the country is open, there is no objection to this arrangement, especially if there is any difficulty in ensuring that the latrines and urinals in the factory premises, if used, would not be properly cleaned.

Operatives.

The total number of operatives employed in the several factories was 139,973 against 120,097 of the previous year. Of this number, 112,469 were men, 17,607 women, 9,196 boys, and 701 girls. The factories in the 24-Parganas alone gave employment to 67,569 adults, of whom 58,668 were males and 8,901 females; and to 5,264 children, of whom 4,902 were boys and 362 girls.

General health of the operatives.

Generally speaking the health of the operatives was good and no epidemic occurred. In the districts of Hooghly and the 24-Parganas, however, the factory hands, like the rest of the population, suffered much from fever and bowel-complaints, and some of those employed in the Wellington, Hastings, and Victoria Mills in Hooghly fell victims to cholera. This result is, ascribed, not to local conditions existing in the factories themselves, but to the insanitary state of the neighbouring villages and *bastis*.

Wages and the general condition of the operatives.

The wages paid to factory hands compare favourably with the earnings of labourers and petty cultivators. The wages of men employed in private factories vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 a month, and in the Government factories from Rs. 6 to Rs. 70, according to the class of work performed. The earnings of women and children range from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 8 per month. In the jute factories in Dacca the employés as a rule work under a sardar, who contracts for the performance of a certain amount of work. Good jute-workers in this district can earn from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per month and unskilled coolies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12. In the Government Workshop at Dehri in Shahabad, besides receiving liberal wages, the operatives are granted free lodgings in sheds provided for them and enjoy the privileges of free education for their sons, and of gratuitous medicine when sick. The enclosed statement shows the rates of wages paid to the different classes of operatives in some of the more important factories in the Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions.

Employment of women and children.

The law regulating the employment of women and children is generally observed. Women are not found in all factories, and where employed they are for the most part given light labour. The great majority work in the cotton and jute factories of Hooghly, Howrah, and the 24-Parganas, the largest average daily number employed in any one mill being 1,142 in the Baranagore Jute Factory, Northern Division.

In Burdwan women are employed on miscellaneous work, and especially as porters in the Bengal Iron and Steel Works. In the Dacca district the average number of men employed is 5,730 and of women only 134, the latter being engaged in cleaning and sorting jute and in rope-making. In the Jobra Workshop in the town of Cuttack a few women are employed in carrying water, removing rubbish, and sweeping the shop.

Similarly in regard to children, by far the greater number are to be found in cotton and jute factories, their work for the most part being to shift the bobbins when these are full and to replace empty ones, in which they acquire

great dexterity. Comparatively few boys and no girls are employed in the Calcutta factories, and of the former many are over 14 years of age, but are classed as boys on account of the wages they receive. In Hooghly three children in different factories were ordered not to work as being below the legal age, and one case of this kind occurred in the factory at Sirajganj. The Special Inspector of Factories noticed some children under age working in the Sibpur Jute Mill, and took the necessary steps to prevent their further employment.

Work of Certifying Surgeons.

The principal duty of Certifying Surgeons, apart from their duties as inspecting officers, is to grant certificates of the age of children under section 5 of the Act. In Calcutta the number of children employed is small, and but few certificates are granted. As regards the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the number of certificates granted has not been stated, but in Hooghly it is said that to save trouble some managers of factories refuse to engage children whose appearance does not show them to be above nine years of age, and for these no certificate is required. In the 24-Parganas, the usual practice appears to be to engage no children who have not been certified by a Certifying Surgeon. Certificates were granted by the Certifying Surgeon of Sirajganj, but except in the localities referred to no certificates appear to have been applied for. In no case does an application for a certificate appear to have been received from the labouring class.

Fencing of machinery.

The dangerous parts of machinery were properly protected in most factories, and remedies were promptly applied in the few cases in which any serious deficiency in this respect was noticed during the year. It was found desirable to have guards placed round many large belts when running in a vertical direction to protect those working near them. Steps have also been taken for the better protection of the belting in saw mills, and of the large geared wheels of punching and shearing machines.

Accidents.

The total number of accidents reported was 431 against 338 in the preceding year. Of these, 11 were fatal, 187 were of a serious nature, and the rest were trifling, consisting of falls and cuts. Many accidents are due to carelessness on the part of the injured persons in carrying weights, and in more serious cases to inexperienced and unskilled hands endeavouring to replace belts on the pulleys while in motion, which is no part of their duty and against which they have frequently been warned.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

THE following statement prepared from the reports furnished by Messrs. Moran & Co. shows the actual yield of indigo during the year 1892-93 as compared with the estimate for that year and the probable outturn for 1893-94:—

	Estimated yield for 1892-93.	Actual yield for 1892-93.	Estimated yield for 1893-94.
Lower Bengal—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jessore	580	594	1,830
Krishnagar	989	954	3,075
Midnapore	290	267	1,080
Burdwan	90	68	210
Malda	1,050	1,024	1,160
Murshidabad	2,270	2,319	3,450
Rajshahi and Pabna ...	460	465	700
Bhagalpur	1,420	1,542	2,530
Purnea	3,260	3,281	5,135
Rangpur, Native, &c. ...	600	457	830
	11,000	10,971	20,000
Bihar—			
Monghyr	2,400	2,273	3,860
Tirhut	22,000	22,630	44,250
Champaran	11,400	12,432	26,350
Chapra	9,700	9,820	14,540
	45,500	47,145	89,500
Benares—			
European	13,500	4,367	
Native		7,108	
		11,475	7,500
Doab—			
European	40,000	4,533	
Native		42,205	46,738	45,000
Total	1,10,000	1,16,329	1,62,000

The actual yield for 1892-93 thus exceeded the estimate for that year by 6,329 maunds, and the actual for 1891-92 by 28,666 maunds. The actual for Bihar shows an improvement of 1,645 maunds over the estimate. The estimate for the year under review in Lower Bengal and Bihar is very promising.

The table below shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years:—

COUNTRIES.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	17,084	70,46,597	26,193	94,11,352
„ Austria—Trieste and Fiume ...	7,425	32,61,216	10,250	40,40,935
„ France	9,393	41,99,885	8,729	33,56,126
„ Germany	3,998	17,67,968	11,756	45,26,358
„ Italy	1,433	6,27,927	1,881	7,29,193
„ Russia—Odessa	1,232	5,67,324	1,413	5,56,253
„ Egypt	1,125	4,77,717	729	3,19,659
„ United States	16,417	66,29,559	11,900	43,24,057
„ Persia	36	16,424	199	97,425
„ Turkey in Asia	2,594	10,25,878	1,784	7,14,526
„ Other countries	894	3,83,967	1,565	5,78,226
Total ...	61,637	2,60,04,461	76,398	2,86,53,810
Quantity in Indian maunds and average value per Indian maund.	83,895 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 310 per Indian maund.	103,983 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 276 per Indian maund.

The decline shewn in the exports of indigo during 1892-93 has been recovered during the past year, the advance being 24 per cent.

There were increased shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria and Germany with a heavy decline to the United States.

The year 1892 was a very bad one for indigo planters, for though prices were high, the outturn was extremely small. The past year has been better for quantity, but with a considerable fall in values. All the districts with the exception of Bengal showed advances, some remarkably heavy, on the previous year's outturn, as the following table shows:—

			1892.	Estimate. 1893.
			Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	...	...	14,411	10,900
Bihar	...	...	42,946	47,200
Benares	...	...	9,521	11,500
Doab	...	...	20,785	47,400
			87,663	1,17,000

It will be seen from the above that the principal increase was from the Doab.

The quality of Tirhut, Champaran and Chapra indigo was good and up to the usual produce of these districts, while Benares indigo was much below the usual quality, and decidedly inferior to the previous year's outturn. The Oudh crop, the early arrival of which proved promising, turned out much below expectation, and was generally worse than the previous season's crop.

Tea.

The total number of gardens in which tea was cultivated during the year under report was 423, against 424 in the preceding year, and the total area under tea was 110,510¼ acres, against 92,864¾ acres, of which 94,797½ and 15,712¾ acres were under mature and immature plants, against 75,853½ and 17,011½ acres, respectively, in the year 1892. The outturn of tea was 31,250,898¾ lbs., against 30,302,869½ lbs. in the previous year. Owing to the larger area under tea the aggregate yield has increased, but the average yield per acre has decreased from 399·4 lbs. in 1892 to 329·6 lbs. in 1893.

The following statement illustrates the state of cultivation during the calendar year 1893:—

Provinces and Districts.	Number of gardens or plantations on the 31st December.		Total number of persons employed during the year.				Area in acres.					
			Permanently.		Temporarily.		Under mature plants.		Under immature plants.		Total area under tea.	
	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chittagong	28	25	1,02,151	18,314	30,662	20,833	3,815½	3,567¾	417¼	624¼	4,232¾	4,192
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	1	118	133	15	16	100	100	.....	.....	100	100
Hazaribagh	6	8	103,399	55,264	122,443	106,269	849	946	.....	7	867	953
Lohardaga	23	23	9,572	10,468	37,288	140,964	2,490	2,574	164	144	2,644	2,718
Darjeeling	184	184	33,729	41,194	19,788	7,359	40,618	54,306	5,235	5,231	45,853	59,537
Jalpaiguri	183	184	66,958	69,332	21,143	21,906	27,980	33,222	10,600	9,633	38,583	42,855
Total ...	424	423	314,335	199,421	212,375	276,847	75,853½	94,797½	17,011¼	15,712¾	92,864¾	110,510¼

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.		Approximate yield in lbs.						Average yield in lbs per acre of mature plant.	
	Taken up for planting but not yet planted.		Black.		Green.		Total.			
	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Chittagong	1,721	1,686	1,047,143½	1,071,898½	.....	.....	1,047,143½	1,071,898½	274·8	283·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	21,540	23,680	.....	.....	21,540	23,680	215·	236·
Hazaribagh	1,850	1,833	98,830	92,658	.....	.....	98,830	92,658	110·	196·5
Lohardaga	1,021	1,000	270,127	305,678	.....	.....	270,127	305,678	112·3	162·9
Darjeeling	9,658	10,980	10,551,501	11,145,074	.....	.....	10,551,501	11,145,074	229·5	203·2
Jalpaiguri	29,389	42,389	18,328,028	15,624,210	.....	.....	18,328,028	19,624,210	632·374	556·215
Total ...	43,133	58,508	30,302,869½	31,220,898¾	.....	.....	30,302,869½	31,250,898¾	399·4	329·6

The following is a summary of the reports received from the several districts in which tea was grown:—

Chittagong Division.

In Chittagong, of the 28 gardens shown in the statement for 1892, three were closed during the year. Returns were received from 23 gardens, and two gardens, which furnished no returns, were virtually abandoned. The total outturn of tea in this district was 1,071,598 lbs. against 1,047,143 lbs. in 1892, showing an increase of 24,455 lbs. The average yield per acre decreased in some cases owing to the heavy rainfall in May and June, which swamped the low lands. The general deterioration in the quality of the tea, which marks the year as an unfavourable one, is also ascribed to climatic causes.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where there is only one garden, the outturn increased by 2,140 lbs.

Rajshahi Division.

The number of gardens worked during the year in Darjeeling was 184 as in the previous year, the approximate outturn amounting to 11,145,074 lbs., against 10,581,601 lbs. in 1892, showing an increase of 563,473 lbs. In the Terai the outturn was satisfactory, but in the hills it was unusually low, the weather being exceptionally cold and wet. The mortality among the coolies was less than in the preceding year. Want of labour was the most serious drawback to tea cultivation in the Terai, and threatened to destroy the industry. Difficulties in this direction were also increasing in the hills, and there were suggestions for the application of a Labour Act. The difficulties could only be solved by raising wages and thereby attracting labourers.

In Jalpaiguri the number of plantations was 184 against 183 in the previous year. The approximate yield of tea amounted to 18,524,210 lbs. against 18,278,628 lbs. in 1892, showing an increase of 245,582 lbs. The average yield per acre was 555·915 lbs. against 553·274 lbs. in 1892. Owing to the marked decrease both in the average outturn and in the price of tea, the year was unfavourable to the industry, and this result is attributed to insufficient rainfall and, to a certain extent, to diseases of the leaf.

As in the previous year, the mortality among coolies was inconsiderable, and the sanitary arrangements on the different gardens were satisfactory.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The only tea-growing districts of this division are Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. There were six gardens in Hazaribagh as in the previous year. There was a decrease of 14 acres in the total area under mature plants, and exclusive of one garden, for which no returns were received, the total outturn amounted to 92,658 lbs., against 94,830 lbs. in 1892. The area taken up for tea plantation but not planted in the year under report was 1,853 acres, against 1,850 acres in 1892.

There were 23 gardens in the Lohardaga district, against 22 in the previous year, and the total area under cultivation was 2,718 acres, against 2,644 acres in 1892. Assuming that the outturn of three gardens, for which no returns were received, was identical with that of the previous year, the total outturn amounted to 393,678 lbs., against 279,127 lbs., showing an increase of 114,551 lbs.

Coffee.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 56 lbs. of coffee were obtained during the year from one acre of cultivation, against 50 lbs. in the preceding year. In the Hazaribagh district there was one acre under cultivation, which produced 150 lbs. of coffee. In the previous year no coffee plantation existed in this district, though shrubs were to be found in some private gardens.

Cinchona Plantation and Cinchona Factory in Bengal.

The number of trees uprooted during the year was 698,850, against 466,430 in 1892-93; these comprised 260,000 red (or febrifuge-producing) barks and 438,850 yellow (or quinine-producing) barks. In accordance with the policy steadily observed for several years past to reduce the trees which yield the febrifuge, and to plant out only the quinine-producing varieties, no trees of the former kind were planted out during the year, and their number fell from 1,020,000 on the 31st March 1893 to 760,000 on the 31st March 1894. The renewals, which numbered 183,700, consisted mainly of the "Calisaya Ledgeriana," with about 7,000 hybrids. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of cinchona plants in the plantation at the close of the

year (excluding the nursery stock, which amounted to 84,000), was 3,572,501, as compared with 4,087,651 trees at the close of the preceding year.

The crop collected during the year amounted to 330,025 lbs. of dry bark, against 304,390 lbs. in 1892-93. It consisted of 92,605 lbs. of red bark and 237,420 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of 1,594½ lbs.; which were supplied to medical institutions and sold to the public, was made over to the Cinchona Factory. The quantity of bark was small compared with the number of trees uprooted, but the majority of the trees are stated to have been dwarfed and feeble, being the residue of the harvests of former years.

The outturn of the Factory was 4,765 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, the produce of 230,100 lbs. of yellow bark and 3,848 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, for the manufacture of which 91,800 lbs. of red bark were required. The outturn of 1892-93 amounted to 5,242 lbs. and 3,481 lbs. respectively. The falling off of 477 lbs. in the outturn of quinine was due partly to the suspension of manufacture during additions and alterations to the Factory, and partly to a decrease in the proportion of quinine produced from the bark. Regarding this diminution in produce, Dr. King has explained that the percentage of quinine in cinchona bark varies very much, and vegetable physiologists have not yet been able to explain the cause of the variation.

The Government purchased during the year the Bhutan Cinchona Association's plantation at Nimbong, together with a stock of dry bark and manufactured quinine, at a cost of Rs. 1,57,336, payable in three annual instalments, and Rs. 15,763 for the prepared quinine. The latter amounted to 1,157 lbs., the whole of which was disposed of during the year. The number of quinine-producing trees on the plantation exceeds 1,000,000, and Dr. King proposes to gradually cut them down and utilize the bark. When cleared of cinchona, the land can be utilized for other purposes.

The total quantity of quinine and cinchona-febrifuge issued to the several Departments of Government during the year was 6,916 lbs. and 4,200 lbs. respectively against 5,510 lbs. and 3,647 lbs. in the preceding year. The consumption of the year exceeded the quantity manufactured during the year by nearly 1,200 lbs. of quinine.

The Panjab was the chief customer, taking 1,047 lbs. of quinine against 653 lbs. in the previous year. The demand from Bengal dispensaries rose from 137 lbs. to 186 lbs., but it was exceeded by that of the dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Native States.

The following statement exhibits the revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	64,454	65,808
By credit from the Medical Depôts and the Commissariat Department	43,305	54,370
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,005	2,955
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	631	622
„ pice packets	6,333	19,930
By credit from the Surgeon-General with the Government of India	20	...
Total ...	1,17,768	1,43,684

The expenditure on the plantation, excluding the sum of Rs. 50,000, which was paid on account of the first instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and the expenditure on the Factory, including the price of the quinine taken over from the Bhutan Cinchona Association, amounted to Rs. 73,235 and Rs. 54,013 respectively, against Rs. 68,650 and Rs. 36,697 in the previous year. The increase in the Factory expenditure was partly due to the renewal of machinery. For the plantation there were higher charges on account of the establishment.

The result of the year's working (allowing for the value of the stock sold) was a net profit of Rs. 1,117 against Rs. 3,171 in 1892-93. There was a very serious decrease in the stock of quinine, which fell from 2,379 lbs. to 1,384 lbs., and stood at the end of the year at about one-fifth of the year's consumption. This is much too low, but Dr. King has taken measures not only to manufacture during the present year a quantity equal to the demand, but also to increase the reserve.

The scheme for the extended sale of Government quinine in Bengal through the medium of the Postal Department has proved a most gratifying success. During the year under review, 1,490 pounds of quinine were issued to the Inspector-General of Jails to be made up into pice packets.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

Silk, tassar, jute, cotton, molasses, shellac, rope, brass and hardwares, indigo, paper, pottery, and iron continued to make up the list of local industries in the Division. In Burdwan the production of silk increased during the year. There are large jute mills in the Serampore subdivision and in Howrah, there being also cotton mills in the latter district. The cotton cloth industry is gradually giving way to the extensive import of cotton fabrics from Manchester and other places. The shellac industry in Bankura showed much activity during the year owing to a rise in the price of the article in London. The manufacture in indigo declined during the year. The Barakar iron works are doing well, and the paper mills at Bally and Raniganj are in a flourishing condition.

Burdwan Division.

The coal mines in the Raniganj subdivision were worked during the year with vigour.

The chief manufactures are cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar, and molasses. The manufacture of cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, sugar, paper, silk, ice, shel lac, and lac-dye is confined to the district of the 24-Parganas in which there were 58 mills, presses, and factories, against 49 in the previous year. The year was a successful one for gunny-bags and papers, but very bad for cotton twist and yarn. Indigo is largely manufactured in the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Murshidabad. The number of factories in Murshidabad remained the same as in 1892-93, there being a slight falling off in the number of factories in Nadia and Jessore. The manufacture of silk in the district of Murshidabad continued to show marked progress during the year.

Presidency Division.

Articles made of brass and bamboo are manufactured in Tippera. Tea and coffee as an experiment are manufactured in Chittagong. The rice mills did very little business during the year, while the ship-building industry was at a standstill. The year was not good for tea, and the quality was not up to the mark.

Chittagong Division.

Besides opium and exciseable articles the principal manufactures of the Division are indigo and saltpetre. These articles of commerce are confined to the North Gangetic districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran. The other manufactures of the Division are tobacco curing, sugar refining, durries and blankets, brassware, bell-metal and stoneware, paper, lac, and oil.

Patna Division.

The gold mine at Kalyanpur about three miles from Rajgeer was abandoned. The only other mineral is mica produced from Singar and Supahi mines in the Nawada subdivision of Gaya.

The chief manufactures are indigo, tassar, raw silk and silk fabrics and molasses. Bidri-ware is a speciality in the Purnea district, while the Monghyr guns still find ready sale in the markets notwithstanding the import of cheap Europe-made guns. The Madankata coal mine was worked during the year as usual, the outturn being 23,660 tons as against 23,755 tons during the year preceding.

Bhagalpur Division.

Salt is the principal manufacture of the Division. No salt was manufactured in Balasore during the year, while two factories on the Chilka lake in Puri were worked. The outturn of salt during the year was far less than in the preceding year, being 15,422 maunds against 52,962 maunds owing to the unfavourableness of the season.

Orissa Division.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The chief articles of manufacture in this Division are lac, tea, indigo, soapstone bowls and plates, ghee and tassar silk. The only important mineral industry is that of coal. Some mica mines were also worked during the year, while operations in the copper mines were at a standstill. Prospecting for gold went on. There are some tin mines at Narenga in the Giridih subdivision, but their prospects are not hopeful.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE following statement compares the total value of the import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—					
Foreign trade ...	26,31,48,023	29,99,87,664	28,70,68,479	25,48,62,879	31,03,61,126
Coasting trade ...	5,25,04,528	5,81,80,426	5,61,79,375	5,21,72,687	6,23,26,924
Total of Imports ...	31,56,52,551	35,81,68,090	34,32,47,854	30,70,35,566	37,26,88,050
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	39,80,60,437	37,42,82,296	40,21,88,052	42,20,05,270	42,26,18,585
Coasting trade ...	7,75,18,542	9,01,91,147	10,43,04,513	8,21,30,048	6,42,39,959
Total of Exports ...	47,55,78,979	46,44,73,443	50,64,92,565	50,41,35,318	48,68,58,544
GRAND TOTAL ...	79,12,31,530	82,26,41,533	84,97,40,419	81,11,70,884	85,95,46,594

The advance in the value of the foreign import trade was in both free and dutiable goods, while in treasure a steady falling off occurred partly owing to the closing of the Mints. The increase in the foreign export trade is attributable to the larger value of the exports of oilseeds, jute raw and manufactured, dyeing materials, lac, tea, and raw cotton. In the coasting trade, the increase in imports is mainly accounted for by larger receipts of rice, spices, mineral oil, raw cotton, and Indian made twist in Calcutta, and the decrease in exports by reduced shipments from the same port of rice, cotton twist, jute manufactures, spices, raw tobacco, provisions and raw silk. The causes of fluctuations under each article will be reviewed further on in this chapter.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Foreign Trade of Calcutta.

Eighty-six and a quarter per cent. of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, China including Hong-Kong and the Treaty Ports, the United States, Germany, the Straits Settlements, France, and Ceylon, the

remainder being divided between Austria, Australia, Italy, Belgium, Mauritius, South America, Egypt, Russia in Asia, Arabia and other countries. The United Kingdom, as usual, occupies the first place, taking in the past year 59·63 per cent. of the entire trade, against 57·18 per cent. in the previous year. An improvement took place under most heads of imports, the most marked being in cotton goods, while in exports tea, raw and manufactured jute, linseed, indigo and rice contributed the largest increase. China comes next, but shows a decline from 8·83 per cent. in 1892-93 to 6·23 per cent., which is attributable to reduced exportation of opium and other Indian products, the imports, especially of unwrought copper, showing a considerable increase. The closing of the Mints and the consequent fall in the price of silver is said to have disturbed the trade between India and China. The United States, which holds the third place, has also a reduced percentage, due to a very large decline in exports, which was not fully made up by a large increase in imports of kerosine-oil. Germany maintained its position with a percentage of 4·89, and the Straits Settlements, with a percentage of 4·30, show a slight increase. A comparatively large advance, from 2·14 to 2·94 per cent., occurred in the trade with France. The imports exhibited no appreciable variation, but a great demand for oil-seeds from India was created by drought in France, and a quantity of Indian wheat was also taken. The trade with Ceylon (2·36 per cent.) declined by ·52 per cent., the imports showing a slight increase, while a large falling off took place in exports, especially of rice.

The proportion of the foreign trade carried through the Suez Canal stood last year at the highest point yet attained, being 70 against 68·1 per cent. in 1892-93.

Imports.

The following table shows the values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Calcutta during each of the last two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton-goods (including twist and yarn)	12,51,05,372	16,15,66,145
Metals	2,08,16,248	2,60,32,750
Mineral oil	1,56,41,143	1,85,27,067
Machinery	83,31,033	99,95,554
Woollen goods	62,13,269	74,67,299
Sugar	27,27,551	44,97,085
Salt	48,55,575	64,84,529
Liquor	44,04,878	46,49,907
Hardware	31,11,383	36,00,437

Exports.

The following statement gives the values of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported from Calcutta in 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute raw	7,19,71,637	7,92,97,248
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	3,17,58,214	3,38,45,732
Opium	5,08,50,325	4,84,06,059
Tea	6,06,74,386	6,22,28,418
Oilseeds	3,22,59,426	4,68,36,289
Rice	3,25,26,271	3,09,76,521
Indigo	2,60,04,461	2,86,83,810
Hides and skins	2,50,84,939	2,43,60,735
Wheat	1,52,42,488	42,69,510
Cotton raw	63,58,537	76,30,439
Lac	77,87,583	95,21,007
Silk raw	59,41,246	67,70,385

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

In the coasting or interportal trade of Calcutta there was a slight falling off as compared with the figures of 1892-93. The total decline in value was from Rs. 9,21,24,400 to Rs. 9,04,01,036, or by nearly 2 per cent., the decrease being entirely in the export trade both under Indian produce and foreign merchandise.

Inland trade of Calcutta.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried to, and from, Calcutta by internal routes during the year 1893-94, as compared with the figures for the previous year, are as follows:—

Specification of Routes.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By Country Boat—						
1892-93	3,20,70,216	13,10,03,580	37,31,460	3,50,20,879	4,03,01,676	16,60,24,459
1893-94	3,10,23,103	12,05,07,370	36,66,694	3,51,11,320	3,96,89,797	16,56,18,690
By Inland Steamer—						
1892-93	84,17,282	8,01,36,721	36,73,727	3,54,23,165	1,20,91,009	11,55,59,887
1893-94	91,07,780	8,19,81,512	46,41,993	4,03,38,115	1,37,49,723	12,23,19,627
By E. I. Railway—						
1892-93	5,20,92,914	19,56,90,283	1,05,35,572	13,36,47,825	6,26,28,486	32,93,38,108
1893-94	4,88,35,172	20,52,36,755	1,16,48,846	14,31,95,767	6,04,84,018	34,84,31,522
By E. B. S. Railway—						
1892-93	1,25,74,368	8,49,28,797	39,17,047	5,48,11,403	1,64,91,405	13,97,40,200
1893-94	1,14,84,218	8,21,97,905	40,93,902	5,87,04,320	1,61,80,120	14,09,02,285
By Road—						
1892-93	59,75,098	2,63,77,100	34,03,382	1,16,51,781	93,84,450	3,80,28,881
1893-94	56,69,052	3,11,80,244	40,96,881	1,80,21,769	97,65,933	4,92,02,003
Total—						
1892-93	11,11,29,868	51,81,36,481	3,02,67,189	27,05,55,054	14,31,97,028	78,86,91,515
1893-94	10,61,19,275	53,08,16,041	3,37,50,316	29,52,35,403	13,98,69,591	82,60,51,444
Average of the three years ending—						
1892-93	11,08,67,806	49,17,32,689	2,98,79,367	28,27,26,407	14,16,46,874	77,44,59,096
1893-94	10,92,54,829	51,71,42,641	3,11,69,617	28,16,10,768	14,10,54,446	79,87,62,409

The import trade of Calcutta with each Revenue Division in Bengal and with other provinces in India as a whole, in the principal staples of traffic during the past two years, is shown in the following statement:—

Articles.		Imports into Calcutta from—												
		Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, Raw ...	1892-93	3,973	14,000	24,439	62,303	2,160	920	320	...	23	1,12,209	3,97,858	5,09,035	22·02
	1893-94	2,343	20,356	7,008	45,564	6,749	654	1,571	...	2	84,869	5,96,661	6,81,531	12·47
Indigo ...	1892-93	2,519	5,392	604	116	...	39,823	9,228	...	28	57,709	29,952	87,661	66·15
	1893-94	1,316	2,162	645	19	...	44,443	6,774	...	71	55,432	55,204	1,11,636	49·65
Jute, Raw ...	1892-93	6,40,027	22,99,883	23,57,077	20,47,866	1,54,019	5,220	3,19,605	5,570	223	1,85,56,803	1,06,476	1,86,63,785	99·43
	1893-94	4,83,758	18,76,455	67,86,107	83,73,323	1,62,627	17,583	4,96,056	8,994	...	1,81,74,567	2,09,337	1,83,79,904	98·91
Gunny-Bags ...	1892-93	1,34,308	1,53,339	3,44,516	2,069	36	2,054	2,192	247	319	6,39,889	766	6,41,256	99·88
	1893-94	1,49,086	1,36,988	3,99,776	7,088	39	969	2,903	169	1,073	6,99,007	1,525	6,98,132	99·78
Wheat ...	1892-93	26,622	1,65,349	13,274	18,586	...	7,39,714	4,12,549	306	...	14,41,276	51,06,163	65,47,437	22·01
	1893-94	38,553	1,85,917	10,275	12,330	...	76,193	3,56,619	421	140	6,80,604	31,49,115	38,04,719	17·86
Gram and Pulse.	1892-93	1,29,736	9,05,362	74,852	71,146	2,190	4,56,240	3,40,860	6,883	1,971	20,36,644	23,46,833	43,85,477	46·44
	1893-94	1,53,740	12,46,065	67,019	1,05,517	5,277	5,17,065	3,76,536	19,085	8,823	24,94,379	20,44,092	45,38,562	54·95
Rice	1892-93	29,86,462	24,52,360	2,55,295	43,39,133	3,04,671	3,64,967	2,19,707	32,307	46,610	1,18,19,404	5,32,319	1,24,09,717	95·71
	1893-94	34,09,888	25,76,850	4,79,854	54,04,257	28,513	3,59,251	5,05,063	24,916	2,245	1,10,96,861	3,39,791	1,14,37,752	97·19
Paddy	1892-93	7,32,314	2,20,612	2,805	10,569	3,052	1,856	22,202	23,232	...	10,32,792	778	10,33,570	99·93
	1893-94	8,52,982	1,35,233	884	7,770	335	2,004	16,916	21,475	...	12,37,879	2,319	12,40,198	99·80
Other Food-Grains.	1892-93	4,718	16,784	830	379	...	1,30,880	1,97,838	...	83	3,41,006	1,92,289	4,63,295	73·60
	1893-94	5,610	20,464	1,021	320	...	1,39,205	98,237	...	2,561	3,39,198	1,24,801	4,63,653	70·91
Hides or Cattle.	1892-93	39,258	25,893	34,926	1,23,854	...	1,27,900	44,454	1,833	33,171	4,33,155	1,82,995	6,83,769	73·76
	1893-94	66,023	39,963	43,315	1,67,668	446	1,33,779	67,145	2,621	29,053	5,49,997	1,32,250	6,70,057	89·53

Articles.	Imports into Calcutta from—												
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of trade by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the figures in column 13 to the total imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
SALTPETRE ... { 1892-93	39	23	7	...	...	4,83,751	10,151	...	...	4,93,971	2,18,596	7,12,567	68·78
1893-94	80	...	...	...	...	3,32,877	10,256	...	...	3,43,213	1,63,423	5,06,640	67·71
LINSEED ... { 1892-93	1,69,617	3,85,873	37,729	44,872	5,103	18,61,177	2,73,056	2,725	9,975	27,90,326	29,57,480	57,47,806	45·65
1893-94	2,23,612	5,66,355	68,580	73,887	15,736	33,12,455	6,80,206	2,556	19,107	49,56,730	22,59,367	72,16,097	63·62
MUSTARD SEED ... { 1892-93	36,688	33,375	1,80,055	1,87,614	850	3,72,617	4,62,547	2,243	39,870	18,25,859	15,54,904	33,80,810	44·31
1893-94	36,866	32,371	1,14,937	1,78,890	6,933	5,99,951	8,86,789	2,646	47,658	18,66,553	18,78,776	37,45,329	49·84
SILK, RAW ... { 1892-93	5,884	6,453	4,910	262	...	121	1,695	...	556	21,192	1,411	22,603	93·76
1893-94	4,546	10,560	6,461	...	...	136	525	...	101	22,068	1,709	24,178	99·71
SUGAR, RE-FINED. { 1892-93	4,159	1,13,830	...	623	...	14,423	83	...	...	1,33,060	9,308	1,42,191	93·63
1893-94	6,194	1,11,161	...	800	500	6,485	43	8	...	1,25,633	3,870	1,30,303	97·03
SUGAR, UNRE-FINED. { 1892-93	1,42,676	6,52,611	337	1,533	7,539	7,38,920	4,387	...	57	9,48,151	22,648	9,64,799	97·65
1893-94	1,44,753	7,99,006	335	2,654	994	1,46,217	3,394	...	806	10,91,135	15,537	11,04,693	98·79
TEA, INDIAN ... { 1892-93	14	...	3,52,193	1,385	...	673	...	...	3,231	3,57,501	9,32,871	12,90,372	27·92
1893-94	6	...	3,64,393	4,478	...	861	...	...	5,988	3,85,325	10,64,386	14,49,711	53·03
TOBACCO ... { 1892-93	1,19,644	88,386	2,37,698	2,879	...	54,953	23,477	129	446	6,33,401	11,570	6,44,971	98·17
1893-94	1,32,788	1,01,647	2,83,457	1,420	175	34,445	26,575	56	2	6,99,565	1,065	6,99,596	99·83
TOTAL ... { 1892-93	61,99,163	78,65,521	76,87,923	1,30,20,416	4,61,340	46,25,702	22,66,126	73,761	1,26,016	4,30,91,877	1,43,09,644	5,74,01,521	74·92
1893-94	75,71,425	79,28,639	82,32,151	1,15,80,729	5,20,667	55,86,197	32,41,511	1,11,749	1,18,256	4,46,99,513	1,27,80,579	5,74,78,092	77 83

Transactions in the eighteen staples mentioned above represent 54·11 per cent. of the entire imports into Calcutta during the year under report, against 48·17 per cent. in 1892-93.

As regards exports, the following statement gives details for the past two years, in respect of European cotton goods and salt:—

Articles.	Exports from Calcutta to—												
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the figures in column 13 to the total exports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
COTTON TWIST AND YARN (EUROPEAN). { 1892-93	44,020	41,075	22,720	54,544	3,272	2,837	5,154	46	813	1,75,626	61,044	2,37,663	74·31
1893-94	53,861	46,304	14,353	60,146	4,073	3,774	9,738	322	1,052	1,87,131	71,955	2,59,086	72·23
COTTON PIECE-GOODS (EUROPEAN). { 1892-93	1,11,951	1,10,289	2,10,577	1,71,998	5,679	2,53,277	1,10,525	160	27,359	10,21,063	7,03,020	17,24,183	92·29
1893-94	1,19,410	1,19,817	1,37,076	1,54,350	5,512	2,84,711	1,33,653	57	28,304	10,76,642	7,11,253	17,87,895	0·20
SALT ... { 1892-93	9,06,729	9,80,004	12,01,635	15,23,408	1,92,395	16,16,226	10,39,692	34,464	3,72,467	78,54,121	8,78,008	87,32,129	89·94
1893-94	8,05,803	7,92,720	11,23,390	14,78,054	1,51,609	16,22,578	10,47,890	31,240	3,84,183	74,85,469	7,85,713	82,74,181	99·47
TOTAL ... { 1892-93	10,62,700	11,19,468	14,43,761	17,59,748	1,98,546	18,80,450	11,54,511	34,631	4,00,644	90,83,419	16,42,583	1,06,66,121	84·05
1893-94	10,87,383	9,47,694	13,34,819	17,32,468	1,45,784	19,11,063	11,81,191	31,499	4,13,591	87,45,992	15,71,009	103,19,252	86·78

The foregoing three articles alone cover 30·58 per cent. of the entire export traffic of Calcutta during the past year against 35·79 per cent. in 1892-93. The cotton trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

COTTON, RAW.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	8,10,917	10,18,563
Exports	3,60,766	4,41,122

The different provinces which contributed to the import trade during those years were as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,03,973	4,65,091
„ Bombay	1,97,394	2,49,646
„ Bengal	1,55,614	94,470
„ Panjab	27,914	55,588
„ Burma	48,608	39,143
„ Madras	16,379	36,174
„ Assam	27,004	35,466
„ Rajputana and Central India	11,665	23,842
„ Central Provinces	15,761	10,001
„ Berar	4,218	6,412
„ Other places	2,387	2,730
Total ...	8,10,917	10,18,563

The comparative statement below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports during the past two years:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	46,622	63,458	63,550	86,499
Other ports ...	198,116	2,69,658	240,052	3,26,737
Total ...	244,738	3,33,116	303,602	4,13,236
To Indian ports—				
Bombay and other ports ...	3,688	5,020	2,955	4,022
GRAND TOTAL ...	248,426	3,38,136	306,557	4,17,258

Raw cotton shows an advance of 24 per cent. in quantity. Germany is the principal country of export, but she took less than in the previous year, probably drawing larger supplies from other Indian ports, while increased shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, France, and Italy.

COTTON GOODS.

There was an increase in the quantity as well as the value of imports of cotton goods and twist and yarn. It is stated that for nine months of the year the trade in cotton piece-goods was remunerative to merchants who had covered their exchange, but that to those who had not, the result must have been serious. At the end of the year stocks were accumulating and very little business was done. In the finer counts of yarn the importations were in excess of requirements, and losses were suffered by importers and dealers.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

The total weight of cotton twist and yarn imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, is compared in the following statement with the total of the previous year:—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,24,832	2,82,886	4,07,718	1,64,926	3,47,635	5,12,561
Exports ...	2,58,581	3,76,950	6,35,531	2,80,063	2,89,482	5,69,545

The quantity imported by sea represents the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The different ports which contributed

to the trade during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5
From Foreign ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	9,628,727	1,17,016	12,622,402	1,53,397
Other Foreign ports ...	545,600	6,630	648,380	7,880
Total of Foreign trade ...	10,174,327	1,23,646	13,270,782	1,61,277
Total of Interportal trade ...	61,825	751	278,199	3,381
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,236,152	1,24,807	13,548,981	1,64,658

The imports by sea of Indian cotton, twist and yarn represent for the most part the production of the mills in Bombay, while the supplies carried by the other routes were derived from the local mills in the vicinity of Calcutta.

EUROPEAN TWIST AND YARN.

The destination of the total exports of these goods of European manufacture from Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,65,810	1,78,282
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	33,268	37,405
„ Assam	16,010	21,201
„ Panjab	7,710	9,027
„ Bihar	9,021	8,512
„ Central Provinces ...	3,904	2,520
„ Rajputana and Central India	1,066	925
„ Other Provinces ...	870	1,341
Total ...	2,87,659	2,58,206

Exports by sea.

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Orissa ...	790,100	9,601	770,600	9,365
„ Burma ...	663,330	8,035	588,488	7,152
„ Chittagong ...	118,624	1,443	77,900	947
„ Madras ...	102,550	1,246	16,622	202
„ Other Indian ports ...	10,670	130	321,902	3,912
„ Foreign ports ...	34,294	417	22,937	279
Total ...	1,721,568	20,922	1,198,449	21,857

The different trade blocks to which Indian twist and yarn was exported from Calcutta during those years are detailed below:—

Trade blocks.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	75,812	95,747
Bengal	29,096	46,518
Chota Nagpur	24,138	19,971
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,346	16,909
Central Provinces ...	6,850	3,702
Assam	633	696
Panjab	74	260
Other places	133	109
Total ...	1,48,082	1,83,912

The sea-borne exports of Indian twist and yarn during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

Whither exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Orissa	676,100	3,216	4,399,800	53,470
Burma	2,080,912	25,289	1,197,676	14,555
Madras	1,801,794	21,896	977,250	11,885
Chittagong	3,700	45	3,228	39
Other Indian ports ...	8,543,785	43,068	62,150	755
Total of Coasting trade ...	8,106,291	93,514	6,640,304	80,704
To Foreign ports—				
Other Foreign ports ...	10,726,270	1,30,354	2,046,084	24,866
Total of Foreign trade ...	10,726,270	1,30,354	2,046,084	24,866
Grand Total ...	18,832,561	2,23,868	8,686,388	1,05,570

Cotton piece-goods.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in European cotton piece-goods by all routes during the past two years are given below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	11,75,81,652	15,13,86,419
Exports	12,58,02,578	12,72,45,041

European piece-goods.

The different ports from which the supplies were received during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

From—	Imports by sea.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom ...	11,60,57,222	14,92,89,754
Other Foreign ports ...	5,69,260	9,60,888
Total of Foreign trade ...	11,66,26,482	15,02,50,642
Indian ports—		
Bombay	4,60,727	7,63,558
Madras	24,529	16,503
Burma	3,13,402	1,62,038
Other Indian ports ...	970	889
Total of Interportal trade ...	8,00,628	9,42,988
Grand Total ...	11,74,27,110	15,11,93,630

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces to which this class of goods were exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	4,45,84,094	4,44,40,029
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,05,54,649	2,85,98,362
„ Bihar	2,54,34,223	2,85,06,903
„ Panjab	91,49,814	89,99,738
„ Assam	65,84,785	87,64,825
„ Burma	31,46,012	21,45,059
„ Chota Nagpur ...	18,87,748	19,28,192
„ Central Provinces ...	13,18,498	12,25,777
„ Rajputana	8,18,524	8,19,379
„ Orissa	6,95,002	6,46,040
„ Madras	8,63,087	5,25,342
„ Foreign ports ...	5,44,551	4,36,677
„ Bombay	1,55,052	1,53,706
„ Other Indian ports ...	40,917	33,411
„ Other places ...	25,622	27,601
Total ...	12,58,02,578	12,72,45,041

With an addition of 25 per cent., the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 18,91,84,826. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 12,72,45,041 as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 6,19,39,785 against Rs. 2,21,35,802 in 1892-93 and against Rs. 2,41,70,741 in 1891-92.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS.

The total value of the Calcutta trade in Indian piece-goods during the past two years is given below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	39,73,587	46,36,640
Exports ...	5,22,209	6,87,041

INDIGO.

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in indigo during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is given below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	87,562	1,11,740
Exports ...	85,261	1,05,500

The following statement shows, in detail, the different provinces from which indigo was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	29,214	55,867
Bihar ...	49,055	51,216
Bengal ...	8,615	4,135
Other places ...	678	522
Total ...	87,562	1,11,740

The bulk of the export trade was sea-borne, and its destination during the past two years was as follows:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
United Kingdom	17,084	23,253	26,192	35,650
United States	16,417	22,345	11,900	16,197
France	9,393	12,785	8,729	11,881
Austria	7,428	10,110	10,250	13,952
Turkey in Asia	2,594	3,531	1,784	2,428
Germany	3,998	5,442	11,756	16,001
Italy	1,433	1,950	1,881	2,560
Russia—Odessa	1,232	1,677	1,413	1,923
Egypt	1,128	1,535	729	992
Greece	182	248	104	142
Persia	36	49	199	271
Other Foreign Ports	712	970	1,461	1,989
Total of Foreign Trade ...	61,637	83,895	76,398	1,03,986
Total of Interportal Trade ...	481	654	83	113
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,118	84,549	76,481	1,04,099

Indigo shows an advance of 24 per cent. in quantity owing to larger crops in 1893, but the average price per maund fell from Rs. 310 to Rs. 276. Increased shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Austria and Germany, but there was a heavy decline in those to the United States. Germany, Holland and Belgium combined took the largest supplies last year, and next in order came the United Kingdom, the United States, and France.

JUTE, RAW. The imports and exports of raw jute into, and from, Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,86,89,881	1,84,52,734
Exports ...	1,32,30,343	1,10,31,514

The following abstract shows the districts from which raw jute was largely sent to Calcutta by internal routes during the past year as compared with 1892-93. Figures are also added showing the percentage of total imports carried by rail, in respect of all the principal jute-producing districts:—

Names of supplying districts.	Total quantity exported in 1893-94.	Fluctuations as compared with 1892-93.		Percentage of total imports carried by rail.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca	47,74,381	...	2,38,270	24·89
Pabna	36,39,551	4,72,714	...	28·93
Faridpur	25,66,271	...	5,28,349	74·03
Rangpur	17,98,287	4,38,412	...	77·15
Mymensingh ...	9,68,020	83,492	...	15·63
24-Parganas ...	6,97,281	...	1,68,940	·09
Julpaiguri	5,67,744	1,55,974	...	100·00
Hooghly	4,71,866	...	1,44,450	·10
Nadia	4,46,577	...	2,09,684	77·77
Rajshahi	3,89,027	...	2,94,146	47·09
Jessore	3,28,242	...	34,877	11·06
Purnea	2,98,575	79,159	...	90·42
Khulna	2,21,104	...	74,921	79·66
Dinajpur	2,08,014	...	12,334	77·86
Murshidabad ...	1,82,901	64,545	...	38·63
Bogra	1,42,016	...	22,849	83·11
Other places ...	6,75,047	1,19,547	...	23·06
	1,83,74,904	14,13,843	17,28,820	42·33
Net decrease ...		3,14,977 maunds.		

The total quantity of raw jute exported by sea during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	9,583,339	1,30,43,989	8,001,146	1,08,90,449
„ Indian „ ...	1,625	2,212	473	644
Total ...	9,584,964	1,30,46,201	8,001,619	1,08,91,093

Although the value is shown to have been larger in the past year, the exports of raw jute declined by 1½ million cwts., or 16 per cent. With a larger area under cultivation in the producing districts, the outturn fell off considerably owing to floods, the quality of the fibre was poor, freights were higher, and generally the trade was not profitable. The manufacturing industry in Dundee is said not to have been prosperous, supplies being short and prices high, and a strike having occurred amongst the operatives. The United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States were, as usual, the principal consumers, and in each case the exports declined. The United States took nearly one million cwts. less, owing, it is stated, to the unsatisfactory state of trade there.

GUNNY-BAGS.

The total number of gunny-bags carried to, and from, Calcutta by all routes during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	No.	No.
Imports	22,173,439	22,302,652
Exports	199,743,787	200,078,767

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs which does not fall within the scope of registration. The subjoined table shows all the principal districts which contributed to the import trade during the past year, as compared with the total of the previous year:—

DISTRICTS.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pabna ...	7,694,395	...	7,694,395	7,149,795	8,331	7,158,126
Hooghly ...	2,451,138	1,775,401	4,226,539	4,456,851	1,558,664	6,015,015
24-Parganas ...	4,403,400	116,063	4,519,463	4,243,230	391,309	4,634,539
Jalpaiguri ...	...	1,513,820	1,513,820	...	1,487,010	1,487,010
Dinajpur ...	...	1,539,932	15,39,932	...	9,85,835	9,85,835
Darjeeling ...	...	734,965	734,965	...	524,860	524,860
Rangpur ...	...	536,095	536,095	...	346,220	346,220
Burdwan ...	...	317,583	317,583	...	173,107	173,107
Purnea ...	...	41,530	41,530	...	55,600	55,600
Other districts ...	...	619,632	619,632	...	922,340	922,340
Total ...	14,548,933	7,195,021	21,743,954	15,849,876	6,452,276	22,302,652

The distribution of the exported trade by sea during those years will be seen from the statement appended :—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	46,388,545	1,793,850	48,182,395	42,779,613	1,160,340	43,939,953
To Foreign „ ...	120,974,645	644,750	121,619,395	128,921,175	199,400	129,120,575
Total ...	167,363,190	2,438,600	169,801,790	171,700,788	1,359,740	173,060,528

Exports of jute bags increased both in quantity and value. The consignments to the United Kingdom slightly declined, but those to Egypt, the United States, and the Straits Settlements, increased considerably.

GUNNY-CLOTH.

The registered trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth carried by internal routes during the past year, as compared with the total of the previous year, was as follows :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	35,481	31,895
Exports	1,935	1,090

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article during the past two years was as follows :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	41,635	44,448
Exports	49,609,206	69,668,085

The total imports by internal routes were 8,254 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 27,231 hand-made pieces. The destination of the exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years is noted below :—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	9,664,363	...	9,664,363	8,936,018	100,000	9,036,018
„ Foreign „ ...	39,944,843	...	39,944,843	60,565,734	16,333	60,582,06
Total ...	49,609,206	...	49,609,206	69,551,752	116,333	69,668,085

In addition to the registered supplies detailed above, the consignments of power-loom gunny-cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills

without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll-stations on the Nadia rivers, were as follows:—

Importing Districts.	Total of District. 1892-93. Pieces.	1893-94. Pieces.
Monghyr	81,825	89,750
Darbhanga	186,500	69,604
Purnea	850	42,100
Bhagalpur	43,665	34,025
Malda	3,100	21,150
Rajshahi	29,150	11,500
Murshidabad	12,050	8,225
Other districts	1,725	8,000
Total ...	358,865	284,354

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 25 against 24 in the two previous years. The quantity of jute worked up in 1893-94 was 70,73,357 maunds, against 56,94,057 maunds in 1892-93 and 62,65,093 maunds in 1891-92.

WHEAT.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in wheat during the past two years was as follows:—

	1892-93. Mds.	1893-94. Mds.
Imports	65,45,392	38,21,730
Exports	47,29,329	15,83,320

The supplies during the past two years were obtained from the different provinces mentioned in the table below:—

	1892-93. Mds.	1893-94. Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	48,61,891	25,52,113
Panjab	1,19,935	4,43,651
Bihar	12,06,263	4,00,812
Bengal	2,32,539	2,59,222
Central Provinces	1,05,229	1,42,101
Other places	19,535	23,831
Total ...	65,45,392	38,21,730

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1892-93. Cwts.	1892-93. Mds.	1893-94. Cwts.	1893-94. Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	3,324,869	45,25,516	1,037,998	14,12,831
„ Indian „ ...	65,679	89,396	10,885	14,816
Total ...	3,390,548	46,14,912	1,048,883	14,27,647

The exports of wheat declined during the year by 68 per cent., the figures being the lowest for many years. The trade was practically confined to the United Kingdom and France, and low prices in the former discouraged Indian exporters.

GRAM AND PULSE.

Under this heading are included *mater* (*Pisum arvense*), *khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *masuri* (*Ervum Lens*), *maskalai* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, variety *radiatus*), *mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, varieties green gram and *aureus*), *bit* (*cicere arietinum*), or *chhola* and *arhar* (*cajanus*

indicus). The aggregate quantity carried to, and from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	44,31,795	45,73,338
Exports	24,85,553	24,48,543

The sources of supply, province by province, during the past two years, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	12,36,711	15,70,748
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	18,19,070	10,22,153
„ Bihar	7,91,100	8,96,614
„ Panjab	2,89,688	7,55,996
„ Central Provinces	1,30,111	2,06,235
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	1,08,092	51,620
„ Other places	57,023	69,972
Total ...	44,31,795	45,73,338

The destination of the sea-borne trade during the past two years was as follows:—

Whither exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	491,812	6,69,411	669,810	9,11,686
„ Indian „ ...	746,328	10,15,835	522,665	7,11,392
Total ...	1,238,140	16,85,246	1,192,475	16,23,078

RICE AND PADDY.

The following statement gives the total quantity of rice and paddy imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the total of the preceding year:—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1		2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	Rice	85,00,737	65,16,205	2,78,184	2,78,735
	Paddy	5,67,630	6,54,953	2,87,417	9,51,805
„ Inland steamer	Rice	3,42,261	3,30,991	55,737	3,27,083
	Paddy	9,147	10,967	931	1,825
„ East Indian Railway ...	Rice	28,74,993	35,80,021	13,987	51,714
	Paddy	4,16,054	5,03,738	1,624	16,388
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice	2,91,268	2,75,044	91,802	5,36,294
	Paddy	4,761	874	2,990	78,851
„ Road	Rice	5,93,408	7,25,491	3,34,470	3,16,482
	Paddy	35,941	80,663	2,93,069	3,84,754
„ Sea	Rice	4,17,059	8,36,265	1,03,04,327	86,75,964
	Paddy	1,63,456	12,82,171	30,550	1,822
Total ...	Rice	1,28,19,776	1,22,64,017	1,10,78,507	1,01,86,272
	Paddy	11,96,989	25,43,366	6,16,581	14,35,445
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy.		1,35,67,894	1,38,63,621	1,14,63,870	1,10,33,495

The succeeding abstract gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received, during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Provinces.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	93,43,260	75,86,406	25,85,468	37,78,904	1,19,28,728	1,13,65,310
" Burma	...	...	9,624	10,26,321	9,524	10,26,321
" Orissa	44,015	57,088	5,66,028	5,52,609	5,49,043	6,00,097
" Bihar	37,869	61,882	4,02,088	3,98,174	4,09,207	4,60,056
" Central Provinces ...	...	...	4,39,228	2,89,474	4,39,228	2,89,474
" North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	877	1,423	44,947	70,288	45,824	71,711
" Madras	...	...	20	54,174	20	54,174
" Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	46,610	2,548	46,610	2,548
" Assam	45,406	997	1,711	101	47,117	1,098
" Other places	...	...	1,843	3,322	1,843	3,322
Total ...	94,71,427	77,07,706	40,96,467	61,45,195	1,35,67,894	1,38,53,621

The details of the supplies carried by sea during the past two years are given separately in the following statements:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

Whither exported.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports, viz.—				
Madras	1,00,200	73,616	5,238	3,848
Other ports in Madras ...	5,73,411	421,282	2,89,719	212,855
Bombay	7,76,613	570,573	5,25,225	385,880
Burma	1,29,873	95,417	46,342	34,047
Other Indian ports ...	48,169	35,389	17,783	13,065
Total of interportal trade	16,28,266	1,196,277	8,84,307	649,695
To Foreign ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom ...	8,08,935	594,320	9,33,016	685,481
Other Foreign ports ...	78,67,126	5,779,929	68,58,644	5,039,004
Total of Foreign trade ...	86,76,061	6,374,249	77,91,660	5,724,485
Grand Total of exports by sea	1,03,04,327	7,570,526	86,75,967	6,374,180

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports ...	11,304	8,305	623	458
" Foreign " ...	19,246	14,140	1,199	881
Total exports by sea	30,550	22,445	1,822	1,339

The fall in the export of rice was due to high prices prevailing in Bengal. The United Kingdom took more, but Ceylon, which is the principal consumer of Bengal rice, curtailed her demand, supplying herself from other parts of India.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

The principal staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The total quantity of these grains imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	4,63,467	4,64,101
Exports	2,38,385	1,35,463

The following are the different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	3,18,214	2,98,112
Panjab	64,468	1,12,716
Bengal	22,702	27,819
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	49,665	17,869
Other places	8,418	7,585
Total ...	4,63,467	4,64,101

The sea-borne exports during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were distributed as follows:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	142,772	1,94,328	102,841	1,39,978
„ Indian „	26,236	35,710	29,971	40,794
Total ...	169,008	2,30,038	132,812	1,80,772

HIDES.

In the following statement the hide trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	No.	No.
Imports	5,111,036	5,785,181
Exports	6,367,836	7,136,866

The following comparative statement shows the importation of hides from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	No.	No.
Bengal	2,119,703	2,682,216
Bihar	1,155,849	1,523,318
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	829,920	697,744
Panjab	353,680	251,888
Chota Nagpur	185,368	232,424
Orissa	293,789	219,330
Central Provinces	68,096	94,624
Madras	89,318	53,300
Burma	3,323	6,582
Other places	11,990	23,755
Total ...	5,111,036	5,785,181

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1892-93. No.	1892-93. Cwts.	1893-94. No.	1893-94. Cwts.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	1,220,048	76,582	1,564,266	95,975
Other ports ...	5,067,378	346,417	5,502,369	364,955
Total ...	6,287,426	422,999	7,066,635	460,930
To Indian ports ...	18,392	713	14,693	853
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,305,818	423,712	7,081,328	461,783

The trade in raw hides, which is the largest item under the head of hides and skins, is said to be almost entirely in the hands of German merchants, and Germany is now the principal consumer, having displaced the United Kingdom, which formerly took the largest quantity.

SALT.

The following comparative statement shows the total quantity of salt imported into, and exported from, Calcutta, during the past two years:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.							
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1892-93	83,60,139	6,17,021	89,86,751	34,59,274	11,84,428	8,84,887	31,50,292	54,379	87,82,259	2,32,556	89,71,814
1893-94	94,46,058	5,50,967	99,96,925	34,32,609	11,95,708	10,27,447	25,74,905	46,072	82,74,141	2,03,068	85,36,209

The sea-borne imports of salt into Calcutta during the past two years were received from the following sources:—

	Quantities in tons. 1892-93.	Quantities in tons. 1893-94.	Quantities in Indian maunds. 1892-93.	Quantities in Indian maunds. 1893-94.
Liverpool ...	205,078	225,632	55,82,695	61,42,205
Aden ...	36,724	49,616	9,99,718	13,50,654
Hamburg ...	33,049	27,430	8,99,664	7,46,700
Bombay ...	19,972	18,496	5,43,683	5,03,514
Ras Rawayah ...	5,862	17,313	1,59,572	4,71,290
Jeddah, Muscat, and other States ...	26,723	16,138	7,27,481	4,39,317
Linga ...	...	8,360	...	2,27,589
Trieste ...	...	1,961	...	53,370
Madras ...	2,718	1,739	73,938	47,353
Other places ...	...	549	...	14,933
Total ...	330,126	367,234	89,86,751	99,96,925

The different provinces to which salt was consigned from Calcutta and Bhuddreswar during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1892-93. Mds.	1893-94. Mds.
To Bengal	51,62,748	47,93,811
„ Bihar	26,57,328	26,70,378
„ Assam	5,21,025	4,71,010
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,54,279	3,15,625
„ Orissa	2,72,252	2,80,640
„ Other Provinces	2,794	2,097
„ „ Seaports	1,388	2,668
Total ...	89,71,814	85,36,209

The gross weight of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas during the past two years, as compared with the supplies sent to the interior from Calcutta as shown above, was as follows:—

	Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1892-93 ...	96,89,404	Nil	96,89,404	89,71,814
1893-94 ...	96,32,967	Nil	96,32,967	85,36,209

According to the foregoing figures, the total quantity of salt retained for consumption in Calcutta and the Suburbs, Hooghly and a part of the 24-Parganas district, and also available for export to the interior, was 10,96,758 maunds against 7,17,590 maunds in 1892-93.

SALTPETRE.

The following statement gives details as to the total quantity of saltpetre brought to, and carried from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,57,597	5,06,865
Exports	6,13,666	4,55,424

The following are the different provinces which contributed to the import trade during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	4,38,932	3,43,173
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,62,177	1,23,375
Panjab	55,682	39,591
Rajputana and Central India	737	686
Other places	69	40
Total ...	6,57,597	5,06,865

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	148,828	2,02,571	122,629	1,66,912
Other Foreign ports ...	289,580	3,94,151	197,809	2,69,240
Total ...	438,408	5,96,722	320,438	4,36,152
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	2,193	2,985	1,563	2,046
Other Indian ports ...	1,676	2,281	508	691
Total ...	3,869	5,266	2,011	2,737
GRAND TOTAL ...	442,277	6,01,988	322,449	4,38,889

The decline in the exports to foreign ports was due to a smaller demand in the United Kingdom, the United States, and China.

LINSEED.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in linseed during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	57,54,162	79,82,935
Exports	55,96,189	74,43,717

The following statement shows the imports of linseed classified according to the provinces from which it was imported, during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	21,34,243	39,92,691
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	24,68,206	23,01,587
Bengal	6,44,786	9,44,376
Central Provinces	2,77,840	4,49,180
Rajputana and Central India ...	1,69,871	1,71,328
Assam	34,382	15,209
Other places	24,834	98,564
Total ...	57,54,162	79,82,935

The supply of linseed exported by sea during those years was destined as follows:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	3,548,565	48,29,991	3,826,704	52,08,569
„ Other Foreign ports ...	549,930	7,48,516	1,635,793	22,26,496
Total of Foreign ports ..	4,098,495	55,78,507	5,462,497	74,35,065
To Indian ports ...	35	48	253	344
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,098,530	55,78,555	5,462,750	74,35,409

Among oilseeds, linseed is the chief export. The quantity last year increased by 33 per cent. Russia was formerly a formidable competitor with India in this trade with the United Kingdom, but the Indian exports have largely exceeded hers in recent years.

MUSTARD SEED.

The traffic of Calcutta in mustard seed during 1893-94, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is shown below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	28,67,200	37,48,707
Exports	11,53,244	15,66,091

The subjoined statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	8,35,164	14,26,370
Assam	7,88,198	9,45,938
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,52,645	6,53,119
Bengal	4,16,682	3,90,017
Panjab	6,291	1,57,858
Central Provinces	11,222	64,684
Rajputana and Central India ...	3,604	57,077
Other places	53,394	53,644
Total ...	28,67,200	37,48,707

The destination of this traffic by sea during the past two years was to the following places:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	237,939	3,23,862	204,660	2,78,565
Other Foreign ports ...	213,531	2,90,639	561,043	7,63,643
Total ...	451,470	6,14,501	765,703	10,42,208
To Indian ports ...	8,560	11,651	20,342	27,688
GRAND TOTAL ...	460,030	6,26,152	786,045	10,69,896

SILK, RAW.

The following statement shows the total trade of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons, registered during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	22,637	24,354
Exports	24,366	22,915

In the following statement the total imports into Calcutta from the different localities are arranged according to the volume of the trade:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad	6,960	9,111
Rajshahi	4,219	6,420
Midnapore	2,961	2,543
Birbhum	2,250	1,644
Nadia	1,492	1,449
Kamrup	750	533
Sonthal Parganas	1,523	415
Other districts	2,482	2,239
	22,637	24,354

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	282,461	3,433	294,581	3,580
Other Foreign ports ...	1,266,326	15,389	1,238,909	15,056
Total ...	1,548,787	18,822	1,533,490	18,636
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	203,289	2,471	83,891	1,020
Other ports in Madras	12,710	155	10,208	124
Bombay ...	12,440	151	15,634	190
Burma ...	17,541	213	12,631	153
Other Indian ports ...	6,116	74	4,313	52
Total ...	252,096	3,064	126,677	1,539
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,800,883	21,886	1,660,167	20,175

A rise in prices early in the year increased the total value of the raw silk exports notwithstanding a slight decline in the quantity; but consumers eventually held back, and an accumulation of stocks was the result.

SUGAR.

The registered trade of Calcutta in sugar carried by all routes during the past year, as compared with the total of the previous year, was as follows:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined ...	4,79,331	6,97,750
	Unrefined ...	11,12,519	12,28,859
Exports ...	Refined ...	353,284	5,04,695
	Unrefined ...	3,46,700	4,64,749

The sources of supply, classified by provinces, during the past two years, are specified below:—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	1,18,505	1,18,145	7,98,578	9,40,715
Bihar	14,485	8,500	1,43,516	1,49,611
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	9,166	3,871	21,782	13,535
Madras	40,550	73,512	5	1
Bombay	177	31,546	...	...
Foreign ports ...	2,96,175	4,61,764	1,47,715	1,24,087
Other places ...	273	412	923	910
Total ...	4,79,331	6,97,750	11,12,519	12,28,859

Statistics are not available to show how far the sugar imports by sea pass into consumption outside of Calcutta, but consumption in Calcutta itself appears to have largely increased.

The total quantity of refined and unrefined sugar exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

Whither exported.	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	6,648	4,884	1,16,586	86,654	24,915	18,305	52,709	38,725
„ Indian „ ...	71,304	52,387	48,907	35,932	23,804	17,489	23,125	16,990
Total ...	77,952	57,271	1,65,492	1,21,586	48,719	35,794	75,834	55,715

Tea, Indian.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year, is given below:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	12,92,783	106,377,562	14,26,744	117,400,649
Exports	13,70,695	112,788,626	15,06,103	123,930,758

In the following statement the total imports into Calcutta from the different provinces during the past year, as compared with the figures for the previous year, are arranged according to the volume of the trade:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam	9,13,618	75,177,710	10,52,336	86,592,219
Bengal	3,65,066	30,039,715	3,55,773	29,275,036
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,469	450,010	8,454	695,643
Panjab	3,781	311,122	3,588	295,241
Chota Nagpur ...	3,234	266,114	5,988	492,737
Bihar	675	55,542	461	37,934
Other places ...	940	77,349	144	11,849
Total ...	12,92,783	106,377,562	14,26,744	117,400,649

The following comparative table shows the exportation of Indian tea to Foreign and Indian ports during the past two years:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	12,99,611	106,939,169	13,81,307	113,662,041
Other Foreign ports ...	54,455	4,480,930	88,507	7,282,874
Total of Foreign ports ...	13,54,066	111,420,099	14,69,814	120,944,915
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	1,604	131,961	32,236	2,652,560
Madras ...	12,047	991,489	116	9,511
Other Indian ports ...	1,596	131,361	1,992	163,928
Total of Indian ports ...	15,247	1,254,811	34,344	2,825,999
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,69,313	112,674,910	15,04,158	123,770,914

Although the quantity and total value of the tea exports were larger, the average price per pound fell from 8 annas and 8 pies to 8 annas and 2 pies. The shipments were the highest yet made; but, owing to unfavourable weather in certain districts, the quality of the produce was not altogether satisfactory. The competition of Ceylon with Indian tea in the English market grows year by year, while China tea is being gradually driven out. A heavy fall in exports from Calcutta to Australia, which is the only important consumer after the United Kingdom, occurred in 1892-93, but last year shows a recovery, and the shipments were the highest recorded. Ceylon, however, sent larger consignments to the Australian Colonies. An advance in exports to the United States is also a satisfactory feature of the year, and this is attributed to the successful operations of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce deputed to the Chicago Exhibition.

TOBACCO.

The following statement gives details of the total quantity of tobacco brought to, and carried from, Calcutta, during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,53,349	6,13,435
Exports	4,77,834	4,41,242

The following statement illustrates the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	5,59,485	5,21,519
Bihar	63,460	77,018
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,415	767
Orissa	1,815	598
Madras	6,356	553
Burma	4,566	457
Other places	6,252	12,523
Total ...	6,53,349	6,13,435

The total quantity of tobacco exported by sea during the past year is compared below with the figures of the year 1892-93 :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Madras	84,075	1,022	95,048	1,155
Bombay	16,815	205	71,898	874
Burma	16,934,033	2,05,795	13,219,835	1,60,658
Other Indian ports ...	2,237,777	27,195	2,357,614	28,651
Total ...	19,272,700	2,34,217	15,744,395	1,91,338
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom	23,828	290	28,307	344
Other Foreign ports ...	3,140,593	38,166	3,168,520	38,506
Total ...	3,164,421	38,456	3,196,827	38,850
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,437,121	2,72,673	18,941,222	2,30,188

MINERAL OIL.

The course of the trade in kerosine oil during the last few years has been very remarkable, as will be seen from the following statement:—

COUNTRY OF EXPORT.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
United Kingdom...	2,029	4,904	3,399	110,043	54,110
United States ...	24,439,989	26,076,892	22,174,615	20,014,134	38,204,809
Russia—Batoum ...	1,603,899	2,157,592	10,561,006	20,103,818	10,609,980
Other countries ...	225	287	175	173	1,676
Total ...	26,046,133	28,239,675	32,739,195	40,228,168	48,870,575

The principal feature of the year in the oil trade was an enormous increase of imports from the United States. The American producers made a determined effort to maintain their position against Russian competition, and consignments exceeding those of the previous year by 91 per cent. were received, prices being at the same time reduced to an unprecedented point. The immediate result has been a decided check to importation from Batoum, the quantity received from that port having fallen from 20 million gallons in 1892-93 to 10½ millions, while American imports increased from 20 million to 38¼ million gallons. Stocks at Budge-Budge have in consequence largely increased, the total quantity at the close of the year being about 9 million gallons.

METALS. Large importations of copper, wrought and unwrought, the latter being chiefly Japanese copper received from Hong-Kong, account for the increase in metals.

MACHINERY. In machinery there were again large importations of pumping machinery for water-works, and the usual importations for renewals and repairs of jute and cotton mills.

WOOLLEN GOODS. Woollen goods showed an increase under most heads, the largest percentages being in shawls and piece-goods from the United Kingdom. It is reported that some of the goods were conveyed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to places formerly supplied from Bombay.

In liquors, a decline in beer was accompanied by a considerable advance in the importation of porter. The receipts of brandy increased considerably, while those of whisky also continued to advance, but in both cases stocks in bond were larger at the end of the year. In wines, champagne recovered from the heavy fall in 1892-93, the advance being 26 per cent. The larger imports of this wine were, it is assumed, due to the replenishing of the depleted stocks of the previous year. Port wine shows a decided advance, and it is evident that the use of this wine is increasing.

LIQUORS AND WINES.

The importations of hardware and cutlery from Germany nearly doubled during the year, and the receipts from Austria and Belgium were also larger, while the trade with the United Kingdom remained nearly stationary.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The increase in apparel is attributed, as in previous reports, mainly to the increase in the number of Europeans coming to India.

APPAREL.

The number of umbrellas imported increased from 2,232,140 to 2,915,024, the trade being the largest on record. A growing demand, competition among importers, and favourable exchange when the purchases were being made, are the reasons given for the increase. The importations were, with insignificant exceptions, entirely from the United Kingdom, and the average price did not quite reach fifteen annas.

UMBRELLAS.

A small local crop caused an increase of 129·4 per cent. in the importations of betel-nuts from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

BETEL-NUTS.

The trade in pepper has exhibited an enormous development during the last six years, and the increase in the past year was 68·8 per cent., the sole source of supply in the last two years having been the Straits Settlements.

PEPPER.

Lac is mainly exported to the United Kingdom and the United States. The total quantity fell, although very high prices caused an increase in the total value.

LAC.

In treasure, imports of gold increased by 13½ lakhs, while exports declined by 26½ lakhs. The closing of the mints to free coinage in June 1893 caused a reduction of 56 lakhs in imports of silver, the exports falling at the same time by 1½ lakhs.

TREASURE.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total traffic carried to, and from, Chittagong by country boats, registered during the past year, as compared with the figures for the previous year, was as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports. ...	9,66,176	7,27,462
Exports ...	4,14,050	5,88,410
Total. ...	13,80,226	13,15,872

The total value of the inland trade during the past two years, as compared with that of the sea-borne trade in those years, was as follows:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1892-93 ...	42,03,357	34,54,001	76,57,358
	1893-94 ...	61,74,809	91,91,092	1,53,65,401
Sea-borne trade ...	1892-93 ...	1,02,72,542	1,20,88,736	2,23,61,278
	1893-94 ...	1,28,91,509	1,08,97,447	2,37,88,956

The following statement shows in a combined form the total traffic in the principal staples carried to, and from, Chittagong by country-boats and by sea during the past two years:—

Name of Staple.	Imports into Chittagong.						Exports from Chittagong.					
	By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.		By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cotton, raw ...	1892-93	Mds. 19,540	Rs. 3,46,625	Mds. 921	Rs. 6,650	Mds. 20,461	Rs. 3,53,244	Mds. 40,370	Rs. 7,49,466	Mds. 41,867	Rs. 5,60,899	Mds. 82,417	Rs. 13,31,241
	1893-94	22,347	3,83,585	1,198	10,065	23,545	4,03,411	17,940	2,80,159	3,00,431	39,174	3,18,371	6,80,351
Cotton twist and yarn	1892-93	...	...	1,017	77,494	1,017	77,494	2,276	1,34,923	80	5,229	2,356	1,39,151
	1893-94	...	...	945	72,062	945	72,062	23,000	19,39,575	57	3,478	23,057	19,43,053
Cotton piece-goods	1892-93	...	30,257	...	12,53,716	...	12,83,973	...	7,30,275	...	4,513	...	7,34,788
	1893-94	...	30,176	...	16,71,878	...	17,01,954	...	1,70,733	...	5,703	...	1,76,436
Jute, raw ...	1892-93	2,636	12,816	13,10,474	65,95,425	13,29,110	66,08,241	...	...	13,01,817	74,72,231	13,01,817	74,72,231
	1893-94	3,059	16,907	9,90,743	53,46,338	9,93,773	53,63,245	...	...	9,33,043	58,75,578	9,33,043	58,75,578
Jute, manufactured, Gunny-bags ...	1892-93	...	...	...	1,01,314	...	1,01,314	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1893-94	...	...	...	39,314	...	39,314	...	...	...	5,861	...	5,861
Rice	1892-93	3,61,853	12,05,603	32,580	90,282	3,94,433	13,05,785	...	...	2,35,330	12,10,999	2,35,330	12,10,999
	1893-94	1,03,104	3,37,988	40,313	1,14,526	1,43,417	4,52,514	...	...	1,99,773	7,70,711	1,99,773	7,70,711
Paddy	1892-93	1,93,388	3,92,776	22,458	39,730	2,15,876	4,32,506	...	...	1,83,589	3,06,846	1,83,589	3,06,846
	1893-94	77,624	1,55,248	34,424	60,371	1,12,048	2,15,619	...	...	21,479	40,293	21,479	40,293
Hides and skins ...	1892-93	7,924	2,31,683	53	1,186	7,977	2,42,869	475	14,468	5,911	2,39,145	6,386	2,53,613
	1893-94	5,295	2,44,699	93	2,393	5,388	2,44,912	613	17,977	6,943	2,57,887	7,556	2,65,864
Oils	1892-93	6,553	62,010	43,324	2,39,670	54,877	2,99,680	12,714	1,53,573	16,418	62,103	34,932	2,23,676
	1893-94	5,009	53,767	1,58,588	6,39,351	1,63,548	6,93,548	15,000	2,01,918	15,805	60,943	34,805	2,62,861
Metals and manufactures of metals	1892-93	7,839	62,910	6,199	71,623	14,038	1,33,834	21,261	4,46,915	502	8,588	23,763	4,55,501
	1893-94	10,644	1,12,698	10,216	1,20,824	20,860	2,43,522	1,89,297	30,79,320	290	6,291	1,89,587	30,76,611
Salt	1892-93	...	...	3,56,092	2,83,131	3,56,092	2,83,131	3,12,486	6,63,951	1,43,397	1,33,484	3,55,783	8,28,505
	1893-94	...	...	3,65,983	3,42,656	3,65,983	3,42,656	3,06,818	6,73,168	93,851	1,44,677	4,00,669	8,17,735
Mustard and rape seed ...	1892-93	5,310	22,792	13,512	52,255	18,822	75,078	314	3,868	...	...	314	3,502
	1893-94	7,254	29,023	8,030	36,670	15,284	65,693	900	3,713	...	...	900	3,713
Spices	1892-93	33,416	10,05,133	10,496	56,468	43,912	11,61,600	4,707	1,22,905	463	2,968	5,210	1,25,771
	1893-94	88,150	39,61,264	10,486	1,21,910	1,05,566	33,83,189	7,194	1,71,391	653	10,497	7,877	1,81,888
Sugar	1892-93	38,789	2,83,670	19,553	1,86,934	58,298	4,69,605	12,154	37,672	967	5,953	13,081	43,624
	1893-94	35,287	1,94,761	23,376	2,27,466	58,663	4,22,227	13,935	59,250	419	1,892	14,275	61,142
Tea	1892-93	...	...	9	156	9	156	...	...	13,106	5,69,217	13,106	5,69,217
	1893-94	...	...	10	247	10	247	...	...	16,886	5,89,965	16,886	5,89,965
Tobacco	1892-93	2,541	51,784	8,880	81,340	11,421	1,33,074	3,733	76,468	402	8,712	9,140	85,179
	1893-94	10,641	76,562	34,401	1,20,037	24,340	1,97,189	8,280	70,180	324	6,600	9,724	76,780

In the past year exports of raw cotton declined largely, owing to smaller receipts from the Hill Tracts, where the crop was scanty.

Cotton, raw.

There was a serious falling off in shipments of raw jute owing to the crop being greatly curtailed by the excessively heavy rains which were experienced at the commencement of the season, and which by causing heavy floods damaged a large quantity of the outturn. The exports by sea during the past two years were as follows:—

Jute, raw.

		1892-93.	1893-94.
Quantity ...	Mds.	12,94,407	9,19,071
Value ...	Rs.	74,37,597	58,51,188

During the year 1893-94, the amount of rice and paddy available for exportation was very small; crops were short, and a large amount of cultivation, which had formerly been devoted to rice, had been diverted to jute, the profits from the latter doubtless proving more lucrative. The following statement shows the total imports of rice and paddy into Chittagong by country boats:—

Rice and paddy.

		1892-93.	1893-94.
Rice ...	Mds.	3,61,853	1,03,104
Paddy ...	,,	1,96,388	77,624

The total quantity of rice exported to foreign countries from Chittagong during the past year as compared below with the figures for the previous year:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
Rice ...	Cwts.	172,269	97,926
	Mds.	2,34,477	1,33,288

The falling off was owing chiefly to smaller shipments to the West Indies, while there was no consignment made for Réunion and Ceylon.

The quantities of rice and paddy sent to the different coast ports in India from Chittagong during the past two years, are detailed below.:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
Rice ...	Cwts.	66,697	48,846
	Mds.	90,782	66,485
Paddy ...	Cwts.	134,735	15,779
	Mds.	1,83,389	21,477

The greatest decrease was in shipments to Madras ports.

SALT.

The total exports of salt from Chittagong by country boats during the past two years were despatched to the following districts:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong ...	1,84,560	81,067
„ Noakhali ...	23,544	24,755
„ Dacca (Narayanganj)	3,500	98,570
„ Other districts ...	582	2,426
Total ...	2,12,186	2,06,818

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt shipped for Narayanganj by sea-going vessels was 98,680 maunds, against 1,43,600 maunds in 1892-93 and 1,93,496 maunds in 1891-92.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The following statement gives the total value of the import and export trade of the Orissa ports during the last two years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack.		
Foreign	27,56,539	24,07,061
Coasting	6,58,897	87,117
Total ...	34,15,436	24,94,178
Puri.		
Foreign	1,68,141	2,84,272
Coasting	1,36,858	20
Total ...	3,04,999	2,84,292
Balasore.		
Foreign	3,94,245	7,11,021
Coasting	1,03,51,964	79,61,279
Total ...	1,07,46,209	86,72,300

The decrease in the export trade of Cuttack is attributed partly to the poor rice harvest during the year, and partly to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which now carries off the rice from the Sambalpur side, for which the Mahanadi was formerly the only outlet. The fall in imports was due partly to the trade between Calcutta and Cuttack being carried on *vid*

Chandbali in Balasore, and partly to the reduction of the price of kerosine oil in America. The decrease in export in Puri was due to the non-exportation of rice to the Indian ports during the year. The decrease in the exports from Balasore was due to the decline of the Malabar coast trade, but there was an increase in the imports through the coast canal.

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of country boat traffic carried on the Nadia rivers during the past two years were as follows:—

	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1892-93	53,90,667	2,21,46,760	24,70,075	94,52,873	78,60,632	3,25,99,633
1893-94	55,02,424	2,66,68,061	21,63,812	96,74,552	76,66,236	3,63,32,613

The Bhagirathi river was opened for through traffic early in June, and was navigable for larger boats for a longer period than in the preceding year, thus allowing a larger number of vessels to pass. The state of the entrance of the Mathabhanga river, however, continued unfavourable.

The number of laden boats which passed up and down the Nadia rivers during 1893-94 was 25,747 against 22,668 in 1892-93.

The following comparative statement shows the principal commodities carried down-stream during the past two years:—

Principal Staples.		Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishnagar.	Hanskhali.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
						Quantity.	Value.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jute, raw ...	1892-93	61,307	5,58,750	18,824	2,57,812	8,83,793	40,07,874	6,35,373	2,18,358	8,43,763
	1893-94	1,34,296	7,50,100	14,477	98,407	9,83,280	61,03,221	7,59,098	2,24,184	9,83,282
Wheat	1892-93	1,77,059	2,50,251	50	2,995	4,05,155	12,24,463	2,06,165	1,987	4,08,152
	1893-94	1,48,376	1,97,194	...	13,230	3,58,810	8,06,179	3,74,150	4,460	3,78,610
Rice not in the husk ...	1892-93	37,651	*2,03,233	748	16,121	3,57,753	19,28,627	3,07,946	45,808	3,53,753
	1893-94	97,645	2,82,074	40	5,856	3,86,242	23,30,257	5,89,962	96,280	6,86,242
Do. in the husk ...	1892-93	724	4,615	5,054	1,064	11,457	23,874	4,600	7,457	11,457
	1893-94	2,063	23,072	5,108	354	31,497	62,004	19,617	11,980	31,497
Gram and pulse ...	1892-93	1,30,199	3,03,994	10,431	1,53,060	6,16,710	16,05,932	6,06,842	9,768	6,16,710
	1893-94	2,91,100	1,00,731	31,848	2,93,351	7,15,730	17,96,851	6,93,435	22,305	7,15,740
Other spring and rain crops	1892-93	19,098	2,85,615	...	231	5,05,945	10,20,404	5,02,932	3,003	5,05,935
	1893-94	54,239	2,82,936	6,232	1,078	3,55,605	5,09,050	3,19,303	9,302	3,28,605
Linseed	1892-93	2,83,489	1,43,308	732	23,329	4,30,778	19,46,998	4,16,786	2,052	4,30,778
	1893-94	3,49,841	1,04,560	10,363	29,203	5,81,553	30,83,254	5,73,919	7,334	5,81,253
Mustard and rape seed	1892-93	2,09,857	2,14,183	...	51,116	4,75,156	20,75,907	4,68,900	71,856	4,75,156
	1893-94	2,98,411	3,10,930	...	18,391	4,32,703	17,91,781	3,59,014	67,688	4,32,702
Other oil-seeds ...	1892-93	1,78,623	8,221	1,504	2,389	1,90,762	6,56,856	1,90,762	...	1,90,762
	1893-94	1,72,127	21,356	...	2,527	1,96,044	6,67,895	1,95,521	523	1,96,044
Ghi	1892-93	13,967	14,825	...	23	26,995	9,45,991	25,350	1,645	26,995
	1893-94	15,829	8,373	...	9	24,213	8,53,008	22,951	1,262	24,213
Saltpetre	1892-93	1,475	...	...	...	1,479	9,687	1,475	...	1,475
	1893-94	2,220*	...	...	...	2,220	13,043	2,220	...	2,220
Other saline substances	1892-93	1,40,864	4,513	685	198	1,51,260	8,33,945	1,45,260	6,040	1,51,300
	1893-94	79,043	6,225	169	55	85,770	4,60,726	81,404	2,366	83,770
Sugar, refined	1892-93	11,362	1,645	...	...	13,014	1,36,847	8,104	4,928	13,014
	1893-94	7,105	213	...	...	7,317	83,251	2,649	4,668	7,317
Do., unrefined ...	1892-93	20,661	760	921	5,974	27,306	1,09,224	17,074	10,232	27,306
	1893-94	23,868	355	1,054	4,763	29,108	1,20,430	14,334	14,774	29,108
Silk, raw (Indian) ...	1892-93	2,231	...	...	10	2,241	8,01,157	1,144	1,097	2,241
	1893-94	2,333	...	...	...	2,333	8,35,514	955	1,383	2,338
Manufactures of silk (Indian)*	1892-93	41,027	...	...	...	41,027	...	41,027	41,027	
	1893-94	41,398	...	...	...	41,398	...	41,398	41,398	
Hides†	1892-93	300	3,251	...	...	3,551	19,656	3,251	300	3,551
	1893-94	...	22,325	...	...	22,325	59,936	22,325	...	22,325
Tobacco unmanufactured	1892-93	36,612	1,09,158	40	35	1,33,845	13,14,894	94,850	1,12,993	1,38,845
	1893-94	35,668	97,775	90	4	1,33,535	10,41,078	25,788	1,10,747	1,36,535
Timber	1892-93	16,776	2,715	...	63	19,619	42,883	3,507	15,838	19,009
	1893-94	21,468	1,491	...	345	23,794	58,706	19,922	3,872	23,794

* Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees. † Hides are shown according to number.

The chief articles of up-stream traffic registered during 1893-94, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.*		Up-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
						Quantity.	Value.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1892-93	30,146	2,80,375	...	24,743	3,47,271	1,39,227	3,11,803	35,468	3,47,271
	1893-94	67,430	1,10,415	...	23,893	1,97,738	74,901	1,45,215	52,523	1,97,738
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1892-93	2	...	...	114	123	6,060	123	...	123
	1893-94	5	...	...	55	60	3,488	55	5	60
Rice not in the husk ...	1892-93	53,324	1,48,998	70	3,753	1,45,255	5,08,392	6,671	1,38,584	1,45,255
	1893-94	19,271	65,435	...	21,810	96,516	3,13,678	9,698	86,818	96,516
Do. in the husk ...	1892-93	2,372	3,320	73,332	4,627	90,922	1,81,844	9,455	81,467	90,922
	1893-94	2,137	10,298	80,435	61,271	1,53,941	2,38,068	8,363	1,34,678	1,53,041
Iron and its manufactures	1892-93	6,942	4,992	...	7,946	17,880	20,900	16,844	1,136	17,980
	1893-94	5,991	10,231	5	2,329	22,556	1,11,630	17,449	4,957	22,366
Salt	1892-93	75,026	5,07,104	...	1,54,293	8,36,324	25,82,925	7,73,686	52,640	8,26,326
	1893-94	1,12,908	5,51,752	5,324	1,51,483	8,81,311	18,58,350	5,40,156	41,185	5,81,341
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1892-93	16,400	1,800	...	200	...	17,600	5,000	12,600	17,600
	1893-94	19,455	1,059	...	...	...	20,515	...	20,515	20,515
Gunny-bags*	1892-93	1,000	62,776	...	4,157	67,933	16,483	59,764	1,000	67,964
	1893-94	7,965	200	...	280	8,445	2,250	289	8,155	8,444
Gunny-cloth*	1892-93	1,07,135	2,84,575	...	100	3,91,810	21,04,904	358,685	32,745	391,430
	1893-94	1,17,760	1,76,000	...	...	2,93,760	14,96,816	256,354	39,415	295,769

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL, CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The following statement shows the aggregate weight and value of all kinds of goods carried to, and from, Calcutta by inland steamers along these routes during the past year, as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	12,28,958	1,13,28,791	15,85,903	1,15,01,779
Exports ...	10,38,150	1,25,78,041	14,16,091	1,39,98,284
Total ...	22,67,108	2,39,06,832	30,01,994	2,55,00,063

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the important articles of traffic conveyed during the past two years:—

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1892-93	1,711	31,226	Coal and coke ...	1892-93	19,678	7,378
	1893-94	1,103	21,371		1893-94	89,619	33,607
Cotton piece-goods, Indian.	1892-93	3,804	2,35,848	Twist and yarn, European.	1892-93	22,245	18,19,154
	1893-94	1,965	1,06,110		1893-94	25,516	14,83,118
Indigo	1892-93	2,385	7,79,805	Piece-goods, European.	1892-93	59,117	40,79,073
	1893-94	1,023	2,59,842		1893-94	60,468	41,19,383

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Myrabolams ...	1892-93	2,200	3,880	Turmeric	1892-93	7,250	63,700
	1893-94	10,200	17,350		1893-94	7,510	65,712
Jute, raw ...	1892-93	25,817	1,22,631	Gunny-bags ...	1892-93	15,739	1,61,325
	1893-94	35,558	1,86,679		1893-94	16,613	1,66,130
Wheat	1892-93	1,23,240	3,69,720	Gram and pulse ...	1892-93	20,776	57,194
	1893-94	65,005	1,78,764		1893-94	22,695	56,737
Rice	1892-93	3,16,443	11,07,551	Leather, manufactured.	1892-93	197	47,107
	1893-94	3,26,813	10,62,142		1893-94	159	37,405
Paddy	1892-93	13,151	26,302	Liquors	1892-93	2,201	79,479
	1893-94	10,652	21,304		1893-94	2,348	1,03,835
Gram and pulse ...	1892-93	60,311	1,65,855	Brass and copper...	1892-93	51,104	14,74,880
	1893-94	1,09,678	2,74,195		1893-94	53,147	14,82,868
Hides of cattle ...	1892-93	12,317	2,95,608	Iron	1892-93	42,461	2,12,305
	1893-94	12,756	2,98,171		1893-94	52,689	2,63,445
Brass and copper	1892-93	46,740	17,42,944	Other metals ...	1892-93	21,387	2,40,604
	1893-94	53,934	18,97,637		1893-94	20,100	2,26,125
Provisions, other kinds.	1892-93	49,320	4,88,540	Oil, kerosine ...	1892-93	1,25,537	4,86,650
	1893-94	82,545	7,84,177		1893-94	3,00,919	11,28,446
Saltpetre ...	1892-93	10	65	Other oils	1892-93	23,044	2,65,006
	1893-94	614	4,145		1893-94	23,037	2,64,925
Other saline substances.	1892-93	9,955	54,753	Provisions, other kinds.	1892-93	53,935	3,21,433
	1893-94	948	5,214		1893-94	43,140	4,00,335
Linseed ...	1892-93	2,56,626	11,86,447	Salt	1892-93	3,32,537	10,39,490
	1893-94	6,63,134	30,66,994		1893-94	3,78,720	12,20,540
Mustard seed ...	1892-93	30,865	1,35,035	Mustard seed ...	1892-93	18,225	79,734
	1893-94	42,510	1,75,354		1893-94	24,387	1,00,596
Castor seed ...	1892-93	78,554	2,55,301	Other oilseeds ...	1892-93	4,492	12,915
	1893-94	58,321	1,89,676		1893-94	3,112	8,947
Poppy seed ...	1892-93	13,226	59,526	Betel-nuts ...	1892-93	17,036	1,15,196
	1893-94	35,982	1,61,919		1893-94	17,457	1,44,020
Other oilseeds ...	1892-93	2,227	6,403	Sugar, refined ...	1892-93	20,161	2,11,691
	1893-94	9,724	26,741		1893-94	21,700	2,46,837
Silk, raw ...	1892-93	4,762	17,02,415	Do., unrefined ...	1892-93	17,420	69,680
	1893-94	4,212	14,86,836		1893-94	19,349	79,816
Silk piece-goods, Indian.	1892-93	1,840	13,99,320	Spices, other kinds	1892-93	11,488	1,43,600
	1893-94	807	7,36,791		1893-94	16,469	2,05,863
Betel-nuts ...	1892-93	61	412	Tobacco	1892-93	23,069	2,01,854
	1893-94	37	305		1893-94	24,300	1,85,287
Spices, other kinds	1892-93	3,359	41,988	Wool, manufactured, Indian.	1892-93	1	64
	1893-94	1,771	22,137		1893-94	7	420
Sugar, refined ...	1892-93	4,177	43,859				
	1893-94	5,772	65,656				

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the country boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hijili canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ...	1892-93	14,18,869	48,24,959	6,62,030	23,77,856	20,80,899	71,02,815
	1893-94	13,68,162	44,48,849	7,41,594	24,84,852	21,09,756	69,28,701
Hijili ...	1892-93	10,52,653	32,62,957	3,76,089	21,92,521	14,28,742	54,61,778
	1893-94	8,43,901	23,50,280	4,80,097	23,18,472	13,23,998	46,68,752
Total ...	1892-93	24,71,522	80,93,916	10,38,119	44,70,677	35,09,641	1,25,64,593
	1893-94	22,12,063	67,99,129	12,21,691	48,03,324	34,33,754	1,16,97,453

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore Canal.	Registered on the Hijili Canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1892-93	56,237	28,425	93,662	35,123	92,677	34,754
	1893-94	45,073	55,725	1,00,798	37,799	1,00550	37,706
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1892-93	5,120	...	5,120	2,90,560	5,120	2,90,560
	1893-94	3,770	1,400	6,170	3,00,606	5,160	2,99,225
Jute, raw	1892-93	29,694	48,575	78,269	3,71,778	69,574	3,30,476
	1893-94	3,897	8,850	12,677	66,029	10,657	55,583
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	1892-93	40,666	6,872	47,438	2,13,471	40,723	1,83,254
	1893-94	53,178	8,351	61,529	2,76,881	58,164	2,61,738
Rice in the husk	1892-93	5,72,722	4,81,002	10,53,724	21,07,448	5,81,340	11,62,680
	1893-94	7,40,015	4,37,059	11,77,074	23,54,148	5,90,726	11,81,452
Do. not in the husk ...	1892-93	4,82,726	5,03,016	9,85,742	34,50,027	9,33,075	32,66,763
	1893-94	3,74,632	3,62,642	7,37,274	26,96,141	7,05,137	22,91,695
Gram and pulse	1892-93	1,44,575	2,100	1,46,675	4,03,356	1,46,620	4,02,980
	1893-94	1,30,061	9,500	1,39,551	3,48,878	1,37,734	3,44,335
Brass, unwrought... ...	1892-93	1,245	...	1,245	28,791	1,245	28,791
	1893-94	300	...	300	6,675	300	6,675
Do., wrought	1892-93	3,220	...	3,220	1,23,970	3,220	1,23,970
	1893-94	3,054	136	3,190	1,13,246	3,136	1,11,328
Oil, kerosine	1892-93	39,325	48,663	87,988	3,40,963	3,970	15,383
	1893-94	62,894	87,902	1,50,796	5,37,995	15,435	61,631
Provisions other than ghi	1892-93	38,681	30	38,561	3,66,329	37,640	3,57,618
	1893-94	33,357	...	33,357	2,55,516	32,286	2,45,342
Salt	1892-93	2,22,950	1,33,650	3,56,600	11,14,375	3,56,550	11,14,219
	1893-94	2,20,375	1,30,406	3,50,781	11,40,038	3,49,670	11,36,428
Linseed	1892-93	6,130	...	6,130	28,351	6,056	28,004
	1893-94	7,607	2,600	10,207	47,207	10,178	47,073
Mustard seed	1892-93	40,560	1,565	42,125	1,84,297	42,075	1,84,078
	1893-94	34,659	830	35,369	1,45,897	35,000	1,44,375
Indigo seed	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1893-94	3,350	...	3,350	23,450	3,350	23,450
Sugar, unrefined	1892-93	84,187	27,282	1,11,469	4,45,876	1,04,795	4,19,180
	1893-94	94,007	34,030	1,28,027	5,28,111	1,20,938	4,98,869
Tobacco	1892-93	4,384	1,09,089	1,05,076	9,19,389	1,00,205	8,76,794
	1893-94	9,608	1,12,403	1,21,411	9,25,759	1,16,543	8,88,940
Timber	1892-93	53,455	16,588	70,041	1,57,592	43,386	97,506
	1893-94	37,396	21,998	59,394	1,33,636	29,258	65,831
		Rs.	Rs.				
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1892-93	1,000	2,87,500	...	2,88,500	...	2,88,500
	1893-94	79,700	1,71,605	...	2,51,305	...	2,51,305
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1892-93	1,43,140	...	...	1,43,140	...	1,43,140
	1893-94	1,94,930	...	...	1,94,930	...	1,94,450
		No.	No.	No.		No.	
Hides, raw	1892-93	22,430	25,900	48,330	1,44,990	48,330	1,44,990
	1893-94	12,540	11,640	24,180	70,651	24,080	70,359

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the boat traffic passing along the Orissa canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	9,81,666	7,31,256	25,21,602	26,29,522
Up traffic ...	4,23,933	4,33,568	49,18,367	45,56,074
Total ...	14,05,599	11,64,824	84,39,969	71,85,596

The principal articles of commerce registered along these routes during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	37,610	34,720	21,24,367	2,05,894
Turmeric	1,200	700	10,500	6,125
Jute, raw	300	680	1,425	3,808
Rice in the husk	82,180	97,667	1,64,360	1,95,334
Do. not in the husk	7,40,320	6,53,764	26,91,155	17,34,733
Gram and pulse	28,917	32,450	70,522	81,125
Oil, kerosine	53,460	83,060	2,07,157	3,11,475
Salt	38,320	22,535	1,19,750	74,214
Other oilseeds	32,400	24,720	93,150	71,070
Other spices	1,69,640	1,64,580	21,20,500	19,32,250
Sugar, unrefined	21,450	22,500	1,25,890	93,013
Timber	39,276	16,947	68,371	38,130

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total quantity and value of the boat traffic which passed along the Orissa coast canal during the past two years were as follows:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down ...	5,35,395	13,75,073	9,13,609	24,57,670
Up ...	2,34,584	11,89,016	4,68,367	21,92,126
Total ...	7,69,979	25,64,089	13,81,976	46,49,796

The chief articles of merchandise of which the traffic consisted during the past two years are detailed below:—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	DOWNWARD TRAFFIC.		PROPORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.		DOWNWARD TRAFFIC.		PROPORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	12,530	60,377	9,840	46,740	8,070	42,368	5,320	27,930
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	3,945	13,783	555	3,493	5,476	24,642	149	*930
Rice not in the husk	1,17,290	4,10,200	88,910	3,83,035	1,21,594	4,08,103	92,439	3,65,648
Do. in the husk	2,07,724	7,26,468	2,15,455	6,24,912	6,61,067	15,72,804	5,28,373	10,56,746
Til or jinjili	1,090	4,315	980	3,937	2,900	12,325	2,900	12,325

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	UPWARD TRAFFIC.		PROPORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.		UPWARD TRAFFIC.		PROPORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	17,940	6,727	17,280	6,488	71,410	17,779	39,152	11,306
Cotton twist and yarn. (European)	2,820	1,21,660	2,320	1,01,080	3,195	2,01,560	2,146	2,06,723
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	...	1,20,350	...	1,19,100	1,40,800	1,47,800	...	1,53,100
Rice not in the husk	4,021	15,467	...	...	16,110	62,517	...	...
Do. in the husk	3,133	6,266	...	...	16,023	30,605	...	...
Gram and pulse	6,615	*19,601	3,600	9,000	4,460	12,158	3,629	9,650
Oil, kerosine	85,030	2,79,401	81,219	2,14,630	2,29,350	8,46,036	2,18,500	6,98,426
Salt	58,320	1,83,900	53,715	1,64,923	65,815	2,33,740	63,230	2,05,563
Betel-nuts	645	3,375	500	2,375	1,051	5,795	970	5,168
Sugar, unrefined	1,725	37,940	1,575	35,000	19,425	90,306	11,300	46,013
Tobacco	15,940	1,33,000	15,185	1,32,619	31,855	2,43,894	30,305	2,31,703

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

Internal trade of Bengal.

The following statement shows the total weight and value of the import and export trade of Calcutta, carried by river steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers, during the past two years:—

		Imports into Calcutta from—				Exports from Calcutta to—			
		Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.	Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Vid Brahmaputra ...	1892-93	29,25,960	...	...	29,25,960	5,45,327	...	...	5,45,327
	1893-94	33,05,288	...	...	33,05,288	6,14,321	...	...	6,14,321
Vid Meghna ...	1892-93	...	70,182	47,14,405	47,84,777	...	30,525	8,47,027	8,77,552
	1893-94	...	49,785	45,28,857	45,78,642	...	15,955	12,03,054	12,19,009
Total ...	1892-93	29,25,960	70,182	47,14,405	77,10,737	5,45,327	30,525	8,47,027	14,22,779
	1893-94	33,05,288	49,785	45,28,857	78,83,930	6,14,321	15,955	12,03,054	18,33,330

The chief articles, with their fluctuations, registered during the past two years, will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

Articles.		Downward traffic into Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1892-93	59,876	10,92,737	254	4,636	60,130	10,97,373
	1893-94	29,889	5,79,100	94	1,821	29,983	5,80,921
Cotton twist, European.	1892-93	...	...	32,223	18,28,655	32,223	18,28,655
	1893-94	...	...	35,987	20,91,744	35,987	20,91,744
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	1892-93	...	...	2,40,446	1,65,90,774	2,40,446	1,65,90,774
	1893-94	...	...	2,50,782	1,70,84,523	2,50,782	1,70,84,523
Wheat	1892-93	12,046	36,138	21	63	12,067	36,201
	1893-94	7,363	20,193	1,873	5,151	9,216	25,344
Rice not in the husk	1892-93	28,929	1,01,252	22,226	77,791	51,155	1,79,043
	1893-94	4,203	13,659	2,63,091	8,55,045	2,67,294	8,68,704
Gram and pulse ...	1892-93	4,271	11,745	12,660	34,815	16,931	45,560
	1893-94	23,015	67,587	12,892	32,320	35,907	99,767
Hides of cattle, &c.	1892-93	1,27,927	30,72,757	22	528	1,27,949	30,73,285
	1893-94	1,66,913	39,01,591	7	161	1,66,920	39,01,752
Skins of sheep, &c.	1892-93	6,211	1,72,355	...	...	6,211	1,72,355
	1893-94	10,863	2,77,006	...	...	10,863	2,77,006
Jute, raw ...	1892-93	70,38,937	3,34,84,961	17,238	81,881	70,56,175	3,35,16,832
	1893-94	72,21,221	3,79,11,410	29	152	72,21,250	3,79,11,562
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1892-93	2,21,028	22,66,537	6,041	61,920	2,27,069	23,27,457
	1893-94	2,06,321	20,53,210	6,764	67,640	2,12,085	21,20,850
Linseed	1892-93	6,750	31,219	...	...	6,750	31,219
	1893-94	29,888	1,38,232	...	...	29,888	1,38,232
Mustard seed ...	1892-93	91,417	3,39,949	...	...	91,417	3,39,949
	1893-94	1,06,799	4,40,546	87	359	1,06,886	4,40,905
Salt	1892-93	...	...	4,00,054	12,50,169	4,00,054	12,50,169
	1893-94	...	...	5,41,432	17,59,663	5,41,432	17,59,663
Sugar, refined ...	1892-93	2	21	7,902	32,971	7,904	32,992
	1893-94	...	...	11,269	1,28,184	11,269	1,28,184
Do., unrefined ...	1892-93	69	196	6,754	27,016	6,823	27,212
	1893-94	...	...	10,321	43,574	10,321	43,574
Tobacco ...	1892-93	13,862	1,21,293	806	3,663	14,668	1,24,961
	1893-94	12,357	94,222	339	2,631	12,690	96,853

External trade of Bengal.

The total quantity and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam carried by inland steamers during the past two years, are given below according to the different routes followed by the trade:—

		Vid MEGHNA.		*Vid* BRAHMAPUTRA.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam	1892-93	4,03,802	1,77,06,213	34,13,323	3,05,34,284	38,17,125	4,82,40,497
	1893-94	5,06,301	1,60,04,753	33,81,568	2,85,65,265	38,87,869	4,45,70,018
Exports to Assam	1892-93	5,91,082	70,63,659	18,26,194	1,44,23,364	24,17,276	2,14,87,023
	1893-94	7,34,954	75,94,424	20,51,400	1,65,76,681	27,86,354	2,41,70,105
GRAND TOTAL	1892-93	9,94,884	2,47,69,872	52,39,517	4,49,57,648	62,34,401	6,97,27,520
	1893-94	12,41,255	2,35,99,177	54,32,968	4,51,40,946	66,74,223	6,87,40,123

The principal staples registered during the past two years, are specified in the abstract below:—

ARTICLES.		EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM.					
		Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1892-93	25,055	1,69,121	551	10,056	25,606	1,79,177
	1893-94	19,150	1,20,112	910	17,681	1,39,260	1,37,793
Cotton twist (European)	1892-93	...	...	15,894	9,01,985	15,894	9,01,985
	1893-94	...	...	21,210	12,32,831	21,210	12,32,831
Ditto (Indian)	1892-93	9	225	696	21,663	705	21,988
	1893-94	19	496	756	24,570	775	25,066
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1892-93	...	...	1,18,996	82,10,655	1,18,995	82,10,655
	1893-94	68	3,951	1,29,280	88,07,880	1,29,348	88,11,831
Ditto (Indian)	1892-93	206	8,340	559	34,658	765	42,998
	1893-94	216	9,234	429	23,166	645	32,400
Wheat	1892-93	178	623	3,526	10,578	3,704	11,201
	1893-94	...	...	5,066	13,932	5,066	13,932
Rice not in the husk	1892-93	2,558	9,273	3,76,665	13,18,328	3,79,223	13,21,601
	1893-94	207	880	5,79,131	18,82,175	5,79,338	18,83,055
Gram and pulse	1892-93	...	...	2,77,114	7,62,064	2,77,114	7,62,064
	1893-94	422	1,583	2,78,379	6,95,948	2,78,801	6,97,531
Other food-grains	1892-93	...	...	6,249	10,936	6,249	10,936
	1893-94	...	...	10	17	10	17
Hides of cattle	1892-93	1,148	22,960	91	2,248	1,239	25,244
	1893-94	999	18,357	...	...	999	18,357
Jute, raw	1892-93	95,349	5,12,501	153	727	95,502	5,13,228
	1893-94	160,762	8,64,041	76	399	1,60,838	8,64,440
Gunny-bags and cloth	1892-93	436	4,469	10,070	1,03,218	10,506	1,07,687
	1893-94	1,078	10,780	11,112	1,11,120	12,190	1,21,900
Linseed	1892-93	13,643	59,688	82	379	13,725	60,067
	1893-94	613	2,825	68	315	681	3,140
Mustard seed	1892-93	6,45,101	26,61,042	23	101	6,45,124	26,61,143
	1893-94	7,59,444	26,58,054	...	...	7,59,444	26,58,054
Salt	1892-93	3	9	2,97,589	9,29,966	2,97,592	9,29,975
	1893-94	1	3	2,96,965	9,61,886	2,96,966	9,61,888
Silk, raw	1892-93	1,557	3,21,520	26	9,295	1,583	3,30,815
	1893-94	1,324	3,09,816	3	1,059	1,327	3,10,875
Sugar, refined	1892-93	13	138	25,491	2,67,656	25,504	2,67,794
	1893-94	...	...	30,704	3,49,258	30,704	3,49,258
Do., unrefined	1892-93	2	10	14,121	56,434	14,123	56,444
	1893-94	...	...	15,841	66,344	15,841	66,344
Tea, Indian	1892-93	9,18,625	4,27,11,969	184	3,696	9,18,809	4,27,20,065
	1893-94	10,53,302	3,89,72,174	13	474	10,53,315	3,89,72,648
Tobacco	1892-93	18	112	18,244	1,59,635	18,262	1,59,747
	1893-94	50	458	23,799	2,48,602	23,849	2,49,060

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The following statement shows the total quantity and value of the merchandise, carried along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers by country boats, during the past two years :—

External Trade of Bengal with Assam.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar on the Meghna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	1892-93 ...	42,03,128	76,78,198	18,26,515	70,45,916	60,29,643	1,47,24,144
	1893-94 ...	34,67,686	63,54,032	17,25,304	64,61,099	51,92,990	1,28,15,131
Exports to Assam ...	1892-93 ...	13,01,011	71,62,281	4,43,553	23,72,525	17,43,563	99,34,806
	1893-94 ...	12,70,065	70,88,811	3,94,261	22,28,374	16,64,326	93,17,185
Grand Total ...	1892-93 ...	55,04,139	1,52,40,479	22,69,067	94,18,471	77,73,206	2,46,58,950
	1893-94 ...	48,37,751	1,34,42,843	21,19,565	86,89,473	69,57,316	2,21,32,316

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic conveyed during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year :—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Bhairab Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Bhairab Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
1		2.	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime and limestone ...	1892-93	15,50,067	5	15,50,072	7,65,054	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1892-93	182	146	328	18,614
	1893-94	13,76,933	...	13,76,933	6,50,505		1893-94	167	120	277	16,151
Canes and rattans ...	1892-93	5,940	11,902	17,842	37,214	Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	1892-93	1,746	121	1,318	99,230
	1893-94	7,218	15,326	22,544	47,845		1893-94	2,769	68	2,837	1,94,634
Cotton, raw	1892-93	14,449	28,931	43,380	2,92,815	Ditto (Indian)	1892-93	1,928	70	1,998	1,32,016
	1893-94	10,146	36,949	47,105	3,00,854		1893-94	2,777	90	2,867	1,54,818
Jute, raw	1892-93	2,710	1,18,429	1,21,139	6,51,074	Turmeric	1892-93	4,953	134	5,087	45,211
	1893-94	17,109	1,18,024	1,35,133	9,76,913		1893-94	6,716	143	6,859	40,617
Potatoes	1892-93	6,226	...	6,226	32,630	Potatoes	1892-93	22,458	5,101	31,603	1,10,863
	1893-94	9,902	65	9,967	33,303		1893-94	26,411	12,369	38,780	1,16,240
Rice in the husk	1892-93	13,31,464	3,08,068	20,39,482	40,78,964	Cocoanuts	1892-93	23,770	10,113	33,883	1,37,061
	1893-94	9,08,466	1,72,381	10,80,901	24,45,001		1893-94	11,719	13,703	25,922	99,050
Do. not in the husk ...	1892-93	48,713	2,979	51,692	2,21,450	Dried fruits and nuts ...	1892-93	514	1,537	2,051	35,822
	1893-94	9,197	2,078	11,275	24,009		1893-94	17,395	12,980	30,375	5,46,264
Hides of cattle	1892-93	18,822	6,895	25,717	4,70,340	Wheat	1892-93	3,922	974	4,896	14,685
	1893-94	16,323	4,953	21,276	4,30,752		1893-94	7,089	5,486	12,575	39,213
Mats	1892-93	82,338	...	82,338	4,14,175	Grain and pulse	1892-93	1,14,327	12,837	1,26,664	3,49,206
	1893-94	97,080	11	97,091	4,85,455		1893-94	1,19,953	15,182	1,34,795	3,50,988
Dried fish	1892-93	24,947	1,641	26,588	1,79,802	Rice not in the husk ...	1892-93	18,337	45,763	64,545	2,24,158
	1893-94	49,092	1,374	50,466	2,72,499		1893-94	88,697	39,296	1,31,993	3,94,235.
Linseed	1892-93	20,630	1,369	21,999	99,963	Iron	1892-93	2,653	9,775	12,354	61,676
	1893-94	15,282	1,337	16,619	70,784		1893-94	2,284	7,705	9,989	50,449
Mustard seed	1892-93	12,962	4,80,683	5,93,645	20,73,410	Oil	1892-93	1,11,149	39,043	1,91,992	13,18,106
	1893-94	22,239	4,70,637	5,01,876	17,55,030		1893-94	74,854	60,984	1,35,838	10,15,152
Til or jinjili	1892-93	1,050	27,351	28,401	1,25,197	Provisions, all other kinds	1892-93	17,338	1,771	19,109	1,81,455
	1893-94	3,324	15,774	19,098	99,141		1893-94	42,062	17,441	59,503	5,05,278
Spices, other than betel-nuts	1892-93	24,912	76	24,992	49,984	Salt	1892-93	3,51,933	88,992	3,92,540	10,32,937
	1893-94	25,804	320	26,214	52,428		1893-94	2,01,764	61,565	2,66,519	6,65,634
Stone and marble ...	1892-93	4,625	...	4,625	2,313	Betel-nuts	1892-93	30,433	2,980	33,313	2,24,663
	1893-94	2,78,768	...	2,78,768	1,64,633		1893-94	44,457	3,331	46,788	3,30,029
Timber	1892-93	2,570	7,78,564	7,81,234	23,43,702	Spices, other than betel-nuts	1892-93	1,13,020	7,515	1,20,135	15,01,686
	1893-94	6,245	6,66,594	6,63,140	19,89,665		1893-94	1,04,785	5,572	1,10,297	13,75,779
		No.	No.	No.		Sugar, refined	1892-93	35,109	6,504	39,613	4,15,986
							1893-94	28,041	5,164	31,105	3,54,356
Oranges	1892-93	1,076,200	...	1,076,200	12,183	Do., unrefined	1892-93	1,56,816	68,141	2,25,257	9,83,688
	1893-94	1,187,050	...	1,187,050	2,02,953		1893-94	1,54,408	48,152	2,02,560	8,56,855
						Tobacco	1892-93	81,250	31,789	1,13,039	9,39,266
							1893-94	80,842	30,092	1,10,934	8,69,386

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

The following abstract shows for the past two years the total weight and value of the external rail-borne trade of Bengal with other provinces:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	1,86,51,950	11,03,27,357	1,63,44,657	11,10,76,687
Exports from Bengal ...	1,69,82,917	9,60,20,197	1,77,39,346	9,65,56,587
Total ...	3,56,34,867	20,63,47,554	3,40,84,003	20,76,33,274

The total import and export trade, province by province, in respect of the above traffic during the past two years, is given in the abstract below, which also shows the percentage borne by the trade of each province to the total traffic:—

Imports into Bengal.

Whence imported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1892-93	1,55,32,936	53·28
	1893-94	1,14,65,733	70·15
Punjab	1892-93	8,58,912	4·77
	1893-94	20,32,169	12·43
Central Provinces ...	1892-93	16,03,550	8·92
	1893-94	21,82,396	13·36
Rajputana and Central India ...	1892-93	5,83,762	3·13
	1893-94	5,87,159	3·59
Other external blocks ...	1892-93	37,800	0·20
	1893-94	76,698	·47
Total ...	1892-93	1,86,51,950	100·
	1893-94	1,63,44,657	100

Exports from Bengal.

Whither exported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1892-93	1,30,27,165	76·71
	1893-94	1,33,61,718	75·32
Punjab ...	1892-93	2,33,471	5·79
	1893-94	10,46,403	5·91
Central Provinces ...	1892-93	19,12,770	11·26
	1893-94	22,49,824	12·68
Rajputana and Central India ...	1892-93	6,87,006	4·05
	1893-94	5,55,468	3·13
Other external blocks ...	1892-93	3,72,505	2·19
	1893-94	5,25,968	2·96
Total ...	1892-93	1,69,82,917	100·
	1893-94	1,77,39,346	100

The following comparative statement shows the quantity and value of the chief commodities carried each way, during the past two years:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1892-93	5,868	4,126	98,85,622	36,33,620	...	...	...	...
	1893-94	5,077	1,383	1,00,33,832	37,02,394	...	...	7,200	2,996
Cotton, raw ...	1892-93	4,50,501	70,13,654	1,575	25,024	3,67,581	50,20,180	612	9,380
	1893-94	5,47,435	1,07,23,576	832	17,845	6,01,135	91,61,323	532	9,049
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1892-93	644	33,366	45,920	28,69,023	223	12,267	43,554	26,07,589
	1893-94	631	32,777	50,970	29,03,260	133	10,386	49,881	28,08,333
Ditto (Indian) ...	1892-93	5,626	1,54,518	28,227	5,75,148	3,128	95,010	18,445	5,76,164
	1893-94	6,466	1,94,183	29,024	6,03,880	1,635	49,630	20,280	6,61,330
Cotton piece-goods (European ...	1892-93	3,526	1,42,846	7,18,811	4,10,29,994	2,287	91,478	7,12,300	4,18,28,074
	1893-94	5,157	2,77,124	6,51,305	3,97,33,157	2,462	1,16,985	6,50,305	3,96,83,340
Ditto (Indian) ...	1892-93	20,176	8,33,103	7,161	2,50,360	13,419	6,07,736	4,457	2,27,657
	1893-94	32,631	10,87,220	11,186	4,05,332	15,146	6,97,667	8,827	3,31,208
Indigo	1892-93	22,459	73,17,385	644	2,10,588	22,062	68,28,655	203	68,331
	1893-94	67,332	1,41,21,453	759	1,92,756	66,304	1,39,96,761	589	1,49,606
Wheat	1892-93	22,78,612	1,54,76,509	3,021	6,063	20,70,651	1,40,63,601	67	141
	1893-94	33,92,326	21,77,676	3,153	5,171	31,36,719	70,84,550	3	8
Rice in the husk ...	1892-93	2,14,032	4,13,549	4,315	8,835	773	1,759	1,300	2,600
	1893-94	86,546	1,80,660	3,051	6,329	1,018	3,164	937	1,854
Do. not in the husk ...	1892-93	8,13,750	21,90,123	1,32,304	4,42,029	4,84,319	17,38,804	2,402	6,410
	1893-94	7,85,266	24,14,580	1,19,519	3,58,437	3,29,736	12,84,245	1,083	3,373
Grain and pulse ...	1892-93	23,87,805	46,33,094	3,540	5,485	23,34,752	50,90,153	47	149
	1893-94	23,81,968	48,69,853	2,302	5,080	20,25,509	39,24,575	17	42
Jowar and bajra ...	1892-93	56,302	1,10,103	3,545	5,724	4,109	8,186	...	...
	1893-94	21,753	39,160	63	138	9,211	16,583	...	...
Other food-grains ...	1892-93	10,98,329	26,81,363	67,189	2,17,461	1,18,640	2,43,809	363	636
	1893-94	7,90,429	19,85,764	3,976	9,707	1,93,259	3,10,761	134	234

Chief Staples of Traffic		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 5 to 8.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports.		Exports.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Hides of cattle	1892-93	1,54,557	34,37,174	3,707	69,030	1,37,364	45,36,128	3,480	68,536
	1893-94	1,75,683	45,86,691	4,160	1,00,384	1,51,737	38,11,363	2,625	56,315
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1892-93	8,800	87,713	7,46,934	76,76,575	462	4,676	5,03,413	51,90,693
	1893-94	6,284	81,718	6,11,236	63,15,580	826	7,600	4,03,258	40,92,880
Shell-lac	1892-93	37,632	34,23,205	827	83,589	36,833	33,15,581	393	7,959
	1893-94	31,337	33,11,845	825	84,338	31,312	33,10,137	396	13,699
Copper, unwrought ...	1892-93	238	7,255	41,233	11,74,855	...	...	40,493	11,54,107
	1893-94	238	6,218	54,719	14,84,353	31	972	50,785	13,77,548
Brass, ditto ...	1892-93	73	1,960	5,783	1,33,153	3	81	3,289	81,035
	1893-94	258	6,333	14,785	3,29,033	23	764	15,837	3,67,851
Copper, wrought ...	1892-93	826	25,291	5,836	1,60,183	241	9,347	4,571	1,50,943
	1893-94	974	30,437	9,526	2,95,169	459	19,253	9,264	3,56,115
Brass, ditto	1892-93	22,853	7,83,778	10,038	6,17,463	9,215	2,96,519	8,446	3,28,170
	1893-94	29,145	9,73,052	10,475	3,71,802	5,355	1,85,863	6,333	2,24,822
Iron	1892-93	98,019	5,94,191	13,03,899	68,19,298	44,684	2,93,004	11,88,041	59,40,286
	1893-94	1,45,502	8,43,335	13,72,994	68,62,690	12,015	70,779	12,33,710	61,19,595
Linseed	1892-93	38,57,125	1,41,36,113	701	3,241	22,10,677	1,34,55,098	114	327
	1893-94	39,44,261	1,36,37,646	1,013	4,281	23,27,126	1,31,10,194	46	223
Rape and mustard seed ...	1892-93	9,07,216	38,50,216	3,669	16,008	7,91,197	30,77,700	11	43
	1893-94	10,04,365	39,35,497	2,227	9,191	9,29,746	36,41,954	4	16
Opium	1892-93	65,782	1,59,70,119	9	2,234	53,647	1,55,57,630	...	...
	1893-94	65,091	1,58,61,920	332	83,913	63,634	1,61,79,568	...	...
Ghi	1892-93	52,211	25,96,153	3,729	3,03,678	50,670	24,57,106	543	13,959
	1893-94	1,01,041	40,24,078	1,478	51,224	1,00,333	39,92,359	17	599
Salt	1892-93	85,234	2,53,083	3,03,995	13,32,453	1,474	4,477	3,14,646	11,98,275
	1893-94	1,05,417	3,20,814	3,03,972	10,92,284	2,106	6,320	3,17,051	10,36,416
Saltpetre	1892-93	2,19,051	13,30,143	630	3,120	2,18,590	13,27,214	64	416
	1893-94	1,68,436	11,19,039	4,982	27,354	1,63,632	11,15,577	4,442	27,284
Silk, raw	1892-93	47	16,853	2,526	2,54,170	12	3,852	834	2,86,339
	1893-94	597	77,562	3,050	3,61,527	54	10,864	1,247	4,17,068
Do., manufactured ...	1892-93	332	3,03,239	7,452	10,71,852	246	1,83,194	299	2,10,254
	1893-94	238	1,91,529	1,918	17,45,302	274	1,48,066	756	6,60,036
Sugar, refined	1892-93	12,618	1,40,496	73,910	7,76,955	1,949	21,690	47,864	5,02,575
	1893-94	16,009	1,67,655	98,859	11,24,289*	1,960	23,882	64,417	7,34,744
Do., unrefined ...	1892-93	1,07,873	4,16,953	7,60,991	38,41,164	1,67,875	86,919	8,543	36,172
	1893-94	85,449	4,35,137	6,49,453	26,18,864	13,537	69,379	7,940	30,671
Tea, Indian	1892-93	2,431	3,72,218	284	39,256	2,313	3,67,476	233	33,519
	1893-94	13,281	1,80,968	1,282	67,012	12,650	1,75,711	1,049	53,398
Tobacco	1892-93	17,778	1,19,950	2,80,070	25,98,460	10,605	69,735	1,929	45,384
	1893-94	5,125	46,065	3,75,400	39,08,033	904	11,330	1,906	54,223

The following statement shows for the past two years the total weight of the internal rail-borne trade of Bengal carried between the different registration blocks within the Province:—

Internal trade of Bengal.

Export from the—		Into the Bihar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Burdwan block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpur block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar block	1892-93	...	45,77,485	2,14,593	5,66,299	10,446	88,71,250	96,299	1,44,36,372
	1893-94	...	53,28,159	6,12,583	2,97,173	23,256	99,45,294	1,69,895	1,59,16,586
Western Bengal block...	1892-93	13,14,893	...	41,17,385	3,64,138	5,086	2,82,63,765	31,434	3,41,15,626
	1893-94	12,91,047	...	1,04,23,630	1,66,430	24,250	2,65,21,457	86,857	3,84,23,601
Eastern Bengal block...	1892-93	2,44,341	1,95,116	...	4,66,089	47,125	61,17,612	9,960	10,20,264
	1893-94	2,25,456	2,47,288	...	2,95,923	1,08,910	61,19,911	19,228	10,56,446
Northern Bengal block	1892-93	1,58,272	3,30,823	6,32,776	...	7,448	50,87,179	317	62,13,814
	1893-94	1,50,261	4,19,119	11,09,021	...	57,617	53,63,183	311	74,18,911
Dacca block	1892-93	330	1,578	1,50,907	8,873	...	17,70,362	...	19,30,317
	1893-94	3,089	1,651	2,49,479	9,400	...	15,84,306	17	18,39,933
Calcutta block	1892-93	30,27,521	18,62,518	17,10,749	21,07,266	4,66,646	...	5,91,831	1,04,56,437
	1893-94	39,32,389	21,84,496	23,81,686	21,56,351	5,40,450	...	3,88,217	1,16,91,589
Chota Nagpur block ...	1892-93	2,48,393	3,50,265	41,259	2,073	35	6,68,749	...	13,28,940
	1893-94	2,76,025	6,00,241	44,450	834	...	8,39,760	...	18,57,910
Total	1892-93	58,93,454	76,33,426	69,73,239	31,55,661	5,36,192	5,05,87,909	3,50,010	7,22,31,321
	1893-94	58,13,028	87,48,538	1,49,40,550	27,84,750	19,35,192	4,81,72,560	6,55,553	9,90,29,972

The total downward and upward trade, and the proportion borne by the Calcutta traffic to the total trade, during the past two years, are given below:—

	Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	6,17,22,821	6,76,52,361	5,05,87,909	4,81,72,809	81·95	71·21
Upward " ...	1,35,08,570	1,43,75,658	1,04,56,437	1,16,91,829	77·40	81·33
Total ...	7,52,31,391	8,20,28,019	6,10,44,346	5,98,64,638	81·14	72·98

The quantities and values of the chief articles of trade during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Names of Articles.		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1892-93	3,17,34,620	1,19,60,497	6,50,554	2,30,446	2,60,17,433	97,56,537	60,695	22,792
	1893-94	3,41,26,943	1,25,01,766	6,70,357	2,57,795	2,75,56,571	98,70,894	59,695	20,782
Cotton, raw ...	1892-93	38,567	2,20,477	8,084	1,26,708	38,222	2,07,070	7,962	1,43,370
	1893-94	35,137	2,01,264	7,002	1,25,059	31,110	1,69,756	6,920	1,27,778
" twist, European	1892-93	21	4,197	1,24,045	70,73,624	77	4,370	1,24,464	70,63,332
	1893-94	16	930	1,23,991	72,16,977	16	930	1,23,747	71,98,376
" Cotton twist, Indian ...	1892-93	25,139	10,93,701	1,49,326	63,65,036	24,922	10,86,978	1,23,640	52,68,676
	1893-94	29,430	12,31,475	1,35,551	60,40,157	29,403	12,30,287	1,21,170	52,36,929
" piece-goods, Euro-pean ...	1892-93	700	34,056	13,33,268	6,29,18,568	325	19,554	13,32,783	6,21,29,464
	1893-94	918	46,125	13,39,248	6,41,56,534	326	19,855	13,38,283	6,40,47,302
" piece-goods, Indian	1892-93	3,103	3,40,721	3,564	1,55,815	4,524	1,98,492	2,478	94,092
	1893-94	3,033	2,94,156	2,003	1,84,149	3,949	1,45,122	2,033	1,12,689
Indigo	1892-93	54,924	1,79,60,146	455	1,49,783	54,911	1,79,55,696	445	1,44,861
	1893-94	54,959	1,37,30,986	547	88,138	54,939	1,37,20,990	547	88,136
Wheat	1892-93	10,24,136	30,72,408	2,940	11,847	9,78,153	29,34,540	1,514	5,402
	1893-94	15,93,975	47,37,966	19,269	59,259	15,81,283	47,00,604	15,982	59,585
Rice in the husk ...	1892-93	6,16,837	12,31,674	28,745	1,07,530	4,20,046	8,40,084	3,314	6,023
	1893-94	14,05,545	28,11,066	1,05,225	2,05,650	5,02,934	10,05,868	94,575	1,36,144
Rice not in the husk ...	1892-93	27,38,207	97,64,175	30,80,116	85,66,405	24,81,942	86,86,797	1,02,386	3,05,581
	1893-94	45,07,719	1,46,56,569	7,86,546	23,01,174	35,36,329	1,14,60,569	5,86,970	19,07,652
Jowar and bajra ...	1892-93	25,854	54,097	197	443	13,186	29,556	6	14
	1893-94	5,873	10,352	289	560	3,206	6,433	14	28
Grain and pulse ...	1892-93	13,62,338	37,46,926	1,27,572	3,61,639	10,11,466	27,81,553	68,152	1,87,427
	1893-94	14,45,808	36,07,755	1,10,474	2,81,186	10,27,886	25,69,715	67,500	1,68,720
Other food-grains ...	1892-93	3,53,681	6,13,880	4,816	8,618	2,84,582	4,98,544	1,292	2,261
	1893-94	3,74,463	6,55,345	3,369	6,295	2,63,720	4,61,492	566	990
Hides of cattle ...	1892-93	3,59,407	2,15,68,126	2,000	75,681	3,76,235	2,12,54,963	1,752	41,260
	1893-94	4,22,864	1,59,91,715	2,949	53,464	4,06,615	1,59,60,192	1,235	16,927
Jute, raw	1892-93	10,43,620	4,20,52,777	21,944	1,64,234	84,70,419	4,09,77,540	10,136	1,41,427
	1893-94	10,79,627	4,49,95,793	24,981	1,84,169	77,90,179	4,07,41,000	10,132	69,673
Gunny bags and cloth ...	1892-93	3,92,175	40,19,804	2,33,585	28,09,546	3,05,488	37,77,013	2,52,234	23,56,269
	1893-94	3,60,417	34,69,170	2,63,437	26,36,870	2,39,846	33,28,400	2,59,660	22,85,353
Stick-lac	1892-93	46,196	7,47,736	8,744	1,55,206	25,057	4,44,763	3,340	59,585
	1893-94	42,371	6,85,529	8,013	1,30,211	19,908	3,24,459	1,633	31,305
Shell-lac	1892-93	23,893	15,33,715	367	14,406	18,719	15,20,461	226	11,473
	1893-94	25,749	25,12,284	216	19,614	18,699	25,11,133	179	19,678
Copper, unwrought ...	1892-93	725	20,748	5,540	1,57,980	720	20,621	5,538	1,60,923
	1893-94	1,201	34,205	12,630	3,60,720	1,199	34,156	12,630	3,60,734
Brass, ditto ...	1892-93	1,002	23,171	5,471	1,26,517	775	17,922	5,384	1,24,505
	1893-94	479	10,658	5,605	1,42,511	382	8,499	5,397	1,42,068
Copper, wrought ...	1892-93	321	19,585	3,709	1,88,997	466	15,378	5,431	1,79,233
	1893-94	854	28,067	6,094	2,83,734	799	25,146	8,903	2,52,670
Brass, ditto ...	1892-93	20,571	19,22,883	63,218	29,41,695	24,555	6,45,398	53,504	21,37,064
	1893-94	25,991	9,23,080	63,879	24,38,059	23,366	8,47,923	62,776	22,29,729
Iron	1892-93	3,07,982	15,35,410	13,06,837	65,27,865	1,46,971	7,29,345	11,77,000	55,85,398
	1893-94	2,47,019	12,33,926	12,17,043	60,85,215	1,74,628	8,73,105	9,71,261	45,60,605
Other metals	1892-93	22,964	9,56,545	61,782	6,94,147	20,407	9,57,216	57,881	6,61,161
	1893-94	25,823	2,90,609	72,582	8,19,823	22,359	2,67,501	66,008	7,49,340
Oil kerosine ...	1892-93	2,48,179	9,61,603	4,93,763	19,13,201	2,36,347	2,15,845	96,156	3,72,721
	1893-94	1,41,629	5,32,234	5,11,685	19,19,563	1,36,161	5,03,104	1,11,357	4,17,589

Names of Articles.	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Linseed	1892-93 29,84,937	26,42,926	19,909	26,079	20,70,195	25,74,652	13,682	63,279
	1893-94 35,29,316	1,62,99,975	9,796	45,867	35,23,573	1,62,91,923	3,207	14,833
Rape and mustard seed ...	1892-93 11,27,695	61,31,541	1,51,610	6,69,536	8,45,809	37,00,868	68,109	2,85,245
	1893-94 13,42,704	76,01,154	1,74,143	7,19,346	13,68,494	66,98,788	54,718	2,76,712
Opium	1892-93 72,475	1,00,44,986	460	1,15,795	73,084	1,00,28,893	469	1,18,795
	1893-94 78,782	2,01,80,423	319	80,627	79,717	1,91,37,472	319	80,629
Ghi	1892-93 27,831	3,01,368	4,314	1,46,911	25,835	26,55,526	3,767	1,30,903
	1893-94 60,716	21,40,239	8,991	3,15,833	40,974	14,49,333	7,931	2,79,603
Salt	1892-93 16,084	50,612	43,19,991	1,34,00,491	1,988	6,215	43,14,291	1,34,01,878
	1893-94 17,813	50,294	43,31,956	1,40,77,889	189	709	43,23,772	1,40,58,758
Saltpetre	1892-93 4,37,296	28,43,033	8,509	55,336	4,37,053	28,40,838	3,464	23,016
	1893-94 3,49,293	23,10,478	10,236	80,003	3,42,204	23,09,877	10,122	68,729
Silk, raw	1892-93 27,740	14,87,050	3,061	7,31,874	14,143	50,56,122	400	1,41,043
	1893-94 83,263	83,17,739	990	3,31,019	15,038	53,38,814	338	1,20,154
Silk, manufactured, Indian	1892-93 1,608	15,91,389	71	53,993	1,023	12,38,094	61	46,309
	1893-94 2,662	24,12,146	703	6,85,076	2,448	22,35,824	92	83,906
Stone and lime	1892-93 25,04,564	18,78,378	97,930	72,454	19,03,329	9,62,462	39,402	29,552
	1893-94 22,32,810	19,83,096	1,17,372	78,732	9,86,246	6,16,391	44,686	27,929
Sugar, refined	1892-93 52,754	5,53,917	93,967	9,55,468	23,056	3,56,833	90,361	9,48,780
	1893-94 24,813	3,03,896	1,10,235	12,57,282	19,946	3,30,388	1,08,543	11,77,502
,, unrefined	1892-93 5,56,805	22,27,532	1,02,928	3,61,719	4,04,621	13,15,084	75,148	3,00,592
	1893-94 6,79,102	25,01,507	1,62,345	6,00,656	4,44,902	14,35,321	97,939	4,01,647
Tea, Indian	1892-93 3,67,518	1,57,50,792	950	29,529	3,57,487	1,57,25,402	559	24,649
	1893-94 3,53,384	1,52,71,516	842	30,735	3,55,525	1,29,09,363	602	22,275
Tobacco	1892-93 6,22,147	56,01,423	19,352	2,03,523	4,16,616	38,00,966	18,832	1,95,322
	1893-94 5,28,099	42,44,424	26,771	2,32,921	3,57,424	28,99,905	13,058	1,33,636

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM AND BHUTAN.

No change was made during the year under report in the system under which the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan, passing along all the important trade routes, is registered at registering posts on the northern frontier of Bengal between the districts of Champaran and Jalpaiguri. The number of such posts was 39, as detailed below, against 38 in 1892-93, a new station having been opened in the Darjeeling district for the registration of the Sikkim trade:—

	No. of registering posts.
For the registration of the Nepal trade ...	32
Ditto ditto Tibet and Sikkim trade ...	4
Ditto ditto Bhutan trade ...	3
Total ...	39

As regards the registration of the trade with Nepal, in addition to the 32 frontier stations, arrangements were made in June 1885 with the Traffic Superintendent of the Northern Bengal State Railway for the registration at Siliguri of commodities brought there from Nepal for despatch by the railway, and also of all consignments received at that station for export to Nepal. The traffic registered at Siliguri has, however, always been insignificant.

The total value of the registered trade of Bengal with these States during the past two years is shown below:—

	Total Imports.			Total Exports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal ...	90,02,896	1,09,87,274	To Nepal ...	84,94,074	85,83,382
„ Tibet and Sikkim	6,95,110	6,41,910	„ Tibet and Sikkim	4,10,036	5,38,681
„ Bhutan ...	1,66,194	1,35,736	„ Bhutan ...	1,26,471	1,43,241
Total ...	97,64,200	1,17,64,919	Total ...	90,34,581	92,65,304

	Grand total of traffic registered.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal ...	1,75,00,970	1,95,70,656
Tibet and Sikkim ...	10,05,146	11,90,591
Bhutan ...	2,92,665	2,76,976
Total ...	1,87,98,781	1,10,30,223

The figures given above relating to the Nepal trade include statistics of the trade between that State and other provinces which passed through, and was registered at, the registration stations in Bengal. The total value of such traffic during the past two years was as follows:—

Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal.

YEARS.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	1,08,084	3,62,793
1893-94	88,610	3,32,188

In the case of the other three frontier States, no trade is carried on through Bengal with other provinces of British India.

Of the 33 stations at which this trade is registered, Patardewa in the Purnea *district* remained closed for six months, viz., from the 1st June to the 30th November 1893, and Sukiapukri and Karjulia in the Darjeeling district for three months, from the 16th June to the 15th September 1893. The subjoined table shows the value of the imports from, and exports to, Nepal during the past two years, exclusive of the trade between that State and other British Indian Provinces which passed through Bengal:—

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

YEARS.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	88,94,812	81,35,281	1,70,30,093
1893-94	1,09,03,664	82,51,194	1,91,54,858

The increase in the aggregate value of exports and imports, which in 1891-92 declined 11·40 per cent. and in 1892-93, 10·80 per cent., is a satisfactory indication that trade is recovering. This value was 12·48 per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year, and ·33 per cent. in excess of that of 1891-92; the improvement was almost entirely in the import trade, which rose by 22·58 per cent. as compared with 1892-93, and by 12·26 per cent. in comparison with 1891-92; the export trade showed an advance of 1·42 per cent. as compared with 1892-93, but a decline of 12·03 per cent. when compared with 1891-92.

In the import trade, the articles which chiefly contributed to the increase were rice (1,21,680 maunds), tobacco (56,662 maunds), paddy (51,703 maunds), and silver (valued at Rs. 4,43,943), against a decrease of 1,46,934 maunds under other rain crops. Under exports there was a falling off in wool manufactured (Rs. 1,29,999), cotton piece-goods European (Rs. 1,42,086), silk manufactured (Rs. 23,927), rice (15,398 maunds), and salt (12,381 maunds), against an increase of Rs. 3,24,755 under silver.

The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is appended. The figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal.

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ...	No.	1892-93 32,301	8,654	40,955	7,71,128	2,06,499	9,77,627
		1893-94 38,566	8,899	47,465	8,99,966	2,07,493	9,07,389
Sheep and goats	,,	1892-93 26,464	50,611	77,465	83,169	1,57,537	2,40,706
		1893-94 26,943	32,480	59,423	92,293	1,12,451	2,04,744
Cotton, raw	Mds.	1892-93 1,890	1,910	3,290	24,840	34,871	59,711
		1893-94 343	2,744	3,087	6,238	49,956	56,194
Cotton piece-goods (European)	Rs.	1892-93 ...	...	...	29,587	21,39,329	21,68,916
		1893-94 ...	...	...	8,827	20,37,243	20,36,070
Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	1892-93 ...	...	...	2,440	2,30,604	2,33,044
		1893-94 ...	...	...	3,632	2,07,924	2,11,556
Other fibres than jute, raw ...	Mds.	1892-93 20,998	4	21,002	94,066	19	94,105
		1893-94 6,852	1	6,853	35,771	5	35,776
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	,,	1892-93 27,835	30,514	57,849	2,69,197	2,25,047	5,64,244
		1893-94 32,956	29,623	62,578	1,78,944	1,70,150	3,49,094
Wheat	,,	1892-93 6,378	3,062	9,940	18,366	3,283	26,649
		1893-94 7,558	1,646	9,204	22,136	4,880	27,015
Gram and pulse ...	,,	1892-93 70,705	18,541	89,246	1,76,766	46,355	2,23,121
		1893-94 84,298	10,729	95,027	2,21,450	28,796	2,50,246
Other spring crops ...	,,	1892-93 11,605	1,835	13,440	26,582	4,311	30,893
		1893-94 20,107	3,419	23,526	51,021	9,116	60,137
Rice, husked ...	,,	1892-93 4,60,539	17,537	4,78,076	13,11,491	49,394	13,60,885
		1893-94 5,82,219	2,199	5,84,418	19,80,480	7,487	19,87,967
Do., unhusked	,,	1892-93 8,57,579	5,420	8,62,999	13,79,887	8,615	13,88,452
		1893-94 9,09,282	3,244	9,12,526	17,66,143	6,402	17,72,645
Other rain crops	,,	1892-93 3,09,066	4,380	3,13,446	6,14,659	8,575	6,23,234
		1893-94 1,02,132	1,542	1,03,674	3,24,264	3,084	3,27,348
Hides of cattle ...	No.	1892-93 46,775	...	46,775	1,66,037	...	1,66,037
		1893-94 65,013	...	65,013	2,45,947	...	2,45,947
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals	,,	1892-93 81,088	...	81,088	1,47,483	...	1,47,483
		1893-94 62,996	...	62,996	1,27,868	...	1,27,868
Brass and copper ...	Mds.	1892-93 155	10,718	10,873	5,604	3,87,846	3,93,450
		1893-94 247	12,263	12,510	8,907	4,41,859	4,50,766
Iron ...	,,	1892-93 136	19,440	19,576	1,034	1,47,711	1,48,745
		1893-94 178	14,940	15,118	1,343	1,12,467	1,13,810
Opium ...	,,	1892-93 41	...	41	37,654	...	37,654
		1893-94 43	...	43	43,710	...	43,710
Ghi ...	,,	1892-93 6,678	...	6,678	2,34,691	...	2,34,691
		1893-94 6,593	...	6,593	2,29,864	...	2,29,864
All other kinds of provisions ...	,,	1892-93 33,454	65,724	99,178	4,15,154	8,15,995	12,31,149
		1893-94 46,468	59,902	1,05,370	5,68,352	7,46,778	13,17,130
Salt ...	,,	1892-93 285	1,65,371	1,65,656	1,069	6,23,893	6,24,962
		1893-94 156	1,63,990	1,64,146	588	5,77,442	5,78,030
Saltpetre ...	,,	1892-93 11,676	15	11,690	69,744	85	69,830
		1893-94 13,291	...	13,291	85,404	...	85,404
Linseed ...	,,	1892-93 1,56,514	13	1,56,527	6,31,568	54	6,31,622
		1893-94 1,72,413	404	1,72,817	7,42,601	1,869	7,44,470

Articles.			Quantity.			Value.		
			Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mustard seed	... Mds.	1892-93	1,93,944	726	1,94,670	3,17,762	3,077	3,20,839
		1893-94	1,88,662	220	1,88,882	3,14,780	982	3,15,742
Silk, manufactured	Rs.	1892-93	...	...	...	8,747	79,363	88,110
		1893-94	...	...	...	10,501	55,436	65,937
Betel-nuts	... Mds.	1892-93	23	16,378	16,401	202	1,36,757	1,36,959
		1893-94	...	14,784	14,784	...	1,15,815	1,15,815
Spices	... ,,	1892-93	7,527	20,933	28,460	1,74,043	5,03,081	6,77,124
		1893-94	5,978	16,509	22,487	1,30,997	3,61,645	4,92,642
Sugar, drained	... ,,	1892-93	...	14,065	14,065	...	1,61,816	1,61,816
		1893-94	...	8,204	8,204	...	88,081	88,081
Do., undrained	... ,,	1892-93	153	42,227	42,380	701	1,93,735	1,94,436
		1893-94	45	35,633	35,678	187	1,45,816	1,46,003
Tobacco	... ,,	1892-93	14,662	27,497	42,159	1,20,202	2,37,896	3,58,098
		1893-94	71,324	29,295	1,00,619	6,32,103	2,56,956	8,89,059
Timber	... ,,	1892-93	79,026	...	79,026	1,58,052	...	1,58,052
		1893-94	63,579	...	63,579	1,30,344	...	1,30,344
Wool, manufactured	Rs.	1892-93	...	...	...	17,270	1,69,383	1,86,653
		1893-94	...	...	...	19,722	39,384	59,106
Silver	... ,,	1892-93	...	...	...	5,86,492	2,05,089	7,91,181
		1893-94	...	...	...	10,30,035	5,29,844	15,59,879

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

Upto the 3rd November 1893 the trade of Bengal with Tibet and Sikkim was registered at only three stations, viz., at Pedang, Ranjit, and Laba in the Darjeeling district. On the 4th November 1893 a new station was tentatively opened at Singla in the same district for the registration of the Sikkim trade passing over the newly-constructed bridge across the Rummon river. The traffic which passes the Ranjit, Laba, and Singla stations is chiefly with Sikkim, while that which passes the Pedang station is almost entirely with Tibet. The trade with Tibet is compared below with that of the previous year:—

	Trade with Tibet.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	3,51,519	3,58,799
Exports from ditto ...	2,29,117	3,31,613
Total ...	5,80,636	6,90,412

Though the total trade with Tibet showed a recovery of 18·90 per cent. as compared with 1892-93, the figures were still 15·92 per cent. below those of 1891-92. The slight improvement noticeable in the import trade was entirely due to the expansion of the trade in raw wool, which alone formed 84·31 per cent. of the total imports; the traffic in the other chief commodities shows a rapid decline. The rise in the export trade was chiefly due to larger transactions in indigo, European cotton piece-goods, brass and copper, and other manufactured articles of merchandise. The subjoined abstracts show the chief articles of merchandise imported from, and exported to, Tibet during the past two years:—

Imports from Tibet.

	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	2,42,930	3,02,493	Wool, manufactured (Indian) ...	7,495	4,698
Yak-tails	48,180	31,463	Musk ...	13,492	3,343
Horses, ponies, and mules	19,170	12,870	Tea, Foreign ...	2,819	1,505

Exports to Tibet.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.		1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	90,487	1,09,516	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	5,859	7,142
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	40,803	38,702	Earthenware and porcelain	3,366	6,750
Indigo	10,446	37,013	Iron	3,036	5,915
Other articles of merchandise manufactured	16,473	30,111	Shell-lac	1,870	5,704
Brass and copper ...	12,704	26,639	Provisions other than ghi	3,710	5,278
Tobacco	20,467	22,583	Silver	4,630	4,630
Paints and colours ...	2,843	7,793	Other metals ...	1,636	4,561

The following statement shows the total value of the import and export trade of Sikkim during the past two years :—

	Trade with Sikkim.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	2,43,691	2,83,111
Exports from ditto ...	1,80,919	2,07,068
Total ...	4,24,610	4,90,179

The trade with Sikkim showed a further increase of 15·47 per cent. and 41·20 per cent. in comparison with the two previous years. In the import trade the largest increase was under other rain crops, timber, gram and pulse, and hides of cattle, while in the export trade, rice, salt, mineral oil and cattle were the principal items which showed an advance. The chief articles of traffic imported from, and exported to, Sikkim during the past two years are specified below :—

Imports from Sikkim.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.		1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Other rain crops ...	68,472	1,05,772	Horses, ponies, and mules	1,620	3,870
Fresh fruits and vegetables	62,342	50,770	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	2,912	2,788
Timber	18,012	35,046	Silver	5,740	2,436
Gram and pulse ...	16,631	33,803	Cotton, raw	126	1,893
Hides of cattle ...	9,470	18,284	Sheep and goats ...	5,326	826
Spices (other kinds) ...	2,661	6,769	Oils (vegetable) ...	7,657	...
Cattle	6,285	5,676	Wool, manufactured (Indian)	5,104	...
Brass and copper ...	10,712	4,367			

Exports to Sikkim.

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.		1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Rice, husked ...	26,848	55,724	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	3,142	3,871
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	51,713	43,081	Fresh fruits and vegetables	3,195	3,532
Salt	13,068	18,526	Spices other than betelnuts	3,429	3,263
Tobacco	15,519	16,982	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	200	3,251
Cattle	12,715	15,431	Woollen piece-goods (European)	6,980	3,020
Mineral oil	6,162	10,108	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	3,975	2,366
Other kinds of living animals	3,205	9,070	Sugar, undrained ...	3,319	2,198
Provisions other than ghi	11,350	8,079			

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

As heretofore, the traffic between Bengal and Bhutan was registered during the past year at Baksa, Hantupara, and Ambari in the Jalpaiguri district, and at Pedang and Laba in the Darjeeling district. From the 1st April to the 31st October 1893, *i.e.*, for seven months, the Hantupara and Ambari stations remained closed on account of the rains. Baksa is the most important station for the registration both of the import and export trade. The following statement shows the total value of the trade registered during the past two years :—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	1,66,194	1,26,471	2,92,665
1893-94	1,35,735	1,43,241	2,78,976

These figures show that the trade with Bhutan is still declining. The decrease in 1892-93 occurred under imports as well as exports, but during the past year a decline is apparent under imports only, the exports showing an improvement of 13·26 per cent. over the figures of 1892-93, owing chiefly to larger despatches of European cotton and woollen piece-goods, rice, and tobacco: the decrease in the import trade amounted to 18·33 per cent. as compared with 1892-93, and was due to a falling off in the supplies of raw wool, fresh fruits and vegetables, and yak-tails received from Bhutan. The principal articles of the import trade during the past two years, are given below :—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	69,664	46,583	Fresh fruits and vegetables	15,906	6,905
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	27,278	28,611	Ghi	5,736	4,572
Wax	16,941	17,327	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	2,783	2,550
Horses, ponies, and mules	14,860	12,240	Cattle	2,740	796
Musk	12,679	11,989	Yak-tails	3,585	602

The following statement shows the more important articles exported to Bhutan, during the past two years :—

Exports to Bhutan.

	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	33,994	43,138	Iron	3,475	6,631
Tobacco	20,892	25,444	Brass and copper ...	6,148	4,179
Betelnuts ...	22,539	20,608	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	3,568	2,678
Rice, husked ...	13,807	19,505	Sugar, undrained ...	3,198	2,527
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	9,040	12,901	Silk, manufactured (Indian)	4,587	2,015

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Buildings.

THE outlay of the year 1893-94 on Civil and Military works amounted to Rs. 74,57,795. The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table compared with the grants of the year :—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works—						
Works	2,200	2,297	21,500	19,906	23,700	22,203
Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,400	3,024
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	300	199
Total Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	28,400	25,426
Civil Works—						
Works { Civil Buildings ...	1,39,900	1,39,735	1,32,500	1,25,093	2,72,400	2,64,828
Works { Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	53,400	51,315
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	3,600	4,075
Suspense Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	—5,388
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	—5,700	—5,723
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	—3,700	—3,719
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	3,25,000	3,15,388
Total Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	3,53,400	3,40,814
Provincial.						
Civil Buildings	7,66,800	7,61,724	3,13,000	3,08,975	10,79,800	10,70,699
Communications	2,42,000	2,62,252	5,86,000	5,65,747	8,28,000	8,27,999
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	11,500	5,139	57,000	60,988	68,500	66,127
Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,13,900	7,11,633
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	28,800	18,859
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	—1,81,000	—1,36,767
Total Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	25,98,000	25,59,460
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	3,800	1,832	5,800	2,643	(a)12,000	(a)5,575
District Road Funds	...	16,08,179	...	24,41,063	...	(x) *44,94,725
Contributions—						
Civil Works { Imperial ...	6,051	6,032	2,648	3,771	(b)15,711	(b)14,815
Civil Works { Provincial ...	60,694	30,452	11,323	21,136	62,017	(a)42,416
Total Contributions ...	...	...	...		77,728	57,231
Total Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,57,531
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	74,57,795

(a) Inclusive of the charges for establishment and tools and plant.
(b) Ditto ditto for establishment.
* Expenditure on road works in districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... Rs. 3,21,350
Ditto ditto in districts subject to ditto ditto ditto ... 41,73,375
Total ... 44,94,725

IMPERIAL WORKS.

The Imperial works carried out in Bengal during the year 1893-94 were only of minor importance.

The new godowns in the compound of the Custom House for the storage of opium in chests were completed and handed over to the Board of Revenue.

Postal.

A combined Post and Telegraph Office was begun at Ghatal in the Midnapore district, and it is expected to be completed and handed over before the rains set in. Owing to the increase of work the Avenue Road Post Office in Howrah was considerably enlarged. The Narayanganj Post Office, which was raised to the status of a head office, was enlarged by two additional rooms to the south for office and records, and a corrugated iron roofed verandah has been constructed on the west side of the building. A new Post Office was built at Pedong, and minor improvements to the General Post Office, Calcutta, and the Diamond Harbour, Dacca, Dumka, Bettiah, Motihari, Siwan, Sasaram, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Barakar, Bankura, and Cuttack Post Offices have been carried out.

Telegraphs.

In the cental Telegraph Office, Calcutta, a handsome counter with ornamental brass railing has been erected in the receiving office and a corrugated iron shed constructed to provide additional battery accommodation. The accommodation for instrument testing in the storeyard at Alipore was extended. The telegraph buildings at Narayanganj and Sirajganj, commenced in December 1892, were completed and made over to the department.

Viceregal buildings.

The godowns in Vansittart Row, Calcutta, made over by the Standard Life Assurance Company, were converted into stables and coach-houses, and a godown was built for the storage of tents. Other minor improvements were also made to the Viceregal buildings in Calcutta and Barrackpore. All the buildings were maintained in a thorough efficient state of repair.

Other departments.

In the Imperial Secretariat and Treasury buildings the water-supply was extended as a guard against fire, ground hydrants being provided in each of the quadrangles, as well as hydrants in all verandahs and passages, and each supplied with necessary hose, nozzles, &c. The water-supply arrangements in the Central Press were also improved. An ornamental cast-iron railing for the counter of the Paper Currency Office was also begun. In the Photo-Litho Office of the Survey of India a new reservoir was constructed.

Military.

Additional fittings were provided for the new Regimental Hospital at Cuttack at a cost of Rs. 554, and other petty works amounting to Rs. 550 were carried out to the other military buildings, which with the roads in this cantonment were repaired and maintained in good order. The metalling of the first portion of the road leading to the Dacca Filkhana was completed, as there was heavy traffic of elephants on this portion.

Katmandu Residency.

On the improvements to the Katmandu Residency buildings a further sum of Rs. 8,278 was expended during the year. The total expenditure on works, excluding establishment, tools and plant, up to the end of the year, amounts to Rs. 74,527.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred under each department of the Administration :—

Civil Buildings.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Provincial Services (Imperial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collector's and Magistrate's Courts	1,61,420	24,045	1,85,465
Circuit-house			
Judge's Courts			
Munsifs' Courts	1,19,102	48,713	1,67,815
Subdivisional Courts			
Subdivisional residences			

Civil Buildings.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Provincial Services (Imperial)—concluded.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court buildings	26,818	9,256	36,074
Small Cause Court buildings	44	986	1,030
Excise buildings	14,219	3,471	17,690
Residence for Local Government	23,130	26,373	49,503
Secretariat offices	5,385	16,404	21,789
Board of Revenue buildings	472	639	1,111
Stamp and Stationery	1,98,219	386	1,98,605
Museum buildings	21,261	2,005	23,266
Monuments and antiquities	566	447	1,003
Ecclesiastical. Churches	7,265	15,499	22,764
Ecclesiastical. Burial-grounds	1,084	2,075	3,159
Ecclesiastical. Lord Bishop's Palace	.....	3,969	3,969
Provincial Service (Provincial).			
Jails ... Central jails	5,608	3,222	8,830
Jails ... District ,, ...	24,061	39,709	73,770
Jails ... Lock-ups	3,722	8,114	11,836
Police	58,215	29,592	87,807
Educational. Government colleges	1,21,042	10,648	1,31,690
Educational. Ditto schools	33,411	12,212	45,623
Medical Hospitals and dispensaries	12,596	82,132	94,728
Medical Medical colleges and schools ...	1,06,110	5,141	1,11,251
Medical Lock-hospitals	.....	1,138	1,138
Medical Lunatic asylums	9,391	4,524	13,915
Customs buildings	122	5,943	6,065
Miscellaneous. Registration	1,188	469	1,657
Miscellaneous. Public Works buildings	13,834	13,128	26,992
Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous or general	13,943	32,240	46,183
Total Civil Buildings ...	9,92,248	4,02,480	13,94,728

Stationery Warehouse, Calcutta.

Owing to the want of accommodation in the existing buildings of the Stamp and Stationery Department for the storage of stamps, forms and stationery, much inconvenience has been felt, and it has been necessary to hire additional godowns. A scheme for remodelling the existing premises and constructing an entirely new building solely for the storage of the stationery has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,08,736. The new block which has been aligned along the Strand Road was taken in hand early in the year, and, although difficulties were experienced in the foundations, was well advanced at its close: it will be ready for occupation shortly. The building is three-storeyed and contains 72 rooms, 3 of which are taken up by the staircases and landings; the remaining 69 give a superficial area of 34,749 square feet, exclusive of space under openings, which amounts to 2,411 square feet.

Record-room for the District Judge of the 24-Parganas at Alipore.

In the Alipore Judge's Court additional space for the records had been a long-felt want. A building has been designed for the records department, the centre block of which contains rooms for the public, the copyists, the record-keeper, and the comparing and sorting clerks, with wings on each side of three record-rooms which will each afford rack space of 6,375 square feet. For present requirements only the centre block and one wing have been sanctioned and completed. The foundations have been made wide enough to support a second storey when necessary.

Bengal Veterinary Institution, Belgachia.

This Veterinary Institution has been principally constructed from the liberal contributions of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Rai Shewbux Bogla Bahadur. Its construction was commenced under the management

of a Committee, but in the month of May was made over to this Department, and the work was carried to completion and handed over to the Veterinary Department on the 7th December 1893 at a cost of Rs. 75,730. The institution comprises a main school building (double-storeyed) with class rooms and museum, a double-storeyed residence with out-offices for the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, four cattle-sheds for 60 head of cattle, horse stalls and boxes for 30 horses, an operation shed, shoeing forge, contagious and isolation wards, *post-mortem* sheds, quarters for servants, latrines for students and servants.

High Court, Calcutta.

The underpinning of the south face of the Calcutta High Court to arrest the further settlement of the walls and tower which had been taking place for some years was started in the previous year and has been brought to a successful termination. The underpinning of the wings was finished before the rains set in, whilst that of the tower was executed during the cold season. The work consisted of driving in horizontally two layers of salwood piles below the foundation concrete and allowing the first layer under the walls to project 1 foot and the second layer 2 feet, the projection of these layers under the tower being 1 foot 6 inches and 3 feet, respectively. A considerable extra bearing surface has thus been obtained, and from the levels since recorded no further settlement has occured. The cost of the work is approximately Rs. 27,500.

New Chemical Laboratory, Calcutta.

The expansion in the number of students and the deficiency not only in accommodation, but also in the equipments and appliances of the existing Chemical Laboratory, necessitated a new three-storeyed wing in continuation of the east wing of the Presidency College being constructed, with furniture, fittings and appliances on the standard considered essential to a modern well-organised laboratory, which are of a complex nature. Besides two large lecture theatres with lecture tables, almirahs, racks, show-cases, &c., working benches with drawers and cupboards for 133 students and draught closets are provided which have flues connected with a main vertical shaft in which a draught is created by a fan at its summit, driven by an Otto's gas engine placed on the roof by which the noxious fumes arising from operations are withdrawn. The gas for this engine and for use in the laboratory is oil gas made on the premises in a separate building, manufactured by Mansfield's patent process, which is simple and cheap: it should be peculiarly suitable to a chemical laboratory, as it has three times the heating power of good coal gas. The water-supply is obtained, not only directly from the municipal mains, but arrangements have been made by which the water is pumped by a Tangye's revised duplex pump with vertical steel boiler from an underground reservoir to twenty-two 400 gallon tanks on the roof. Special arrangements for the drainage of the acids and chemicals have also been essential. The building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 77,697; also the main portion of the furniture, fittings, water-supply, &c., estimated at Rs. 58,297. The arrival of some specially manufactured stores from England is awaited to thoroughly complete the work.

Calcutta School of Art, Picture Gallery.

It being considered desirable to remove the Government collection of pictures which occupied the rented house, No. 166, Bow Bazar Street, to the vicinity of the School of Art in Chowringhee, the Museum Annexe has been remodelled as a picture gallery by blocking up the clerestory windows and dividing the building into three rooms by cross walls, each room being lighted by a series of skylights on the roof giving a northern light. The walls were prepared for the reception of pictures by being plastered with Garlick's patent stone covered with planking up to the height pictures are to be hung. An ornamental railing has been provided to keep visitors from the pictures, which are suspended by rods from angle irons running on and fixed to the top of the planking. The alterations have made the building an effective picture gallery, and the exhibitions of the Photographic and Art Societies have been held in it.

Buildings at Halursingo.

Buildings to provide accommodation for the District Officer, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer and Tahsildar, and office accommodation of a treasury, record-room, district court-house and a combined office for Police Superintendent, District Engineer and Forest Officer, were sanctioned, and Rs. 29,359 expended on these works The quarters for Police Superintendent are completed and available

for occupation; the other quarters are well advanced. Of the offices, the treasury was being roofed in, the record-room half built, and the combined offices have been built up to plinth level. Materials were collected for the court-house. The police buildings, which include four large constables' barracks, thana, quarters for Inspector and Sub-Inspector, magazine, bells-of-arms and wells, were practically completed with the exception of two of the barracks, and it is expected that all will be ready to be made over very shortly. The inspection bungalow was also nearing completion.

Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts.

The accommodation in the Faridpur Collectorate being found inadequate, sanction was accorded for the construction of a new treasury building and a separate record-room. The project also included the conversion of the old Judge's Court into record-rooms and the provision of record-racks, the conversion of the Collector's record-rooms into court-rooms, with other additions and alterations to the Collector's cutcherry. These works were well advanced at the close of the year. The extra record-room required for the Cuttack Collectorate records, commenced at the close of the last official year, has been almost completed and will be ready for occupation shortly. An extension was made to the Tauzi Department of the Chapra Collectorate, and a shed attached to the Muzaffarpur Collectorate was extended to provide accommodation for the Land Registration Deputy Collector. Ten record-racks for the Howrah Collectorate, including the necessary additions and alterations, were sanctioned late in the year and the work started. There were also some petty works carried out in the Purnea and Monghyr Collectorates and in the Magistrate and Collector's Courts at Hooghly, in the compound of which a latrine was constructed.

Judges' Courts.

Besides the building for records in connection with the Judge's Court at Alipore previously mentioned, additional accommodation was provided in the Judge's Court at Dacca by the conversion of the west verandah into a record-room for which racks were supplied. Some extra iron shelves and gangways were added to the iron record-racks in the Judge's Court at Comilla. At Mymensingh record-racks for three rooms were furnished in the Judge's Court, and some improvements were effected to the Judge's residence, for which river protective measures to prevent an encroachment which endangered the house had also to be made. Surface drains around the Judge's Court at Dinajpur were constructed, and iron ladders to give access to the roof provided. Stone flooring was laid in the Judge's Court at Arrah, and at Bankipore the verandah was enclosed to afford extra accommodation. An outhouse for the Subordinate Judge's Court at Jalpaiguri was built.

Munsifs' Courts.

The following statement shows the progress of works in connection with the provision of improved accommodation for Munsifs' courts and residences:—

Name of place.	Nature of work sanctioned.	Progress and remarks.
1	2	3
Patuakhali ...	A new quadruple Munsifi	Almost completed.
Bhanga ...	A new treble Munsifi	Ditto.
Feuny ...	Single Munsifi	In abeyance.
Comilla ...	A new quadruple Munsifi	Sanctioned, but work in abeyance owing to land not being acquired; designed on standard plan on raised pucka plinth and floor, kutcha-pucka walls and corrugated iron roofing.
Bhola ...	Second Munsif's Court	Brought on to the books of the department and thoroughly repaired.
Rampur Hát ...	An additional court-room ...	Completed.
Bankura ...	Improvement of jail godown to accommodate Munsif and staff transferred from Gangajalghati.	Ditto.
Ulubaria ...	Additional accommodation for an Additional Munsif.	Ditto.
Midnapore ...	A separate new building for 4th Munsif	Ditto.
Madhipura ...	A new double Munsifi	In abeyance owing to proposal for the transference of one Munsif to Supaul.

Name of place.	Nature of work sanctioned.	Progress and remarks.
1	2	3
Sirajganj ...	Repairing and altering the sub-divisional residence to adapt it for a double Munsifi, including a new record-room and connecting passage between the buildings.	Nearly completed.
Monghyr ...	The addition of a flight of steps and strengthening of roof.	Completed.
Nilphamari ...	The conversion of the Munsif's old court-house into a residence for two Munsifs	Ditto.
Balughat ...	A nalkhana and witness-shed ...	Ditto.
Katwa ...	Extension for record-room and malkhana	Ditto.
Kendi ...	A new single Munsifi and record-room for 2nd Munsif.	Materials collected.
Jahanabad (Hooghly).	A new treble Munsifi with a separate record-room.	Bricks only manufactured.
Diamond Harbur	A separate record-room 40' × 15' with racks and an extension of two additional rooms to the Munsifi.	Completed.
Barnipur ...	A double compartment latrine for Munsif's Court.	Ditto.

Subdivisional Courts.

The additional building for affording accommodation for the Subdivisional Magistrate's Court at Rampur Hát, commenced in previous year, was completed; also a latrine and urinal. The openings in the strong-room of the Subdivisional Magistrate's Court at Kalna were wire-netted for greater security. A verandah and room have been added to the subdivisional cutcherry at Begusarai for the Police Inspector. A pucka building with three rooms at Fenny to serve as sub-treasury, record-room and malkhana is in progress. These are now located in thatched sheds which are considered unsafe. Three court-houses at Noakhali for six officers have had to be reconstructed, as those existing were blown down by the cyclone of 22nd October: they are being erected on pucka plinths and floors with bamboo mat walls and thatched roofs. Subdivisional court buildings for Jamalpur, Netrakona, and Kishorganj are in hand. At Tangail the subdivisional court-house and the quarters for treasury guards have been completed; also alterations to the Nator subdivisional court-house, for which new quarters for the treasury guard have been built. Minor improvements have been made to the subdivisional treasury at Manikganj and subdivisional court-houses at Raniganj and Bhadrak. A tahsil office at Banki (Orissa) has been erected. The old court-house at Jahanabad in the Hooghly district, which has been in a very bad condition for some years, was further damaged by the heavy rains of this year, and a new court-house designed on the standard plan has been sanctioned. A new subdivisional court-house at Siliguri was completed, as also a privy for the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry at Jalpaiguri. Requisite materials have been collected for changing the roofs of the treasury, cutcherry and residence buildings at Alipur Duars, estimated to cost Rs. 15,134.

Subdivisional residences.

The following subdivisional residences have been completed:—Kishorganj, Netrakona, Kandi, and Gaibanda. Extra accommodation has been provided for the Subdivisional Officer, Deoghur, in a detached building. The alterations to the Barakoti at Sirajganj to adapt it for a combined subdivisional court-house and residence, begun in January 1893, were completed. Minor improvements were made to the Deputy Commissioners' residences at Dumka and Palamau.

Circuit-houses and dák bungalows.

Sanction was accorded to the upper floor of the old amalgamated office of the Judge and Commissioner at Chittagong being brought into use as a dák bungalow and circuit-house. The alterations consisted of blocking up some of the old doorways and opening out new ones, supplying teakwood partitions, glazed panel and venetian doors and windows, and constructing out-houses with raised earthen floors, mat walls and thatched roofs supported on jarool wood posts. Some petty alterations and improvements to the Purulia, Ranchi, Bankura, Pabna, Bhagalpur and Buxa circuit-houses were made. A new stable was constructed for the Balasore circuit-house which was burnt down, as

also for the dák bungalow at Daudkandi. The inspection bungalow at Tulsipur (Cuttack) required additions and alterations to make it suitable for a circuit-house: these were taken in hand, and the work was almost completed at the close of the year. A new circuit-house was built at Gaya, containing only one centre room and two small bed-rooms and bath-rooms. At Chaibassa a dák bungalow with two sets of quarters was erected to meet the requirements of travellers.

Excise.

The additions and alterations sanctioned for the Rassa Distillery, and detailed in last year's report, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 33,663. Additional land has been acquired and the tanks situated thereon deepened and extended to serve as settling tanks, as it was found that the working of the pump valves was impeded when the water was pumped direct from the Tolly's nala, as its waters were so heavily charged with silt. All the arrangements now are in satisfactory working order, and the engine-drivers and stokers have been supplied with quarters. The Superintendent's and clerks' quarters have also been improved.

Monuments and antiquities.

A grant was given for the reconstruction of the south-east minaret of the mosque of Abu Nasir Khan at Jajpur. The restoration has been carefully done, and is an exact reproduction of the original design. The Kanarak temple has been brought on to the books of this Department, and jungle-clearing done.

Churches and cemeteries.

The sloped terraced roof of the Raniganj church, which had cracked all over owing to the roofing timbers sagging, dry rot having set in in many of them, was dismantled, and such roof timbers as were found decayed were renewed and the trusses re-arranged and remodelled, Burn and Company's patent tiles being laid as a roof covering. The compound of the Buxar church was enclosed by a wire fence. A portion of the old wall, which only enclosed a portion of the true compound, was dismantled. The lightning-conductors of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, and St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, were improved.

Jails.

The workshop accommodation in the Alipore Jail being considered unsatisfactory, the old low roofed carpenters' shed has been converted into a well lighted and ventilated shop at a cost of Rs. 15,645 by raising the roof and supporting it on two lines of cast iron columns with a skylight running the entire length, jail labour and the old materials being utilised as far as possible. Corrugated iron screens have been constructed over the roof of the press sheds in the separation enclosure of the Presidency Jail with a view to reducing the temperature.

A sand bank having formed at the foot of the river-bank near the Berhampore jail, over which there is practically no current when the river is low, it has been considered advisable on hygienic grounds to obtain the water-supply from the deep-water channel which has moved to the opposite bank, for which purpose a boat fitted with a hand pump has been sanctioned, by which the water is to be pumped into large metal *degchis* which will be conveyed by the prisoners to the settling banks; this work is in progress. For the convenience of the warders of this jail, certain alterations were made to the Commissariat godown.

In the Bhagalpur Central Jail the verandah to the west of the main gate and the extension of the main gate-passage, also a skylight to the factory, were completed, and the construction of five additional solitary cells for males and four for females was put in hand in the month of December. Glass doors were put to the Jailors' quarters in the District Jail. The superstructure of the extension of the under-trial ward of the Malda Jail was up to arch level at the close of the year. Quarters for four subordinates and a guard-house in the Rajshahi Central Jail were half finished, and a Donaldson's night-soil ejector fixed. Several minor original works in connection with improvements to the Midnapore Central Jail, estimated at Rs. 3,068, were satisfactorily completed. An upper story has been sanctioned to the existing jail barrack at Comilla, estimated at Rs. 22,982, to provide necessary and suitable accommodation for the prisoners; materials were being collected. A day latrine of corrugated iron with 15 seats, the want of which had long been felt, was erected in this Jail.

Improvements were effected in the Cuttack, Puri, Arrah, Buxar, Barisal, Purnea, Dinajpur, Bankura, Jalpaiguri and Palamau Jails. Some additions

and alterations were made to the warders' quarters in the Central Jail at Hazaribagh to afford accommodation for the Civil Hospital Assistant and civil prisoners. In the Purulia and Ranchi Jails a system of pipes was laid for conveying filtered water. A boiler was set up in the Chaibassa Jail and a Donaldson's patent night-soil ejector fixed in the enclosure wall of the Burdwan Jail. Provision has been made for sleeping-rooms over the gate buildings of the Motihari Jail for the warders' use and accommodation for the under-trial prisoners by shutting off a portion of the lower part of one of the large sleeping wards. In the Saran Jail a moveable platform was constructed by means of which water can be pumped up from the river Gogra into the water-carts. An Alipore boiler has been temporarily erected in connection with the present filter, besides other petty works of improvement carried out.

Lock-ups.

The water-closets in the Chitpur Police lock-up, which were in a very insanitary state, have been remodelled and supplied with Shank's patent wash-out closets with self-acting seat, and Bean's automatic flushing cisterns. The Netrakona lock-up commenced in November 1892 was completed. The want of cook-houses for the warders in the Fenny lock-up has been met by the erection of lean-to sheds against the outer enclosure wall. The male and female wards of the Banka Jail have been provided with ridge ventilators with iron bars. Two corrugated iron latrines have been sanctioned for the Kishanganj lock-up, but work on them was not started.

Police.

The thana at Jamui and the police-station at Nator were completed in August. At Jalpaiguri a new police-station was built, as the site of the old buildings was taken up by the Northern Bengal State Railway for a siding from the main line to the Tista, and the police barrack roof of thatch was replaced by one of corrugated iron. The *post-mortem* house was also reconstructed. The barracks under construction at Bhagalpur for the military police are half finished. A building with two cooksheds for the reserve police at Khulna, estimated at Rs. 4,658, was handed over to the police authorities in October. The District Superintendent of Police has been provided with a residence at Faridpur with the usual out-offices, which is estimated to cost Rs. 7,389. The drainage of the Police Court, Lall Bazar, Police Hospital, Alipore, Chitpore and Entally thanas has been improved. A new magazine has been constructed at Purulia and some petty works to the Sub-Inspector's quarters at Chandil as well as Inspector's quarters at Raniganj. Record-racks were supplied and some alterations were made in the police office in Cuttack. The six outposts at Patkurra, Mahakalpura, Rajnagar, Balikud, Arsama and Tirtol lying within the cyclone area and giving constant trouble in repairs, their thatched roofs are to be replaced by terraced roofs. The work on the two first was completed and on the rest well advanced. A third class mortuary has been erected at Pabna. The police lines at Hooghly being situated on a low site subject to annual inundations, and the health of the constables suffering, it was decided to convert the hospital barrack at Chinsurah for their use. The alterations needed were carried out, and a cook-room and latrine were added, for which Rs. 1,632 were expended.

Colleges and schools.

In connection with the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, the two-storeyed building for the Science classes, which was under construction last year, was completed, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,958, was sanctioned for furniture and fittings for the same, which it is anticipated will be supplied in time for the re-opening after the vacation. A Horbury's patent latrine and two urinals were also erected in the compound. In the Temple Medical School at Bankipore one of the rooms has been converted into a strong-room, a strone floor laid and some other petty alterations made. For the extension of the football ground in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College a spur road was removed at a cost of Rs. 300. The insanitary state of the latrines in the compounds of the Presidency College and Hare School rendered necessary the erection of three new latrines in the College for teachers, students, and servants, respectively. These have been constructed on the site of the gymnasium, which it was considered advisable to remove to the centre of the College quadrangle. In the Hare School two latrines have been erected—one for the teachers and one for the students. These

latrines are of an improved type with automatic flushing arrangements. To prevent the public frequenting College Square from invading the verandahs of the Hindu School and Sanskrit College and disturbing the students, iron railings have been erected on the south side. To demarcate the extension of the Rajshahi College and Madrassa boundary pillars have been built. The Taki Government School was extended by two rooms on the ground floor, as it was found that the foundation of the building was not sufficient to sustain an upper story as was first proposed. Iron ladders to replace wooden ones were supplied to the Rajshahi Collegiate School, and sunshades to fanlights in the zilla school, Rangpur.

Hospitals and Medical Colleges and Schools.

At Berhampore the Commissariat godown on the river-side was converted, at a cost of Rs. 2,000, into a cholera ward for the police hospital. Work was commenced on a hospital for the reserve police at Khulna in July, and the building was made over at the end of the year to the police authorities. A verandah costing Rs. 220 was added to the dead-house attached to the General Hospital at Cuttack. In the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, the latrines for the Resident Surgeon and servants have been remodelled and separate latrines for the male and female students provided, as well as one for the teachers. A bug boiler has also been constructed and other petty improvements effected. Six fixed almirahs have been supplied in the library of the Medical College, Calcutta, and an outdoor department opened in the Presidency General Hospital. Special repairs to the Eden Sanitarium were necessitated by the serious decay of a great part of the timber, of which the inner part of the building was constructed. The work involved the dismantling of the whole of the interior of the building and replacing the timber where necessary, the partition posts with salwood and the floor beams with iron joists. The bathroom floors have been remodelled so as to prevent the possibility of water getting at the timber and rotting it. Through ventilation has been provided under all floors, and all the sill plates on the lower floor have been replaced by masonry or concrete. The work at the close of the year was nearing completion.

Lunatic Asylums.

For the Dacca Lunatic Asylum a *post-mortem* house was erected in the south-west corner of the compound; also a corrugated iron worksbed and latrine were built. In the Native Lunatic Asylum at Dullunda a workshed for female lunatics and a latrine were added and other minor improvements carried out. The Berhampore Lunatic Asylum Office being damp and infested with white ants has been asphalted.

Registration.

Ijlases were constructed in the Registration buildings at Balasore and Bhagalpur, and iron grating and wire netting fitted to the doors and windows of the Sadar Registration office at Bogra. In the Burdwan office the back verandah was enclosed to provide additional room, and some of the doors and windows of the Rangpur office were interchanged and wire netting fixed to four grated windows. The Puri and Alipore offices also had some petty works carried out in them.

Customs.

A new godown for storage of Kilby's salt weighing scales was built at Chittagong.

Miscellaneous and Public Works buildings.

The residence for the Collector of Darbhanga, commenced in November 1892, was completed with the exception of the painting of the doors and windows and roads. The erection of a temporary Settlement office for the Bihar cadastral survey was started at Motihari: it is to be built of unburned bricks with a thatched roof. Alterations were made to the soldiers' barracks at Chinsurah to bring them into use as quarters for the Assistant Magistrate and other officials for whom residences are not available in the town. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,628. The fencing of the compound of the Alipore Meteorological Observatory was strengthened and the lightning-conductors attended to. The filling up of the hollows and levelling the Sibpur Workshops frontage was in progress during the year. These hollows were not only unsightly but unhealthy owing to water stagnating in them.

Harbour and Navigation.

The Customs and Marine residences, roads, revetment, cemetery and tank at Chandbali were maintained in good repair, and the cyclone damage to the revetment, both at Chandbali and Hookeytola, was also made good.

Contribution and other works.

The covered tennis court at Darjeeling was completed at a cost of Rs. 18,627. The suspension bridge over the Balasan river at Pánighatta, finished in May at a cost of Rs. 21,201, has since been transferred by the Road Cess Committee to this department. Sanction was accorded to the main guard and canteen blocks of the Chinsurah Barracks being thoroughly repaired and altered by opening out-doors and providing fanlights to doors to bring them into use as imambara and zanana hospitals, respectively: the former was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,869, which was met from the Mohsin Endowment Fund; the latter was still in hand at close of year, the funds being supplied by the Dufferin Fund. The Ophthalmic Hospital at Dacca, erected through the liberality of Raja Srinath Roy of Bhagyakul, in the north-west corner of the Mitford Hospital, was completed and handed over in the month of May. Owing to the site for the Dufferin ward not having been finally decided, the work has not been taken in hand. About four miles from the city of Patna the Zanana Medical Mission have decided to erect a zanana hospital, and it is to be carried out under the supervision of this department. It will consist of a group of buildings, consisting of the hospital itself with two side wings containing wards for female patients, with bath and cooking-rooms attached. Behind this will be a double-storeyed residence for the lady doctors with its various out-offices. The hospital wards will be enclosed by purdah walls to secure the privacy of the inmates, and in connection with these purdah walls the nurses and matrons' quarters will be built so that the services of these attendants will be readily available.

Communications.

The construction of the road from Darjeeling to Lebong was continued during the year under report, but as funds were not available to finish the work one heavy cutting and the soling and metalling of 25 chains remain incomplete. The extension of the Ghoompahar cart road from Gyribasto to Simanabusti on the Nepal frontier was commenced in June 1893 and completed in March 1894 at a cost of Rs. 5,900. The work of resectioning and bridging the Tirihana-Singhijhora road in the Terai, which was recently taken over from the District Road Committee, was practically completed by the close of the year. The Rishi bridge, consisting of 2 spans, one of 60 feet and the other 40 feet, on the Sikkim frontier road, has been rebuilt. The construction of the Gailjhora bridge on the Tista Valley road was commenced late in 1892-93 and completed during this year; it is of the same type as the Rishi bridge, with arch openings on the approach on the left bank. A masonry bridge of three spans each of 10 feet and a 5-feet culvert on the Naxalbari-Garidhara road have been completed; also a 5-feet culvert on the Matigara-Nuxalbari road.

In April 1893 forty-two miles of the first class road from Barakar to Purulia, extending from the Damuda river to Purulia, together with the second class road from Chas to Goolbora, which is 16½ miles long, were made over to the charge of the District Road Committee of Manbhum. An annual grant of Rs. 13,000 for the maintenance of these roads, together with the services of a Lower Subordinate, has been placed at the disposal of the Committee. The approaches to the unbridged streams on the first section, Ranchi-Chaibassa road, were improved during the year, and the embanked approaches of the bridge over the Subarnarekha river near Ranchi on the 71st mile of the Ranchi-Purulia road were raised and regraded to give greater facility to traffic. The third section, Ranchi-Chaibassa road, forms the connecting link between that portion of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road which is completed to Bandgaon at the 40th mile from Ranchi, and the railway station at Chakradharpur 16 miles from Chaibassa. It is 31⅛ miles long and is of importance as a feeder to the railway from Ranchi and as opening out a difficult piece of country. The work on this section was, after careful survey, started in 1891-92 and continued during 1892-93. In spite of the peculiar unhealthiness of the locality and continued sickness of the staff and work people, which necessitated the work being practically closed for three months at the end of the rains, the construction of this road has been very well pushed on, with the result that 25 miles of the road, which comprise the most difficult portions, have been completed. The fourth section representing the length from Chakradharpur to Chaibassa was practically completed at the close of 1892-93; only the flooring of the Sangai bridge and some petty items

remained to be done, which have now been completed. At the end of last year 61 miles of the proposed road from Ranchi to Kalinga *vid* Bassia had been surveyed. The field work was resumed early in December 1892, improvements were first made in that part of the line which was surveyed last year, and the remaining 60 miles through a heavily wooded and difficult country have been surveyed and levelled, and a line has thus for the first time been run through this part of the district.

The general condition of the Grand Trunk Road through the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan has been considerably improved. Other provincial roads now in charge of the District Boards of Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankura, and Birbhum have been maintained in a satisfactory manner, and the roads in the Chota Nagpur Division have been kept up in as efficient a condition as funds admitted.

Four miles of the Grand Trunk Road between Debri and Karrumnasa river in the Shahabad district of the Patna Commissionership were renewed with four inches of stone metal and six miles with six inches of kunkur metal. In the Durganti viaduct nine iron joists were substituted for broken stone beams, and special repairs were carried out to the suspension bridge over the Durgauti river. Thorough repairs were executed to the Lake road at Motihari, and the entire width of the road was metalled. Two miles of the Dinapore-Bankipore road were partly remetalled. The portion of the grand trunk road from the Botanic Gardens to Bally khal which lies within the limits of the Howrah Municipality was taken over from that Municipality, as the finances of the Municipality required relief to enable them to carry out the water-supply scheme, the terms being that the Municipality pay one-half the average expenditure per annum of the last five years, viz. Rs. 1,500 a year. The length under reference was well maintained during the year.

The portion of the Howrah foreshore road between the Botanic Gardens and Shalimar Point, an incomplete work of last year, was pushed on as fast as possible; the girder bridge of 70-feet span over the Bhurpara khal resting on masonry abutments on circular masonry wells, which is being built by Messrs. Burn and Company, is practically completed and all metal collected, but the earthwork of embankment is retarded, as it can only be carried out gradually and at low stages of the tides.

The Angul-Tickerpara road, which was in progress last year, could not be completed during the year owing to the unhealthiness of the country and the difficulty of retaining labour on work. The entire length of the road is now passable except in the 16th mile, which is hilly and in which rock cutting has to be done. Detailed estimates for making passable for cart traffic the 1st and 3rd sections of the Cuttack-Dhenkanal-Angul road were sanctioned during the year. The 3rd section from Dhenkanal to Angul was improved during the year, while work on the 1st section from the left bank of the Mahanadi river to the boundaries of Dhenkanal, 12 miles, was stopped for want of funds. A causeway in the 4th mile of the Cuttack-Ganjam road, where it was breached in the great flood of July 1892, was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,601. The Cuttack-Puri metalled road, 52 miles in length, was maintained during the year in fair order. On the Cuttack-Ganjam road, 75 miles in length, the usual repairs to surface, slopes, drains, and bridges were done, and the inspection bungalows along the road also received the required periodical repairs. The pilgrim road, 8½ miles long, was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 2,102. In the Orissa Circle there are two unmetalled roads, viz. (1) the Cuttack-Sonepur road, which is 130 miles long, of which the first 14½ miles are maintained by the Cuttack District Board, and (2) the Cuttack-Sambalpur road, 110 miles long. The surface repairs, clearing of drains, jungle clearing, and repairs to road approaches and nala crossings were carried out during the year. The bungalows along the roads also received the needful repairs, and the roads were generally maintained in passable order. The Sonepur road was breached in several places in the great flood of July 1892, which also caused considerable damage to the inspection bungalows on the road. These were made good during the year under review.

The Orissa Trunk Road from Cuttack to Bhadrak, 61 miles long, received a new coat of 3" metal in miles 10 to 14, 36 to 39 and 46 and 55, and needful repairs to broken patches and cart ruts were carried out in the remaining miles. The flanks and slopes all along the road were repaired and needful turfing done. The drains and bridges and inspection bungalows were repaired as found necessary, and special repairs were carried out to bridge No. 8 in the 3rd section of the road between Byturni and Salindi.

The necessary repairs and maintenance of (*a*) the Orissa Trunk Road from Uluberia to Chandinabazar, and (*b*) the Raniganj road from Karkasole to Midnapore, were carried out during the year. The first line of the road is subdivided into three sections, viz. (1) Uluberia to Panchkurah, (2) Panchkurah to Midnapore, and (3) Midnapore to Chandinabazar. There is considerable traffic on section (3) of the road, large carts and pilgrims visiting Puri or Juggernath using it in large numbers. The whole of the pilgrim traffic on the Midnapore canal and from Raniganj concentrates at Midnapore and goes along the road to Cuttack. The cart traffic is also enormous, in consequence of which the road suffers greatly, necessitating heavy repairs every year. The Orissa trunk road from Chandinabazar to Salindi river was also maintained in an efficient order during the year.

The following statement shows the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1893-94 :—

Statement showing the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1893-94.

[This statement does not include roads and streets within municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Fund.]

Name of Division.	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	4	...	257½	238½	261½	238½
	Bankura ...	...	...	252½	278½	252½	278½
	Birbhum ...	...	...	128½	379	128½	379
	Midnapore ...	113	1½	274½	404½	287½	406
	Hooghly ...	...	...	105½	503½	105½	503½
	Howrah ...	18	...	13½	56½	31½	56½
	24-Parganas { Proper ...	...	...	226½	1,906½	226½	1,906½
	24-Parganas { Calcutta...	14$\frac{4}{12}$	...	...	...	14$\frac{4}{12}$	...
Presidency ...	Nadia	...	...	129½	631½	129½	631½
	Jessore	...	...	128½	813½	128½	813½
	Khulna	...	...	8½	963½	8½	963½
	Murshidabad ...	...	...	24½	519	24½	519
	Dinajpur	...	...	20½	1,094½	20½	1,094½
	Rajshahi	...	...	20½	447½	32½	447½
	Rangpur	...	...	11	1,353½	11	1,353½
Rajshahi ...	Bogra	...	...	...	368½	...	368½
	Pabna	...	...	7½	566½	7½	566½
	Darjeeling ...	127½	293½	...	397	127½	568½
	Jalpaiguri ...	8½	...	27½	531½	35½	531½
	Dacca	...	...	8½	246½	8½	246½
	Faridpur	...	...	8	147½	8	147½
Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	...	...	10½	272	10½	272
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	29½	516½	29½	516½
	Chittagong	...	...	...	568	...	568
	Noakhali	...	...	6½	297½	6½	297½
Chittagong	Tippera	...	...	6½	346½	6½	346½
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	...	...	½	157	½	157
	Patna	7½	...	118½	923½	125$\frac{4}{12}$	923½
	Gaya	67	...	131½	1,228	198½	1,228
	Shahabad ...	56	...	144½	1,673½	200½	1,673½
Patna ...	Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	28½	1,074½	28½	1,074½
	Darbhanga ...	...	...	51½	1,053½	51½	1,053½
	Saran	...	...	107½	973½	107½	973½
	Champaran ...	1½	...	12½	1,341½	13½	1,341½
	Monghyr	...	...	73½	1,352½	73½	1,352½
	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	54½	1,653½	54½	1,653½
Bhagalpur	Purnea	...	...	110½	1,962½	110½	1,962½
	Malda	...	...	3½	538½	3½	538½
	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	...	182½	587½	182½	587½
	Cuttack	66½	20	28½	421½	95½	441½
Orissa ...	Tributary Mahals ...	...	204	...	...	...	204
	Balasore	95½	...	39½	264½	134½	264½
	Puri	113	...	66	73½	179	73½
	Hazaribagh ...	204½	6	60½	532½	264½	538½
Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	97½	...	1½	745½	99	745½
	Palamau	...	...	...	303½	...	303½
	Singhbhum ...	41	...	60	370	101	370
	Manbhum	126½	16½	1	515½	127½	532½
	Total ...	1,162$\frac{4}{12}$	479½	2,994$\frac{4}{12}$	30,912½	4,156½	31,392

The following table shows the outlay on original works and repairs on road communication during the year, and the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department officers during 1893-94.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Expenditure by local officers during 1893-94.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Total expenditure during 1893-94.	Total of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Original works	2,62,252	...	...	11,01,344	...	...	13,63,596	...	...
Repairs ...	5,65,747	1,641½	345	22,74,597	33,006½	67	28,40,344	35,548½	80
Total ...	8,27,999	...	...	33,75,941	...	...	42,03,940	...	...

A sum of Rs. 2,022 was expended during the year in reveting the slope of the mound at Shortt's Island, which had become dangerously weakened by storm and wave action.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,380 for manufacturing bricks for protecting the slope of the Murshidabad Palace bank was sanctioned. These bricks will be required to complete the protection of the slope, which was done with bricks and stone during the last year. To protect the bank of Tolly's nala near the Reformatory School at Alipore, the piling and brick pitching were extended a further length of 75 feet at a cost of Rs. 1,057. The spur works for the protection of the right bank of the river Bhoyrub and the civil station of Khulna were maintained in efficient order at a cost of Rs. 1,643.

The Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality attributing the imminent danger in which their strand road was to the action of the East Indian Railway authorities in piling stone blocks round the piers of the Hooghly bridge, and thus diverting the strength of the current on to the Hooghly foreshore, Mr. C. W. Odling was deputed to report on the subject, and gave it as his opinion that the erosion complained of was due more to the erection of bathing ghats along the river bank than to the piling of stone blocks round the piers of the bridge. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division has been asked to draw the attention of the Municipality to Mr. Odling's report.

Proposals were received from Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Company in December 1890, on behalf of the Indian Electricity Supply Syndicate, for the establishment of works for the supply of electric light in the town of Calcutta. These proposals were laid before the Government of India, and on the suggestion of the Supreme Government a draft Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in Calcutta, which closely follows the Electric Lighting Act, 1882 (England), has been prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. The Bill is intended to empower the Government of Bengal to grant licenses for the general supply of electricity within any part of the area of Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1884, power being reserved to extend the operation of the Act to the Howrah Municipality. On intimation of approval of the Government of India to the draft Bill, it will be introduced into the Bengal Council.

Electric light for the town of Calcutta.

The rainfall of the year was abnormally heavy and the storms numerous, two of them, viz., those of the 26th May and 22nd October, being of exceptional violence. The roads in the Darjeeling Division suffered considerably from the above causes. The highest recorded rainfalls were those on the nights of the 24th and 25th July, which averaged 14 inches in eight hours.

Storms, floods and accidents.

On the Tista Valley road heavy slips occurred in several miles, causing interruptions to communications extending from one to three days, and in one instance to ten days. Owing to the proximity of the road to the river, settlements also took place, the worst being on the last mile which had to be

realigned and taken well back into the hillside to get on to solid ground. The Rungiak and Simlijhora bridges were wrecked by landslips.

On the Runjit road a 40-feet timber bridge on 15th mile was carried away and road breached on the 14th and 16th miles. The road from Tista bridge to the Rishi *viâ* Kalimpong was damaged in the 1st mile; the abutments of two bridges under construction and a 30-feet bridge were carried away. Heavy settlements also took place which involved considerable expenditure on special repairs.

On the road from Rikissim to Jungiguard a serious landslip of some 500 feet in length occurred on the right bank of the Chil; the channel was widened to 200 feet and the bridge of 60 feet span with its approaches was carried away. The Ambicjhora bridge of 38-feet span and the Daling Chu bridge of 2 spans of 25 and 30 feet were also swept away.

On the Darjeeling hill cart road a heavy slip took place opposite the Darjeeling railway station owing to the bursting of a municipal drain. Two bridges above Kurseong were washed away. The Paglajhora gave the usual trouble; the 30-feet bridge with some 60 feet roadway on the upper crossing was carried away, and the road at the lower crossing settled about 18 feet, with great damage to the retaining walls, &c.

A short distance below the bridge the whole road for a length of 60 or 70 feet slipped and traffic was stopped for a few days. In the first section of the Darjeeling-Lebong road a very heavy slip occurred on the north of the Archbishop's Palace, causing some anxiety to the Convent lying just below it. There were also five heavy slips on the second section, but traffic was not entirely interrupted. On the Terai roads three bridges, on the Kurseong-Matigara road the 40-feet span timber bridge over the Dhobijhora, and on the Sukna-Adulpur road the Rohini bridge were destroyed. A succession of heavy shocks of earthquake were felt throughout the Darjeeling district on the night of 22nd February last. Darjeeling itself experienced the heaviest shocks, and the majority of the Government buildings in the Division were more or less cracked, but with the exception of the Aide-de-Camp's quarters in the "Shrubbery" and the head-master's residence at the zilla school, none of the cracks are of a serious nature.

In the Bihar districts of Champaran, Tirhut and Darbhanga there were exceptionally severe floods, but no damage was caused to any roads or buildings; some roofs suffered by the heavy local rainfall in August and October, specially that of the Segowlie post office. The extremely high floods in the Bur Gandak river seriously damaged the protective works which defend the Sikundrapur maidan at Muzaffarpur; the rifle butts were also partly carried away.

In Chota Nagpur a bridge of 50-feet centre span with two side spans of 20 feet each on the 4th mile of the Giridih-Dumri road was so severely damaged that its reconstruction has been necessary. An arched culvert of 16-feet span on the Churra Amundi chord road near Purulia was greatly injured and a 3-feet culvert on the 152nd mile of Grand Trunk Road washed away.

In the Noakhali district the cyclone of 22nd October was followed by a storm-wave which did much damage to life and property. The thatched court-houses for the Deputy Collectors were blown down, but no material damage was done to the other public buildings. The length of the Trunk Road from Ulubaria to Midnapore was breached and much damaged by the cyclone-wave of the 26th May. This storm did considerable damage to the subdivisional court-house at Jahanabad, and the police buildings at Ampta also sufferd. The roof covering of the verandah of the Herbarium in the Royal Botanic Garden was blown off. The floods in the Orissa rivers were of an ordinary character, except that of the Byturni in September, which was the second highest on record since 1880. No damage of any consequence, however, resulted to any of the roads and buildings.

Administrative changes.

No administrative changes have taken place during the year. The periods which Superintending Engineers and Inspectors of Works devoted to inspection are as follows:—

Superintending Engineer, Western Circle	...	...	248 days.
" " Northern "	...	...	178 "
Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle	...	...	196 "
" " Bihar Division	...	...	182 "

As compared with the previous year, the proportion of time devoted to inspection this year is higher than last year.

Irrigation.

THE actual transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1893-94 are shown below in comparison with the budget and revised estimates of that year and the actuals of 1892-93:—

1	2	3	4	5
	Actuals, 1892-93.	Budget estimate, 1893-94.	Revised estimate, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1893-94.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX—Major Works—Direct receipts— Provincial	18,83,347	14,50,000	15,00,000	16,65,005
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation—				
Irrigation and Navigation Works— Provincial	7,43,300	8,06,400	7,80,000	7,80,676
Agricultural Works— Provincial	10,759	8,600	10,000	11,378
Total ...	26,37,406	22,65,000	23,00,000	24,07,059
CHARGES.				
42—Major Works—Working expenses— Provincial	13,91,020	13,98,000	14,26,000	14,47,567
43—Minor Works and Navigation—				
Irrigation and Navigation Works— Provincial	6,12,146	7,83,600	7,11,302	6,45,035
Agricultural Works— Provincial	7,81,747	7,74,400	7,63,698	8,33,427*
Contributions	42,531	...	39,542	19,187
49—Irrigation Works— Capital expenditure not charged against revenue	4,19,467	6,00,000	5,43,000	4,36,604
Total ...	32,46,911	35,56,000	34,82,542	34,31,810

* Includes Rs. 50,956 expended by Civil Officers.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statement, a sum of Rs. 23,470 was expended on embankments and drainage works during the year and was charged to the suspense head "Takavi," but owing to writes-back amounting to Rs. 8,365, spent on the maintenance of the Howrah drainage works in 1892-93, the net debit to this head during 1893-94 has been a sum of Rs. 15,105. The outlay on the Rajapore, Howrah and Midnapore drainage projects chargeable in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans" was Rs. 30,680 against Rs. 1,07,626 in the previous year.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) not charged against revenue to end of the year 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 6,18,05,909, against sanctioned

estimates aggregating Rs. 7,01,99,857. The construction estimate of the Orissa Project has not yet been closed. The expenditure on that project, counting from the 1st of April 1890, has been limited to Rs. 19,58,356, of which Rs. 14,06,787 had been spent up to the 1st of April 1894, leaving Rs. 5,51,569 for expenditure during 1894-95 and subsequent years. In May 1893 the Government of India sanctioned an estimate for the construction of an additional supply sluice to the Kendrapara Canal at Jagatpur, and ordered that the outlay on the work should be recorded in the estimates and accounts of this Department as capital outlay under the head 43—Minor Works and Navigation. The amount of this estimate as finally revised is Rs. 58,681, and the expenditure against it to end of 1893-94 is Rs. 33,579. The estimates for the Sone Project were closed on the 1st of April 1891, the sum then sanctioned for future expenditure being Rs. 7,05,707 (direct charges), of which Rs. 5,95,082 had been spent on the 1st of April 1894. In August 1893 estimates aggregating Rs. 6,932 were sanctioned for permanent outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal and its distributaries, and on the Baraon distributary of the Main Western Canal, and for the drainage scheme at Monohurpore in the Buxar Division. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the cost oft hese works is treated as capital outlay under 43—Minor Works and Navigation. The expenditure on these works to the end of 1893-94 was Rs. 3,437.

Major Irrigation Works.	Amount of original sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1893-94.	Expenditure to end of 1893-94.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1894 on estimates now current.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	3,13,96,220	3,56,815	2,53,26,696	5,76,671
Midnapore Canal	83,73,091	2,606	82,61,317	17,520
Hijili Tidal Canal	25,41,849	(—)3,279	22,62,745	3,01,894
Sone Canals	2,78,88,697	1,66,805	2,59,55,151	1,14,120
Total ...	7,01,99,857	5,17,947	6,18,05,909	10,10,205

The capital outlay now being incurred on the Midnapore Canal and on the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, though met from Provincial funds, is, under the orders of the Government of India, shown under major works.

The indirect charges (capital expenditure not charged against revenue) to end of the year 1893-94 are compared with the sanctioned estimates in the table following:—

Major Irrigation Works.	Amount of original sanctioned estimate.	Charges during 1893-94.	Charges to end of 1893-94.	Balance available on 1st April 1894 on estimates now current.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	9,19,625	5,033	5,70,887	(—) 31,371
Midnapore Canal	1,84,215	19	1,84,153	(—) 441
Hijili Tidal Canal	67,620	(—) 374	56,491	11,129
Sone Canals	13,99,607	1,660	9,14,791	6,875
Total ...	25,71,067	9,358	17,26,321	(—) 13,808

The amount of simple interest during the year 1893-94 on the debt incurred on the above-named works was Rs. 24,61,878, against Rs. 24,42,363 of the previous year. The charges on this account to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,61,36,680.

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.

The direct revenue receipts and working expenses (direct charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1893-94, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation Works.	1893-94.			1892-93.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	3,75,365	5,05,394	(—)1,30,029	4,97,376	4,75,224	22,151
Midnapore Canal ...	3,04,769	2,01,057	1,03,712	2,80,001	1,86,401	93,600
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	59,196	54,217	4,979	53,390	31,704	21,686
Sone Canals ...	9,26,675	6,86,889	2,38,786	10,52,581	6,97,691	3,54,890
Total ...	16,65,005	14,47,557	2,17,448	18,83,347	13,91,020	4,92,327

It will thus be seen that, compared with the previous year, there is a decrease in the receipts of Rs. 2,18,342, while the increase in the working expenses is Rs. 56,537, the net result being a profit of Rs. 2,17,448, against a profit of Rs. 4,92,327 in the preceding year.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(1)—*Capital Outlay.*

The capital outlay (direct charges) to end of the year 1893-94 is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1893-94.	Expenditure to end of the year 1893-94.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1894.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.				
Tirhut project	3,51,079	...	5,31,425	(—) 1,80,346
Damodar project	1,43,974	(—) 1,200	1,45,141	(—) 1,167
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	...	(—) 424	52,95,042	...
Orissa Coast Canal	43,46,873	44,123	42,85,582	61,291
Canals completed.				
Saran project	6,63,521	...	6,69,570	(—) 6,049
Total ...	55,05,447	42,499	1,09,26,760	...

The total expenditure for 1893-94 shown in the above table is Rs. 42,499 against Rs. 74,183 in 1892-93 and Rs. (—) 7,589 in 1891-92.

(2)—*Revenue Account.*

Details of the receipts and charges under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

Minor Works and Navigation.	1893-94.			1892-93.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,20,541	2,73,941	1,46,600	4,80,114	2,39,621	2,40,493
Orissa Coast Canal ...	96,567	94,132	2,435	64,934	76,275	(—) 11,341
Saran Canals	6,284	5,962	322	1,520	13,502	(—) 11,976
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	1,71,251	1,38,435	32,816	1,65,520	1,23,054	42,466
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	35,909	50,340	(—) 14,431	31,042	37,160	(—) 6,117
Madhuban Canal ...	124	8,383	(—) 8,259	163	10,032	(—) 9,869
Total Revenue Account ...	7,30,676	5,71,193	1,59,483	7,43,300	4,99,644	2,43,656

The net revenue from minor works was Rs. 1,59,483 against Rs. 2,43,656 in the previous year, the profit being derived almost entirely from the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and Nadia rivers.

Agricultural Works.

Particulars in connection with this class of works are given below:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments ...	7,356	6,721
Takavi embankments under contract	4,022	4,038
Total ...	11,378	10,759
Charges.		
Government embankments ...	6,56,691	6,32,517
Takavi embankments under contract	1,76,736	1,49,230
Other works from contributions ...	19,187	42,531
Total ...	8,52,614	8,24,278

Of the total expenditure on Government embankments during the year, a sum of Rs. 4,32,977 was spent on works and maintenance and repairs, against Rs. 4,37,977 expended during the year 1892-93. The balance was spent on establishment and other sub-heads of account. The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,68,728, against Rs. 1,67,782 charged in the previous year. For takavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 66,014, against Rs. 54,888, and the expenditure on works and maintenance and repairs was Rs. 1,08,795, against Rs. 94,523 of the previous year. The sum of Rs. 19,187 received from contributions was expended on village channels for the Sone Canals, on sluices in the Murshidabad and 24-Parganas districts, and on the weir in the Turki embankment.

The state of the account of takavi works proper, by which is meant works not provided for in the irrigation budget, is shown in the table below.

The works are mainly works undertaken under the Drainage Act and embankments not maintained under the contract system, the actual expenditure on which is recovered from the persons benefited:—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Expenditure during the year 1893-94.	Total.	Recoveries during the year 1893-94.	Net debit balance at the end of the year 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5.	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	1,47,884	3,868	1,51,752	1,31,707	20,045
Cossye	1	176	177	118	59
Balasore	242	421	663	...	663
Gandak	7,968	9,771	17,739	8,486	9,253
Eastern Sone	244	86	330	261	69
Collector of Bhagalpur	...	783	783	783	...
Total ...	1,56,339	15,105	1,71,444	1,41,355	30,089

The outstanding balance of Rs. 1,56,339 on the 1st April 1893 was very considerably reduced by the debit to the Civil Department, on certificates accepted by Collectors, of the expenditure referred to in the Examiner's Takavi Finance Accounts for the year 1892-93. The account closed on the 31st March 1894 with a balance of Rs. 30,089, which was Rs. 1,26,250 less than the opening balance of the year. With the exception of one or two petty outstandings, the balance at close of the year is current. The largest individual item outstanding is Rs. 13,718 on account of land for the Charial khal, which cannot be adjusted until the land proceedings are closed.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately as in previous years.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The only administrative changes during the year were the amalgamation of No. 4 subdivision of the Puri Division with No. 2 subdivision of the same Division, and the transfer of the Sonepore and Sumbulpore roads with the civil buildings at Angul to the care of the District Engineer, Angul.

The following statement compares the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1893-94 with that of the year 1892-93:—

1	2	3
	1893-94.	1892-93.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	3,23,236	3,63,215
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	5,05,394	4,75,224
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept ...	32,579	...
Orissa embankments	1,93,187	1,75,333
Total ...	10,54,396	10,13,772

The details of each of the above works are given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

ORISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) by main heads of account charged to the capital account of these canals during the year 1893-94 compared with the year 1892-93 is shown below:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works	4,600	129
(2) Main canal and branches ...	24,741	40,123
(3) Distributaries	1,52,530	2,29,157
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	74,487	47,157
Total works ...	2,56,358	3,16,566
II.—Establishment	59,868	61,011
III.—Tools and plant	16,057	3,184
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—) 15	(—) 17,477
Grand Total ...	3,23,268	3,63,284
Less receipts on Capital account	32	69
Net total ...	3,23,236	3,63,215

The budget grant for works under capital, which originally stood at Rs. 3,30,000, was reduced to Rs. 2,37,000.

The following table shows the state of the expenditure on "works" and other sub-heads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

NAME OF WORK.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State.	EXPENDITURE— During 1893-94.	EXPENDITURE— To end of 1893-94.	Balance on current sanction.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total "Works," Mahanadi series ...	1,76,72,075	...	...	...
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	64,71,734	...	...	...
I.—Grand total "Works" ...	2,30,44,809	2,56,358	1,83,48,555	2,77,738
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	59,868	45,76,422	1,40,567
III.—Tools and plant	23,73,528	16,057	20,39,972	17,442
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	(—) 15	1,46,299	15,493
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	...	2,68,070	...
Total ...	3,15,04,780	3,23,268	2,53,79,318	5,51,240
V.—*Less* receipts on Capital account ...	1,08,560	32	86,301	(—) 329
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	3,23,236	2,52,93,117	5,51,569

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to the capital account of the project, were carried out:—

Mahanadi Series.

Considerable progress was made on the remodelling of the Taldanda Extension Canal from Biribatty to Tarpur, and the extension canal to Paradeep was practically completed. Toll offices at Biribatty and Paradeep, and khalasis' sheds at each of the locks on the extension canal, were completed during the

year at a cost of Rs. 4,164. Great damage was done to the new distributaries by the rainfall in the cyclone of the 22nd to 26th of May, but was made good. New distributaries 11, 12 and 13 with their branches, aggregating 28½ miles in length and commanding an area of 12,535 acres, have been completed. These complete the distributaries provided for the Taldanda Canal.

A drainage scheme was sanctioned in September for Rs. 10,073, for draining the area commanded by the new distributaries. About two-fifths of the work was done during the year. The new distributaries on the Machgong canal are Nos. 10E, 11, 12, 13 and 19, and their branches, with an aggregate length of 88½ miles; of these, 76¾ miles are ready for irrigation, commanding an area of 35,494 acres. Some regulators still remain to be built, and dressing and turfing the new banks have yet to be finished. The remodelling of 10G and 10H distributaries was nearly completed. The 16 mounds, constructed as places of refuge for the inhabitants of Sunkarisahi Island in times of great flood, have been completed with the exception of the turfing on one mound. The Gobri river improvement work was completed at a cost of Rs. 860.

The drainage cut between branches A and B of No. 19 distributary, Machgong canal, was nearly completed, and over half the earthwork on the main line of the Nagpur drainage scheme was done. Distributaries Nos. 15 to 18 on the Kendrapara canal were completed and the damage done by the cyclone made good, an extra syphon being constructed in No. 15. The earthwork on the drainage cut under No. 15 distributary was completed. The raising of the flood bank of the Kendrapara extension canal was well started, over 37 lakhs of earthwork being done. The new distributaries on the Gobri canal are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8, with branches, of an aggregate length of 20¾ miles. Nos. 1 to 5 are complete; some turfing is required to be done in 2B; on No. 8 and branches considerable progress was made.

Work was in progress on the Gobri extension canal distributaries 1, 2 and 3 with branches. Very considerable damage was done by the cyclone in May to the following new distributaries and their branches from the Pattamundi canal:—Nos. 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Progress was made with the uncompleted distributaries 12, 13 and 14, and branches of 15, during the year. With the exception of some turfing, Nos. 12 and 13 and branches are completed. The earthwork of 14 and 14A is completed, except for half a mile, and the branches of 15 are completed, except half a mile of 15B.

Under Head Works, Mahanandi Series, the Jobra fitters' shop was extended at a cost of Rs. 678.

Brahmini-Byturni Series.

The work on the Sukendapat drainage scheme was practically completed.

The new distributaries from the Jajpur canal have an aggregate length of 86 miles. There are two main distributaries with branches. On No. 1 distributary and branches the earthwork was nearly finished all along the line, and considerable progress was made with dressing and turfing.

The earthwork on No. 2 Distributary and Branch A was very nearly completed. The sectional quarters at Dasruthipore and Orai were nearly completed. On the Byturni right embankment, miles 11 to 17 were very nearly completed, while 90 per cent. of the earthwork was done on the remaining length, and about one-third of the total dressing and turfing.

The earthwork on the Burra Khursua left embankment, second section, 16 miles, was practically completed, of which about 60 per cent. was done at the end of the year. Seventy lakhs of earthwork and about 60 per cent. of dressing and turfing were done during the year under review, and the damages caused by the cyclone and floods were made good.

The inspection bungalows at Dasrathipur and Kamalpur were nearly completed during the year. The self-acting sluice and cut in connection with the Bhimai Had drainage scheme were fully completed.

The syphon under No. 3 distributary of the High Level Canal, Range III, was completed during the year. On the cut from No. 8 bridge to Jonadi, the earthwork was completed, and dressing and turfing partly done; datum, mile, and boundary stones were purchased and were ready to be fixed.

Working expenses.—The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the year 1893-94 compared with that for the previous year is shown below:—

Sub-head.	1893-94. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
IB.—Maintenance and repairs ...	2,55,717	2,39,483
II.—Establishment ...	2,14,876	2,16,304
III.—Tools and plant ...	34,801	19,437
Total ...	5,05,394	4,75,224

The revised estimate for the year under the head of revenue repairs was Rs. 4,61,000, so that the total excess outlay under working expenses was Rs. 44,394. The heavy expenditure was chiefly due to making good the damages caused by the high flood of July 1892, which could not be repaired during the canal closures which took place in 1892-93. The cyclone of May 1893 also caused much damage to the canals and embankments and materially contributed to the heavy expenditure under working expenses.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1893-94, and the areas which are protected from flood, commanded, and provided with distributaries, as compared with the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1893-94. Length of canal open—For irrigation and navigation.	1893-94. Length of canal open—For irrigation only.	1893-94. Lengths of distributaries and village channels.	1893-94. Area protected from flood.	1893-94. Area under command.	1893-94. Area provided with distributaries.	1892-93. Length of canal open—For irrigation and navigation.	1892-93. Length of canal open—For irrigation only.	1892-93. Lengths of distributaries and village channels.	1892-93. Area protected from flood.	1892-93. Area under command.	1892-93. Area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ...	39	...	374½	129,421	101,110	97,406	39	...	365½	129,421	101,110	95,620
Gobri with extension ...	24	...	35½	27,251	53,290	16,805	24	....	19½	27,251	53,290	8,676
Pattamundi ...	...	47	103½	65,600	51,250	43,159	...	47	106	65,600	51,250	43,159
Kendrapara Extension ...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...
Taldunda ...	51½	...	99½	75,278	75,278	24,755	51½	...	93½	75,278	75,278	23,510
Machgong ...	4	28	200½	97,057	97,057	73,716	4	28	165½	97,057	97,057	36,057
High Level Range I ...	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815
Ditto, „ II ...	12½	...	...	10,000	...	...	12½	...	...	10,000	...	...
Ditto „ III ...	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047
Jajpur Canal ...	6½	...	86	60,000	70,000	36,987	6½	...	10½	10,000	70,000	1,200
Total ...	204½	75	1,085½	543,695	571,300	385,690	204½	75	941	423,695	571,300	321,084

There has been an increase of 144½ miles of distributaries during the year. This length includes 43½ miles on the Jajpur canal, the banks of which are unturfed, but from which irrigation can be carried out on an emergency. The area protected from flood was increased by 50,000 acres, due to the construction of the Byturni right embankment up to the 20th mile, and the second section of the Burra Khursua left embankment 16 miles.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1893-94 was 10·36 inches in excess of that of the previous year, and 13·07 inches more than the average rainfall, viz. 57·12 inches, of 30 years at Cuttack.

The following statement shows in detail the areas leased in the year 1893-94 as compared with those of the previous year:—

Name of Canal.	1893-94.				1892-93.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	46,626	1,806	25	48,457	51,396	1,748	38	53,180
Gobri	2,343	40	...	2,393	3,307	50	...	3,357
Do. Extension ...	1,304	9	...	1,313	3,216	13	...	3,229
Pattamundi	10,166	11	...	10,177	11,802	199	...	12,001
Taldunda	6,564	113	...	6,677	8,780	139	29	8,948
Machgong	5,526	...	10	5,536	27,635	125	28	27,833
High Level, Range I ...	10,698	23	1	10,722	22,069	276	...	22,345
Ditto, ,, II ...	2,042	52	...	2,094	2,443	45	...	2,488
Ditto, ,, III ...	15,848	1	189	16,029	34,350	7	244	34,601
Jajpur	1,040	...	...	1,040	1,381	...	...	1,381
Total ...	101,957	2,055	216	104,228	166,429	2,600	334	169,363

The particulars of the water-rates assessed during the year 1893-94 compared with those of the previous four years are given below:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	1,14,597	2,37,277	4,01,874	1,99,844	25,268	1,76,762
1890-91	1,76,762	2,69,650	4,46,412	2,99,806	26,242	1,98,364
1891-92	1,98,364	2,32,880	4,31,244	2,17,256	30,283	2,23,705
1892-93	2,23,705	2,61,023	4,94,728	3,52,369	52,543	89,816
1893-94	89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	2,09,542	7,748	63,350

The assessments amounted to Rs. 1,90,824 as compared with Rs. 2,61,023 in 1892-93 and Rs. 2,82,880 in 1891-92. The reason assigned for the falling off in the assessments is stated to be the non-renewal of the greater portion of the lapsed leases on the Taldanda, Machgong and High Level Canals.

The following statement shows the particulars of traffic upon the canals for the last five years:—

Year.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	301,740	48,68,255	77,650
1890-91	314,249	86,21,551	1,11,709
1891-92	332,523	96,03,417	1,15,427
1892-93	297,109	84,69,723	1,00,377
1893-94	309,748	71,69,437	1,16,957

The canals in this Circle were closed for annual repairs from and to the dates noted below :—

Name of Canal.	Date when closed for traffic.	Date when re-opened for traffic.
1	2	3
Machgong Canal	25th Jan. 1893	9th June 1893.
Taldunda ,, ...	4th April ,,	10th May ,,
High Level Canal, Range I	25th ,, ,,	10th June ,,
Ditto, ,, II	26th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
Ditto, ,, III	26th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
Branch Canal to Bhadrak	28th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
Jajpur Canal	28th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
Kendrapara Canal	8th May ,,	15th ,, ,,
Gobri Canal	9th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,
Do. Extension Canal	9th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,

N.B.—The Kendrapara extension canal was not required to be closed for silt clearance.

Through communication between Cuttack and False Point and Chandbally was maintained throughout the year.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years are shown below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	1,99,844	2,09,806	2,17,256	2,52,269	2,06,642
Navigation ...	89,236	1,21,498	1,35,902	1,18,757	1,43,911
Miscellaneous ...	15,143	13,708	17,813	26,339	23,122
Total ...	3,04,223	3,45,012	3,71,001	4,97,568	3,76,675
Less refunds of revenue	99	76	79	283	1,210
Total receipts ...	3,04,124	3,44,936	3,70,922	4,97,375	3,76,365
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	4,31,597	4,39,383	3,96,016	4,75,224	5,05,394
Indirect charges ...	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083
Total working expenses	4,56,910	4,67,603	4,23,086	5,05,507	5,35,477
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 1,52,786	(—)1,22,667	(—) 52,164	(—) 8,132	(—) 1,60,112

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which both Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

The construction of the Jagutpur supply head sluice and channel, Kendrapara canal, was put in hand in October 1893. This work proceeded very satisfactorily, and a sum of Rs. 33,579 was expended on it during the year 1893-94.

Agricultural Works.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments for the last two years is given below :—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	(—) 777	2,872
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,06,471	1,17,893
Establishment	39,002	37,168
Tools and plant	37,789	11,683
Suspense accounts	9,702	5,717
Total ...	1,92,187	1,75,333

No original works under this head were carried out during the year.

The total length of embankments maintained by Government in Orissa is 969 miles.

There were no floods of importance during the year in any of the Orissa rivers, but there was a cyclone in May 1893 which did much damage to the canals and embankments.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

No administrative changes of any importance took place during the year in this circle.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1893-94, compared with that of the year 1892-93, is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3
	1893-94.	1892-93.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		
Capital expenditure (Provincial).	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore Canal	2,606	...
Remodelling Hijili Tidal Canal	(—)8,279	38,319
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,01,057	1,86,401
Hijili Tidal Canal (Provincial)	54,217	31,704
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital account.		
Damodar project	(—) 1,200	(—)1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	(—) 424	72,223
Orissa Coast Canal	44,123	2,460
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,73,941	2,29,621
Orissa Coast Canal	94,132	76,275
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nadia Rivers	1,38,435	1,23,054
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Eden Canal	50,340	37,160
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,55,627	1,25,628
Other Government embankments in the circle	2,37,911	2,31,285
Takavi embankments under contract	73,983	55,087
Howrah *drainage works* (local loans) ...	8,365	1,992
Rajapore and Burrogulla drainage project (*ditto*)... ...	22,132	6,327
Dansuni ditto (ditto)... ...	...	...
Ampta drainage basin	183	...
Midnapore drainage project (local loans)	...	1,00,306
Sluices, village channels, &c. (contribution)	4,866	20,714
Embankments (takavi)	4,012	(—)50,135
Ballisahye drainage channel	20,010	29,589
Total ...	13,76,037	13,36,511

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The following statement shows, under the different heads of account, the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore canal for and to the end of 1893-94, compared with the sanctioned estimates as sanctioned by the Secretary of State (since withdrawn) and by the Governments of India and Bengal:—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State (since withdrawn).	Expenditure against construction estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Fresh sanctions by Governments of India and Bengal.	EXPENDITURE ON FRESH SANCTIONS.		Unspent balance of current estimates.
				1893-94.	To end of 1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	54,09,001	53,42,663	15,837	602	11,240	4,641
II.—Establishment ...	19,09,096	19,22,355	3,653	139	2,964	689
III.—Tools and plant ...	9,55,904	8,93,489	36,789	1,865	25,358	11,425
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange ...	67,768	94,800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83,41,769	82,53,307	56,323	2,606	39,668	16,755
Less receipts on capital account	25,001	30,793	...	...	765	(—)765
Net total ...	83,16,768	82,22,514	56,323	2,606	38,803	17,520

The estimate for the construction of the Midnapore canal was closed on the 1st April 1889. To meet capital expenditure subsequent to that date estimates aggregating Rs. 56,323 were sanctioned.

The sub-heads of expenditure chargeable to working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

		1893-94.	1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs	1,07,962	88,205
	Charges for Government steamers, &c.	3,354	2,961
II.—	Establishment	50,953	65,350
III.—	Tools and plant	38,788	29,885
	Total ...	2,01,057	1,86,401

The expenditure of the year was incurred on the maintenance of the head works at Midnapore and Panskura, silt clearance by manual labour and dredgers, and repairs to locks and gates.

Rainfall.—The rainfall registered at Midnapore was 66·31, against 44·44 inches in the previous year.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 88,879 acres, as compared with 91,217 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,338 acres. The decrease is due to excessive rainfall and the consequent comparatively small demand for canal water.

The following statement shows the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal for the year 1893-94, as compared with those of the four previous years:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	84,772	1,17,202	2,01,975	1,16,424	34,907	50,644
1890-91	50,644	1,30,595	1,81,239	1,15,488	334	64,967
1891-92	64,967	1,29,822	1,94,789	1,32,981	2,836	58,972
1892-93	58,972	1,39,990	1,98,962	1,49,057	1,338	48,567
1893-94	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	1,65,680	6,021	7,027

The following statement shows the navigation earnings of the canal for the past five years:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	462,418	1,45,12,442	1,44,094
1890-91	417,803	1,48,33,391	1,23,059
1891-92	411,892	1,26,55,724	1,25,098
1892-93	410,003	1,27,50,164	1,14,916
1893-94	369,691	1,22,50,436	1,19,416

The cause of the increase is partly attributable to a good outturn of the crops over the greater portion of the districts of Midnapore and Hooghly, and consequent larger exports.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	1,16,424	1,15,488	1,32,981	1,49,057	1,65,630
Navigation	1,45,356	1,10,830	1,32,672	1,14,141	1,14,994
Miscellaneous ...	16,824	10,928	19,147	16,979	24,319
Total ...	2,77,604	2,37,196	2,84,700	2,80,177	3,04,943
Less refunds of revenue	181	205	3	176	174
Total receipts ...	2,77,423	2,36,991	2,84,697	2,80,001	3,04,769
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	2,00,494	1,99,049	2,57,324	1,86,401	2,01,057
Indirect charges ...	8,312	9,811	9,002	9,149	7,133
Total ...	2,08,806	2,08,860	2,66,326	1,95,550	2,08,190
Balance net revenue ...	68,617	28,131	18,371	84,451	96,579

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

It was originally intended to spend Rs. 1,00,000 on remodelling this canal, but in the revised estimate this sum was reduced to Rs. 32,067, owing partly to the write-back of Rs. 24,730 (plus the usual percentage for establishment), being half the cost of the Bhograi supply and sluice channel, which was ordered to be charged to the Orissa Coast Canal.

The outlay, however, was a minus sum of Rs. 8,279 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Works	(—) 11,669
Establishment	(—) 2,670
Tools and plant	6,000
Total ...	(—) 8,279
Less receipts on Capital account ...	...
Net total ...	(—) 8,279

The total expenditure to the end of 1893-94 against the current sanction of Rs. 7,69,150 was Rs. 4,67,256. The construction-estimate of this canal was closed on 31st March 1894, with the exception of works already sanctioned.

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	124,605	27,29,720	39,459
1890-91	91,114	20,78,972	26,810
1891-92	133,676	34,97,725	37,287
1892-93	168,239	50,54,814	52,576
1893-94	178,649	42,37,488	57,540

The traffic during the year compares favourably with that of the previous year.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	40,338	27,145	36,348	52,180	58,209
Miscellaneous	1,614	899	567	1,282	987
Total ...	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,462	59,196
Less refunds of revenue	...	...	...	72	...
Total receipts ...	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,390	59,196
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	25,715	51,968	48,669	31,704	54,217
Indirect charges ...	1,007	1,606	2,014	1,385	2,284
Total ...	26,722	53,574	50,683	33,089	56,501
Balance net revenue ...	15,230	(—)25,530	(—)13,768	20,301	2,695

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on this canal for and to end of 1893-94, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of revised estimate.	EXPENDITURE.	
		1893-94.	Total to end of 1893-94.
1	2	3	4
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	39,86,609	41,387	38,14,690
II.—Establishment	7,36,203	9,502	7,40,038
III.—Tools and plant	2,24,061	3,039	2,06,003
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	(—)9,805	28,054
Total ...	49,46,873	44,123	42,88,875
Less receipts on capital account ...	...	...	3,293
Total ...	49,46,873	44,123	42,85,582

The canal was open throughout its entire length of 97½ miles. The original work which remained to be completed was the Panchpali dock on Range IVA. The completion of this work was delayed by heavy springs, involving baling of water which interfered with the excavation and caused the original estimate to be exceeded. The construction estimate of this canal, with the exception of works already sanctioned, was closed on the 31st March 1894.

The traffic on the canal during the year 1893-94, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Coast Canal	174,848	100,307	37,67,976	22,97,250	94,864	55,992

The principal cause of the increase was the heavy pilgrim traffic.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past five years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	63,724	64,220	60,051	55,832	95,233
Miscellaneous	1,624	1,410	2,073	9,149	2,477
Total ...	65,348	65,630	62,123	64,981	97,710
Less refunds of revenue	15	44	66	47	1,143
Total receipts ...	65,333	65,586	62,057	64,934	96,567
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	68,011	73,766	75,206	76,275	94,132
Indirect charges ...	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001
Total ...	68,986	76,798	78,549	79,652	98,133
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 3,653	(—) 11,212	(—)16,492	(—) 14,718	(—) 1,566

The increased expenditure was due to making good damages caused by the cyclone and floods of May 1893. The repairs necessary had not been completed at the close of the year.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to the end of 1893-94 is shown in the following statement:—

	Outlay during 1893-94.	Outlay to end of 1893-94.
Direct charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	...	24,91,012
I.—Works	652	20,79,549
II.—Establishment	150	3,94,819
III.—Tools and plant	...	3,68,463
IV.—Profit and loss	...	847
V.—Suspense accounts	(—) 1,226	14,819
Total ...	(—) 424	53,49,509
VI.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	54,467
Total charges ...	(—) 424	52,95,042

There were no original works in progress during the year.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canals for the past five years:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	4,87,853	5,19,055	5,15,125	4,64,716	4,07,695
Miscellaneous	7,768	6,081	10,213	15,528	13,129
Total ...	4,95,621	5,25,146	5,25,343	4,80,244	4,20,824
Less refunds of revenue	78	61	124	130	283
Total receipts ...	4,95,543	5,25,085	5,25,219	4,80,114	4,20,541
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	2,66,963	3,09,623	3,23,403	2,39,681	2,73,941
Indirect charges ...	12,166	14,334	14,996	12,566	13,188
Total ...	2,79,133	3,23,967	3,43,399	2,52,177	2,87,129
Balance net revenue ...	2,16,410	2,01,128	1,81,820	2,27,937	1,33,412

The traffic on the canals during the year 1893-94 compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala	1,190,723	2,260,756	5,79,41,924	6,84,48,391	4,01,367	4,66,946

The falling off in traffic is attributable to the general depression in trade and the falling off of exports from Calcutta.

The Bhangore khal was closed from 11th February to 22nd March 1894 for silt clearance.

NADIA RIVERS.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,85,982	2,00,508	1,92,718	1,65,380	1,71,166
Miscellaneous	61	136	247	158	86
Total ...	1,86,043	2,00,644	1,92,965	1,65,538	1,71,252
Less refunds of revenue ...	220	162	228	18	1
Total receipts ...	1,85,823	2,00,482	1,92,737	1,65,520	1,71,251
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	87,594	1,03,537	1,06,857	1,23,054	1,38,435
Indirect charges ...	5,395	6,857	6,417	7,221	8,222
Total ...	92,989	1,09,894	1,13,274	1,30,275	1,46,657
Balance net revenue ...	92,834	90,588	79,463	35,245	24,594

The traffic on the Nadia rivers during the year 1893-94 and that of the previous year are shown in the following statement;—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadia rivers	789,862	760,127	3,97,04,550	3,66,58,316	1,71,166	1,65,381

The receipts during the year were better than those of the previous year by Rs. 5,714, but they do not compare favourably with the revised estimate, which amounted to Rs. 1,85,000. The short realization is due to the continued unsatisfactory state of the entrance to the Mathabhanga from the Ganges.

EDEN CANAL.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 50,340, against Rs. 37,160 in the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of expenditure:—

SUB-HEAD.	1893-94.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	515	(—) 48
Maintenance and repairs ...	35,619	26,478
Establishment	13,474	10,078
Tools and plant	732	652
Total ...	50,340	37,160

The only original work constructed during the year was the remodelling of the existing irrigation channel, from Halera above the Kana Damodar stopdam to Kalna, of the Eden Canal system, sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 1321. of 29th January 1894, at an estimated cost of Rs. 697. The work was in progress when the year expired, and Rs. 515 had been spent on it.

The total length of the excavated channels of the Eden Canal is 26½ miles as detailed below :—

		Miles.
Joojooty sluice channel	...	2
Eden Canal proper	...	19½
Kana Damodar junction cut	...	2¼
Saraswatty junction cut	...	2¼

Besides the above lengths of excavated channels, the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar, Banka Nala and north and south Saraswatty are included in the system. The whole of these were maintained in an efficient condition throughout the year at a total cost of Rs. 35,619 as compared with Rs. 26,478 in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly due to a large quantity of silt excavated from the channel and also to some petty works and repairs carried out during the year.

As usual the cold-weather supply of the Eden Canal was kept up by a sand dam across the river Damodar at Joojooty, the cost of which was met from the maintenance grant of the canal. The area irrigated during the year was 11,601 acres consisting of 10,656 acres in the Burdwan and 945 acres in the Hooghly district, as compared with 71,333 acres, viz., 38,024 acres in the Burdwan and 33,309 acres in the Hooghly district, during the previous year. The large decrease of 59,732 acres is entirely due to the abundant rainfall during the irrigation season. The receipts from water-rates during the year amounted to Rs. 35,943 against Rs. 30,310 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the large amount of the arrears of 1892-93 collected during the past year.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Drainage.

Under this head no new works were undertaken during the year. The Danian sluice of the Danian drainage scheme was put to a severe test during the high floods when the Cossye left embankment was breached at Mysora. The head of water at times over the sluice is said to have been very great, and some damage was caused to the shutters and to the walls, &c., by one of the self-acting shutters getting loose. There is no doubt that this sluice was of great benefit.

The Balliaghye drain remained open and worked well, although the silt accumulations are now getting considerable both in the main and branch channels. An estimate amounting to Rs. 30,935 of the cost of clearing the silt was sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 620I., dated the 9th May 1894. The traffic receipts amounted to Rs. 4,131, being 2·1 per cent. on the total capital cost of the work. Tolls on boats travelling along the Balliaghye drain have been levied since July 1893.

Schedule Drainage Khals.—The khas tahsil khals were maintained in fair order, and a sum of Rs. 5,871 was expended on their silt clearance.

At the request of the Burdwan Raj Estate, dredging operations were undertaken by hand and steam-dredger in the first few miles of the Kolaberia khal. The result can hardly be deemed satisfactory. The fact is that the Sadar khal, into which the Kolaberia and other khals flow, must be deepened before the minor channels can work satisfactorily. A new steam dredger which is intended for use in these khals is now under construction.

The Lallakuri diversion drainage channel gave no trouble. Bank washings were cleared out and the weir at the outfall repaired.

Embankments.

The embankments in this Circle were maintained in as efficient a condition as funds would permit. The repairs to the Bhagirathi embankments in the Murshidabad district, which were carried out during the year, were chiefly confined to making them up to section as to crest and slope and filling up and renewing road crossings where worn out. At Chatiani in the 13th mile the lower junction of the retired line requires still further retirement, as the river here has encroached to within 80 feet of the existing embankments. The Bhagirathi was lower than last year, the Berhampore gauge reading 27 feet 11½ inches against 29 feet 1½ inches in 1892, and caused no serious damage to the embankment. The sluices in the embankments below Berhampore were

maintained in good order, the one at Binkar being repaired at the expense of the owner.

Under Government orders a part of the Talimari embankment, viz. 475 feet including a sluice, was made over to the Rampur Boalia Municipality.

The D schedule embankments in the Cossye, Balasore, and Northern Drainage and Embankment Divisions suffered greatly from the cyclone of 1893 and the floods which followed. The damages caused were not entirely made good during the year.

During the year under review two zamindari sluices were destroyed. One, at Morapya, collapsed on account of the heavy strain put on its draining capacity through the negligence of the zamindari agent and raiyats; and the other, a pipe sluice at Kolobaro, was maliciously destroyed by the villagers; as two new sluices, one at Haral and the other at Dhosa, were constructed during the year, the total number of zamindari sluices remained the same, viz. 18. The erosions on the right bank of the Biddiadhari have been alarming. A retired line of embankment 1,000 feet away from the bank was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,540. Three-fourths of the work was constructed before 31st March 1894. The railway line at Bansra has been left outside the embankment.

The embankment constructed on the right bank of the Badoi river by Giridhari Das, Mohunt of Burdwan, and Sheik Mohurumtollah, Zamindar of Keshubpur, within the prohibitory tract of the Damodar right bank, was completely removed during the year.

TAKAVI EMBANKMENTS.

The takavi embankments under contract are entirely in the Midnapore district. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 73,983, against Rs. 55,087 in the previous year.

The following are the agricultural works constructed from loan funds under the provisions of the Drainage Act:—

Howrah Drainage Works.—The crops in the Julla yielded a good return. The capitalization of the scheme was sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 3311, dated 3rd March 1894. The sanctioned estimate for the capitalization amounted to Rs. 5,24,924. The works were maintained in an efficient condition at a cost of Rs. 1,320.

The Dankuni Drainage Works were also maintained in good order. The sluices were worked successfully and no remarks are called for. The cost of maintenance during the year was Rs. 6,762.

The Rajapore Drainage Works comprise a main channel of 15½ miles, two branch channels 5½ miles in length, three bridges on the Howrah-Ampta Road, and a large outfall sluice of 20 vents at Seijberriah. It drains an area of 227 square miles, and during droughts can irrigate a great portion of this area. Assessment surveys of the lands benefited, for apportioning the cost of the works, were completed during the year under review. Rupees 2,992 were expended during the year in maintaining the works in an efficient order.

The Barra Julia Drainage Works comprise a main channel of two miles from Sarenga to Goraghat, two branch channels, five foot bridges and a four-vented outfall sluice at Sarenga. The area drained by the sluice and channels is 30½ square miles, and the area reclaimed and improved is 15½ square miles. The assessment surveys of the work were completed last year. The works were maintained in an efficient order at a cost of Rs. 782 during the year.

The Charrial Khal Drainage Works consist of a drainage channel 9½ miles in length from Charrial to Hanspookur, and a five-vented outlet sluice at the mouth of the khal on the left bank of the Hooghly near Budge-Budge. It has improved the cultivation of 134 villages covering an area of 31 square miles. It was maintained in an efficient order at a cost of Rs. 578.

SONE CIRCLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

There were no administrative changes of importance during the year. The system of paying water-rates into the subdivisional offices instead of into the treasuries was initiated in April 1893 in the Daudnagar, Nasriganj and Sikroul subdivisions, and was extended during the year to the Bikram subdivision. The system has proved most successful and advantageous.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1893-94, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	1,63,368	56,252
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	6,86,889	6,97,691
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Monohurpore drainage scheme and certain permanent outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal	3,437	...
Saran Canals (Revenue account)	5,962	13,502
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Madhuban Canal	3,383	10,032
Agricultural works.		
Saran takavi embankments under contract	28,593	30,223
Tirhut ditto ditto	28,880	23,667
Champaran ditto ditto	31,268	40,253
Village channels, Sone Canals (contribution)... ...	4,768	4,379
Weir and road on Turki embankment (contribution) ...	9,553	7,438
Total ...	9,81,101	8,83,437

The Sone Canals are the only works in the circle, the capital expenditure on which is chargeable to "49—Capital Expenditure not charged against Revenue." The original capital estimate was closed on the 31st March 1891, and any work chargeable to capital which is now in hand is carried out under the rules laid down in Chapter XV of the Public Works Code. The works which were carried out during the year were of trifling importance, such as:—A watch-house at the head of the Main Western Canal; outlets on many of the distributaries; one or two small escapes; some culverts and syphons to pass drainage or village channels; a drainage cut at the head of the Jaitpore Distributary.

The outlay charged to the Capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1893-94 compared with that of the previous year, is shown in detail in the following statement:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head-works	1,635	4,696
(2) Main canal and branches ...	7,600	15,944
(3) Distributaries	35,956	49,311
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	4,130	11,361
Total works ...	49,321	81,312
II.—Establishment	11,218	18,425
III.—Tools and plant	96,037	5,762
IV.—Suspense accounts	6,792	(—) 47,088
Grand Total ...	1,63,368	58,411
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	2,159
Net total ...	1,63,368	56,252

The Monohurpore drainage scheme and certain permanent outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal, which are part of the capital outlay of the Sone Canals, are charged to the head Minor Works and Navigation. The expenditure on these works during the year was Rs. 3,437.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year are shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Name of Canal.	1893-94. Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Eastern Sone ...	Eastern Main	7¼	...	9
	Patna	79	...	341¼
		86¼	...	350¼
Arrah	Arrah	65½	...	208
	Dumraon Branch	...	40½	149
	Bihia Branch	...	31	112
		65½	71½	469
Dehri Workshops ...	Western Main	9	...	...
Buxar	Western Main	12½	...	45¼
	Gurra Chowbey Branch ...	...	38	56
	Buxar	45½	...	181½
	Chowsa Branch	...	39½	106½
	Total Sone Canals ...	67½	77½	388¾
		218½	148¾	1,208

The area irrigated during the year 1893-94, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five-years' leases.	Hot-weather crops.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1892-93	39,202	39,866	...	271,966	9,727	410,761
1893-94	26,013	29,227	...	291,746	19,790	366,776

The rainfall registered during the year and the preceding one was as under:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Inches.	Inches.
Arrah Division, five stations	37·26	46·70
Buxar ditto, four ditto	36·87	43·13
Eastern Sone Division, three stations ...	37·29	52·05

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1893-94, compared with that of the previous year, is shown below:—

		1893-94.	1892-93.
		Rs.	Rs.
IA.—	Extensions and improvements ...	7,419	6,541
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs	2,65,928	2,80,579
	Transport service	...	...
IC.—	Compensation	...	...
II.—	Establishment	3,86,336	3,82,540
III.—	Tools and plant	27,206	28,031
	Total ...	6,86,889	6,97,691

The chief works under 1A were—Converting wooden topped bridges on the Gurra Chowbey Canal; an inlet on the Buxar Canal; a regulator on the Gurra Chowbey Canal; roofing lock khalasis' sheds with Allahabad tiles; additional out-houses, and additions to certain houses; fitting screw shutters to some distributary heads; and other small works.

The Eastern Main Series of canals were closed for repairs from the 21st April until the 10th June 1893, and the Western Series from the 14th to the 26th May.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	3,80,613	7,52,788	11,33,401	8,16,394	35,225	2,81,782
1890-91	2,81,782	6,29,124	9,10,906	6,44,718	21,460	2,44,728
1891-92	2,44,728	7,81,252	10,25,980	8,11,760	15,220	1,99,010
1892-93	1,99,010	8,91,632	10,90,642	9,68,070	10,423	1,12,149
1893-94	1,12,149	8,82,715	9,94,864	8,42,309	4,832	1,47,723

The assessments amounted to Rs. 8,82,715, whilst in 1892-93 and 1891-92 they aggregated respectively Rs. 8,91,632 and Rs. 7,81,252. The decrease is principally under "rabi," and is due to more seasonable rainfall. On the other hand, there was an increase under "five-year leases."

The traffic on the Sone canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	104,390	49,36,564	50,315
1890-91 ...	114,996	65,25,714	56,704
1891-92 ...	129,147	70,06,595	57,291
1892-93 ...	98,625	57,32,365	50,030
1893-94 ...	98,661	61,19,288	50,430

The revenue account of the Sone canals during the past five years is given below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Receipts.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	8,16,394	6,44,718	8,11,760	9,68,070	8,42,309
Navigation	57,759	65,629	66,517	59,089	50,025
Miscellaneous	23,342	26,128	31,827	29,214	29,578
Total ...	8,97,495	7,36,475	9,10,094	10,56,373	9,31,912
Less refunds of revenue ...	16,520	7,305	4,020	3,792	5,237
Total receipts ...	8,80,975	7,29,170	9,06,074	10,53,581	9,26,675
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	6,80,959	6,53,286	6,48,060	6,97,691	6,86,889
Indirect charges	48,971	48,813	49,780	53,556	54,087
Total charges ...	7,29,930	7,02,099	6,97,840	7,51,247	7,40,976
Balance net revenue ...	1,51,045	27,071	2,08,234	3,01,334	1,84,699

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

Independently of certain minor improvements to the Sone Canals, the only works of this class in the circle are the Saran Canals, in connection with which no original works were constructed during the year. The revenue account of the Saran Canals for and to end of the year 1893-94 is given below:—

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	RECEIPTS—		HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	CHARGES—	
	During 1893-94.	To end of 1893-94.		During 1893-94.	To end of 1893-94.
1	2	3.	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	6,764	2,36,005	Maintenance and repairs ...	4,111	2,66,787
Miscellaneous and other receipts	50	8,117	Establishment ...	1,739	86,114
			Tools and plant ...	112	(—) 5,319
			Total ...	5,962	3,47,582
			Indirect charges ...	243	12,768
			Total charges ...	6,205	3,60,350
			Balance net revenue ...	79	(—) 1,16,758
Total ...	6,814	2,44,122	Total ...	6,284	2,43,592
Less refunds of revenue ...	530	530			
Total receipts ...	6,284	2,43,592			

The Saran canals were leased during the year to the proprietors of the Moniara and Sadowa Indigo Concerns, under the terms of which the cost of the maintenance of the canals up to a certain limit is refunded to Government. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs during the year was only Rs. 4,111 as compared with Rs. 9,517 in the previous year. The decrease is largely due to the fact that certain dams which are necessary for *rabi* cultivation were not made, as water was not required for the rabi crop. The lease of the canals expired at the end of the year, when they were closed.

The area irrigated during the year was 1,568 acres only, as compared with 3,560 acres in the previous year. The rainfall is given as 49·95 inches in 1893-94 as compared with 49·19 in the previous year.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

The Madhuban Canal in the Champaran District is the only work of this class. During the year there were some very severe floods; the highest reached to within a few inches of the top of the abutment of the Teur weir. The damage done to the weir itself was not very severe, but the flood breached the left bank of the river above the weir, passed through an old diversion cut and re-entered the river a little below the weir, breaching the left bank and damaging the left bund, retaining wall and a portion of the curtain wall below the apron. In front of the under-sluices a deep hole was scoured out, carrying away a portion of the apron and curtain wall. The breaches above and below the weir in the left bank were very heavy, and a large quantity of earthwork has had to be done; both banks have been repaired and the embankment raised 3 feet above the last flood level. The cost of these repairs amounted to Rs. 4,838; the total expenditure on maintenance and repairs being Rs. 5,943 against Rs. 7,093 of the previous year.

The area irrigated was 5,795 acres as compared with 6,400 acres in the previous year.

Agricultural Works.

Irrigation Works.—Certain petty works in connection with opium shoots were carried out, and a survey of a "pyne" was completed in the Gaya district.

Embankments under contract—

(*a*) Saran embankment.
(*b*) Champaran embankment.
(*c*) Tirhut embankment.

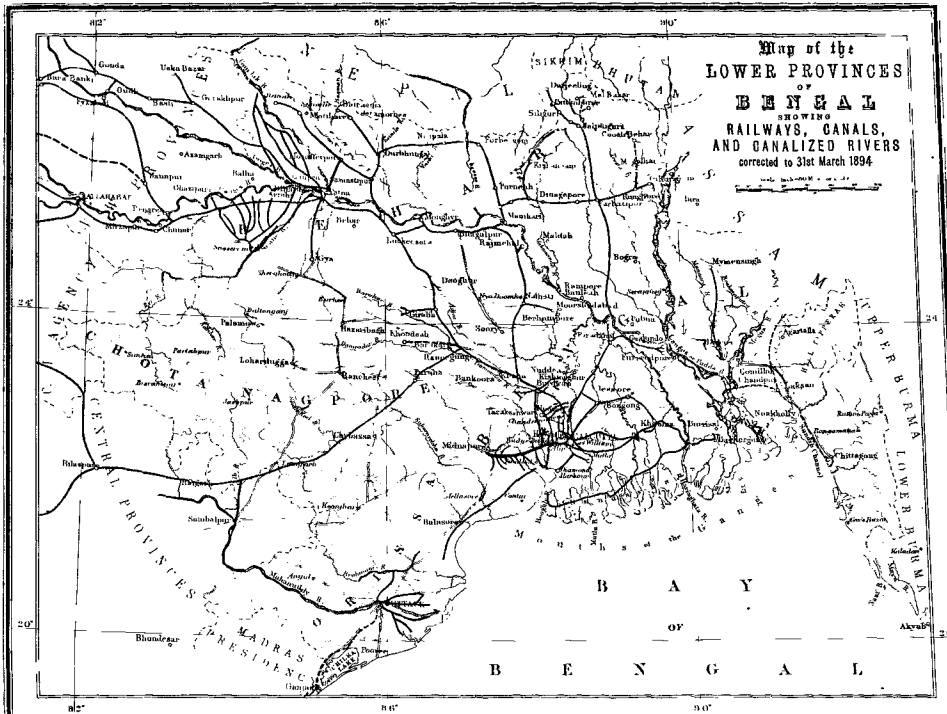
These are the three embankments of this class: they are on the Gandak river. They are maintained under a contract by the terms of which the zamindars whose lands are protected psy a yearly sum of Rs. 200 per mile. The only original work carried out in connection with the embankment was the construction of two new sluices. At Kallyanpur on the 17th mile of the Tirhut embankment, a new advanced embankment was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,815. The gap between the Tirhut and Champaran embankments was filled up, and a sluice of five vents constructed in the Byah Nala. The embankments throughout their whole length were kept in good repair.

Embankments not under contract—

(*a*) The Turki embankment was maintained in an efficient state during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,121 against Rs. 5,288 of last year. There were heavy floods during the year, which not only washed away the greater part of some of the river protective works, but breached the Tetaria road in many places. The high flood of this year rose considerably higher than any previous floods. Owing to the extra police force which is now usually employed, the embankment was not cut.
(*b*) The Bazitpur and Monghyr embankments were maintained efficiently; there were no breaches in the embankments, and very little damage was done to the protective works.
(*c*) The Sukree embankment in the Gaya district was maintained at a cost of Rs. 86, as compared with Rs. 259 in the preceding year.

General.

There were unusual floods in the Teur river and in the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts. There were no unusual floods in the large rivers.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
RAILWAYS, CANALS,
AND CANALIZED RIVERS
corrected to 31st March 1894
Reg. No. 54 I. of 1894-95.
REFERENCES
Railways open shown thus.
Do. under construction
Canals and Canalized Rivers
BAY OF BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
NAGPORE
CHOTA
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Gorakhpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Durbhunga
Purnea
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling
Kishnagur
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Maldah
Rajmehl
Dacca
Mymensingh
Calcutta
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Burdwan
Bankoora
Purulia
Hazaribagh
Ranchee
Lohardugga
Palamow
Sumbulpur
Chaibassa
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Pooree
Ganjam
Bhundara
Akyab
Chittagong
Noakhally
Tipperah
Sylhet
Cachar
Goalpara
Kamroop
Durrung
Nowgong
Jorehat
Sibsagur
Dibroogurh
Sadiya
Lakhimpur
Tezpur
Mauzabad
Kooch Behar
Julpigoree
Tirhoot
Chumparun
Sarun
Jessore
Backergunge
Furreedpore
Nuddea
Meerut
Bareilly
Shahjehanpore
Lucknow
Sultanpore
Fyzabad
Gonda
Basti
Azimgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Jubbulpore
Rewah
Mahanuddy
Mahanuddy Delta
Godavery
Godavery Delta
Kistna
Kistna Delta
Cuddapah
Nellore
Vizagapatam
Rajahmundry
Ellore
Masulipatam
Guntoor
Madras
Arcot
Vellore
Salem
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Madura
Tinnevelly
Coimbatore
Nilgiris
Mysore
Bangalore
Seringapatam
Hyderabad
Secunderabad
Warangal
Nagpore
Chanda
Wardha
Amraotee
Akola
Khandesh
Aurungabad
Ahmednuggur
Poona
Sholapore
Satara
Belgaum
Dharwar
Kolapore
Ratnagiri
Goa
Canara
Bombay
Surat
Baroda
Ahmedabad
Kaira
Broach
Rajpeepla
Deesa
Palanpore
Mhow
Indore
Neemuch
Oodeypore
Jeypore
Ajmere
Jodhpore
Bikaner
Jeysalmer
Bhawulpore
Khyrpore
Hyderabad
Kurrachee
Jacobabad
Shikarpore
Sukkur
Mooltan
Dera Ismail Khan
Dera Ghazi Khan
Leia
Jhang
Montgomery
Lahore
Ferozepore
Umritsur
Jullundur
Loodiana
Kurnaul
Delhi
Rohtuck
Hissar
Sirsa
Bhutteanah
Patiala
Simla
Kotgurh
Subathoo
Kangra
Dhurmsala
Chumba
Kashmir
Jummoo
Sealkote
Gujranwala
Rawul Pindee
Hazara
Peshawur
Kohat
Bunnoo
Derajat
Shahpore
Jhelum
Gujrat
Attock
Kalabagh
Mianwali
Multan
Muzaffargarh
Dera Ghazi Khan
Leia
Jhang
Montgomery
Lahore
Ferozepore
Umritsur
Jullundur
Loodiana
Kurnaul
Delhi
Rohtuck
Hissar
Sirsa
Bhutteanah
Patiala
Simla
Kotgurh
Subathoo
Kangra
Dhurmsala
Chumba
Kashmir
Jummoo
Sealkote
Gujranwala
Rawul Pindee
Hazara
Peshawur
Kohat
Bunnoo
Derajat
Shahpore
Jhelum
Gujrat
Attock
Kalabagh
Mianwali
Multan
Muzaffargarh
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Provincial Railways.

WITH the exception of the Bengal Duars Railway, the control of which was during the year under review transferred to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, there has been no change in the number of railways administered by this Government, which are as follows:—

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan.
(2) Deoghar.
(3) Tarkessur.
(4) Kuch Bihar.
(5) Tarkessur-Magra Steam Tramway.

The construction of both the Bengal Duars and Kuch Bihar Railways was practically finished during the year, and these lines are now open for traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—No additions to the mileage of this line were made during 1893-94, the mileage at the end of the year being 51 miles. Ballasting on the Terai section was taken in hand during the year, as well as relaying the plains' section from Siliguri to Sukna with iron rails, and on the hill section five bridges which were damaged or washed away were rebuilt. Among the principal events may be mentioned the completion of a second or through wire from Siliguri to Darjeeling, put up by the Government Telegraph Department.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1893, inclusive of suspense, was Rs. 31,72,223 and Rs. 30,67,337, exclusive of suspense.

Works in progress.—The following are the works completed or in progress during the year ended 31st March 1894:—Erection of a new truck weighing machine at Siliguri; extension to 600 feet of the siding at Sukna; adding a new carriage painting shop and a new smithy to the workshops at Teendharia; and the building of a new station about a quarter of a mile higher up the line than the present station, with an upper storey to accommodate the Traffic and Engineer's offices at each end. At Gyabaree a small goods shed has been built, and the ground is being levelled for a new station building. The new station building has been completed at Toong, consisting of a booking, telegraph, and post offices. The building consists of stone masonry to plinth, with a superstructure of timber framing and corrugated iron roof. At Sonada also the new station building has been completed. It is built of stone masonry with iron roof, and provides accommodation for a booking office and ladies' and gentlemen's waiting-rooms. A goods shed 120 feet long of corrugated iron has also been erected.

Financial results.—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1892	31,09,079	Nil	51	142,382	2,35,770	3,91,891	Nil	8,117	6,35,778	3,69,131	2,66,647	57·46	8·53
1893	31,72,223	Nil	51	141,024	2,31,638	3,93,637	Nil	8,905	6,34,180	3,51,387	2,82,793	54·96	8·91

Traffic working.—As compared with the previous year, there was a falling off in the gross earnings of Rs. 1,598, while in the working expenses there was a considerable saving, amounting to Rs. 17,774, resulting in an improvement of Rs. 16,146 in the net earnings as compared with the figures of 1892. The decrease during 1893 in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings therefrom amount to 5,458 and Rs. 9,044 respectively. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 28,377 tons in 1892 to 28,469 tons in 1893, and the earnings from Rs. 3,91,891 to Rs. 3,93,637. Under "General merchandise" there was an increase in cotton manufactured, grains and pulse, oils, stone and lime, while there was a decrease under the heads of provisions, salt, sugar and tea. Under the head of coal and coke for the public, there was a large increase due to the increased consumption of the district. In working expenses there was a decrease of Rs. 5,626, Rs. 14,127 and Rs. 11,239 under "Maintenance of way, works and stations," "Locomotive expenses," and "Carriage and wagon expenses," respectively, and an increase of Rs. 692, Rs. 3,902 and Rs. 9,645 under "Traffic expenses," "General charges," and "Special and miscellaneous expenses," respectively. The decrease under "Maintenance of way, works and stations" was principally due to the repairs of bridges, stations and buildings. The decrease under "Locomotive expenses" was in maintenance of engines and in cost of coal used on larger engines, and the decrease under "Carriage and wagon expenses" to a saving in the cost of repairing goods vehicles owing to increase of new stock. The increase under "Special and miscellaneous expenditure" was mainly on account of law charges.

Stores and rolling-stock.—The value of stores at the end of the year was Rs. 1,044,885-15-6, made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
General stores	... 73,706	5	5
Coal	... 10,674	0	0
Engineering	... 20,505	10	1
	1,04,885	15	6

The receipts and issues of stores during the year amounted to Rs. 64,616-11-2 and Rs. 62,337-1-5 respectively. None of the vehicles are fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.

Fares and rates.—No alteration was made in the passenger fares during the year, nor any reduction of importance in the goods rates.

Fuel.—The coal used during the year was, as in the previous year, obtained from the Barakar Coal Company, Limited, delivered in wagons at Barakar at Rs. 3-4 per ton.

Flood damages.—The rainfall during the year was heavy. On 25th July 1893 three bridges at 12, 33¾ and 34¾ miles were damaged or washed away, causing temporary interruption to traffic, and through communication was not restored till 2nd August 1893.

Accidents.—No accident to rolling-stock occurred during the year, and the only casualty resulting in loss of life was caused to a Chinaman, who, whilst riding at a furious pace, suddenly came upon a goods train near a sharp bend at the Darjeeling bazar. He was thrown in front of the engine and was severely hurt and subsequently died.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mean mileage open for traffic during the year was 4·79.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1893 on final heads, exclusive of suspense, was Rs. 2,86,179, and exclusive of suspense, Rs. 2,87,364.

Works in progress.—There were no extensions nor any important works taken in hand during the year, nor were any works in progress.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1892:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1892	2,58,329	Nil	4·79	14,562	23,367	1,597	Nil	Nil	26,964	17,259	9,704	63·96	3·37
1893	2,87,364	Nil	4·79	14,932	34,788	3,023	Nil	Nil	37,809	18,706	19,102	49·44	6·64

Traffic Working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 26,964 in 1892 to Rs. 37,809, or by Rs. 10,845, while the working expenses increased by Rs. 1,447 only, so that the net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 9,398, having risen from Rs. 9,704 to Rs. 19,102. There was also a marked increase in the number of passengers carried, the earnings therefrom being Rs. 2,64,961 and Rs. 34,786 respectively; this improvement is ascribed to a larger number of pilgrims having visited the Hindu shrine at Baidyanath during the year. The tonnage of goods carried also shows an increase, having risen from 5,824 tons in 1892 to 9,093 tons in 1893, and the earnings from Rs. 1,533 to Rs. 2,891.

The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were decreases of Rs. 1,077, Rs. 72, and Rs. 418 under "Maintenance of way, works and stations," "Carriage and wagon expenses," and "General charges," respectively, and increases of Rs. 683 and Rs. 2,245 under "Traffic expenses" and "Locomotive expenses" respectively. The decrease under "Maintenance of way, works and stations" was due to a smaller number of sleepers being required and to no extensive repairs to bridges being necessary, as in 1892; the decrease under "Carriage and wagon expenses" was for a smaller quantity of stores used; and the decrease under "General charges" was due to an exceptional expenditure in 1892 for law expenses in connection with raising a loan of Rs. 5,000; the increase under "Traffic expenses" was owing to greater traffic, when a larger staff had to be employed, and to more stores being used than in 1892; and the increase under "Locomotive expenses" was owing to the necessity of retubing the boilers of two locomotives and to the retyreing of the whole of one carriage and the wheels of some others.

Stores and rolling-stock.—There are no automatic vacuum brakes fitted to the rolling-stock. The value of engines, carriage and wagon stock remains the same as at the end of 1892, viz. 92,236.

Fares and rates.—There was no change made in rates and fares during the year.

Fuel.—The coal used during the year was obtained from the Bengal Coal Company, Limited.

Flood damages.—No damage was caused to the line by flood.

Accidents.—No accident occurred to rolling-stock nor to any passenger or servant of the Company.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of 1893 was 22·23 miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,47,280.

Financial results.—The following is the financial results of the year's working of this line, which is managed by the East Indian Railway Company:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including parcels.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on earnings.	Percentage of earnings on capital outlay, open line.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1892	17,32,597	Nil	22·23	51,784	2,66,590	24,919	Nil	963	2,93,674	1,38,837	1,54,837	47·28	8·94
1893	17,47,280	Nil	22·23	51,2184	2,63,182	18,767	Nil	1,146	2,83,051	1,32,634	1,50,429	46·86	8·61

KUCH BIHAR STATE RAILWAY.

General.—The length of the line is 24·5 miles, of which a length of 22·55 miles from Gitaldaha to Torsa was opened for goods traffic on 15th September 1893, and for passenger traffic from 1st March 1894.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1893 was Rs. 6,32,287, of which Rs. 3,64,905 was spent during the year. The amount held in suspense was Rs. 32,885.

Works completed and in progress.—The Railway was practically finished during the year under reference. In the beginning of the year the banks which had been considerably damaged by flood in 1892 were repaired, and the bridges and culverts, the construction of which had been delayed for want of bricks, were all finished. The char line at Mogul Hát, the ghát line at Gitaldaha, the station buildings, signals and quarters for the staff, were also completed.

Three engines, 2 first and second class composites, 6 third class, 4 third and brake-vans combined, 12 covered goods wagons and 9 low-sided wagons were erected for the Kuch Bihar State Railway during the year ending 31st March 1894. On this date one saloon carriage for His Highness the Maharaja was in progress in the Saidpur Workshops.

Traffic and working.—The working of the Kuch Bihar Railway for goods traffic only up to the end of December 1893 has resulted in a loss of Rs. 2,454, the gross earnings being Rs. 5,846 and the working expenses Rs. 8,300. Proposals for adjustment of the loss by debit to capital account of the line are before the Government of India. Since the line was opened for passenger traffic the earnings have somewhat increased.

Fuel.—The charge for coal issued to the Kuch Bihar State Railway is the sum of the Eastern Bengal State Railway rates of freight from Naihati to Mogul Hát or from Saidpur, and the book value of the Eastern Bengal State Railway coal which includes freight only up to Naihati.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Land acquisition proceedings in connection with this line were in full operation during the year, and satisfactory progress has been made in taking up the necessary land, nearly all the land for the 175 miles passing through the Chittagong, Noakhali and Tippera districts having been made over to the Company, and the work is now well in hand.

PROPOSED RAILWAYS.

Nya Serajgunge-Sultanpur-Bogra Railway.—The question of the terms on which the Government of India are prepared to sanction the construction of this line is still under the consideration of that Government. It has been recently intimated to the Government of India by Messrs. Lyall, Marshall and Company, on behalf of the Syndicate represented by Mr. Franklin Prestage, that in lieu of the concessions offered in Government of India Resolution No. 924R.C., dated 15th September 1893, for the construction of branch lines

by Companies, none should be sought or given on either side, and that the Syndicate should incur all the outlay necessary to construct and equip the undertaking as a commercial one, and only seek the help of Government to the following extent:—

(*a*) To take up the required land and hand it over at cost price including certain water channels beyond Nyagunge;
(*b*) To pass any necessary legislation to allow the branch to be made and worked;
(*c*) To agree to let the Eastern Bengal State Railway work the line when constructed and equip it with rolling-stock;
(*d*) To improve the working of the Sara Ghat ferry so as to avoid delays at Sara and Damukdea; and
(*e*) To work the line at 45 per cent. of gross earnings, this percentage to be reduced to 40 if the promoters provide certain quantities of coal.

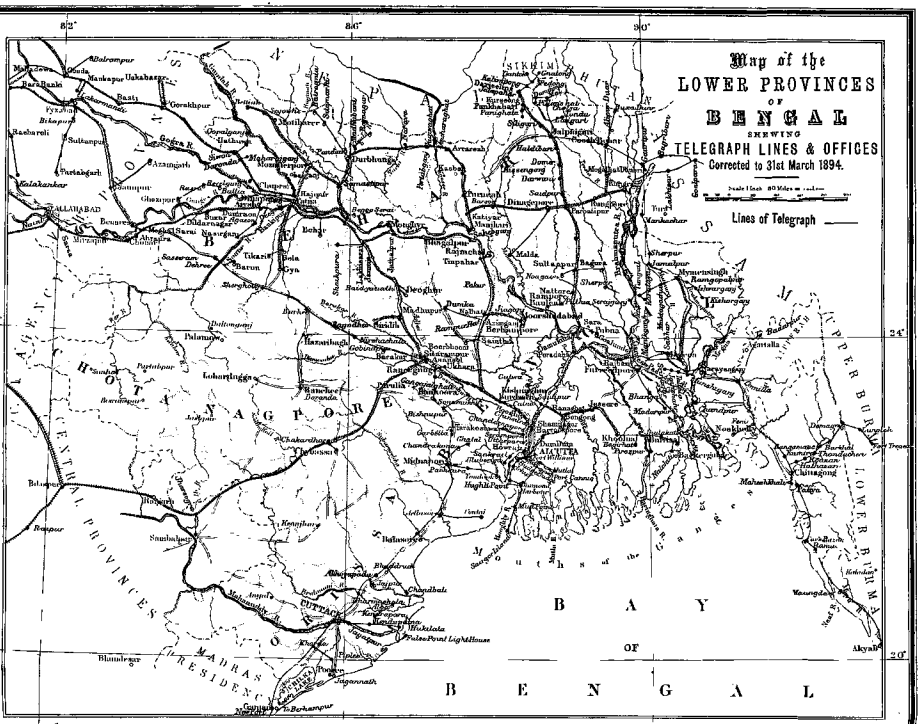
The Government of India see no objection to the proposals put forward by Messrs. Lyall, Marshall and Company so far as they embody the construction of the line by the Syndicate and handing it over when complete to the Eastern Bengal State Railway for working by that railway as part and parcel of that line, the Eastern Bengal State Railway having the control over rates and fares, the Company receiving 55 per cent. of the gross earnings and foregoing all claims to rebate on traffic interchanged and the grant of land free of charge. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has intimated his concurrence in these arrangements and the making over to the Company at cost price of such land as may be required for the construction of the line. The further orders of the Government of India in this matter are awaited.

STEAM TRAMWAYS.

Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramway.—In last year's report reference was made to the orders communicated to the Commissioner, Presidency Division, informing that officer that if the District Board of Nadia will accept the modified scheme for this line as suggested by the Government of India, viz., that the scheme should take the form of a steam tramway instead of a line of railway on the standard gauge, the Chairman of the Board will be at liberty to raise a loan in the public market for the money required. The Commissioner has since reported that the District Board have agreed to accept the tramway scheme except as regards the short length between Ranaghat and the Choorni river, which it is proposed to construct and work through the agency of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the broad gauge. It has, however, been pointed out that there are two lines which the tramway may follow; one is the unfinished embankment of the abandoned Ranaghat-Bhagwangola line, and the other the line formed by the Board's existing metalled roads from Ranaghat to Santipur and from Santipur to Krishnagar. The District Board prefer adopting the former route, and the Commissioner enquired whether the Government are willing to make over to the District Board of Nadia, free of cost, for the purposes of the tramway, the unfinished embankment in question. The matter was referred to the Government of India, who have intimated that they will have no objection to the District Board utilising it, on the condition that the surplus profits of the tramway in excess of 4 per cent. are divided equally between the State and the owners of the tramway. The Government of India have further intimated that there is no objection to the construction of the line on tramway terms with the proviso that it shall give way to a railway in the event of a determination being arrived at hereafter to construct a railway between Ranaghat and Krishnagar, and it has accordingly been decided that a draft order on the lines of that for the Barsoi tramway may be submitted for the approval of the Government of India. The orders of the Imperial Government have been communicated to the Commissioner, Presidency Division, who has been asked to have a "draft order" drawn up on the lines indicated by the Government of India and submitted for transmission to that Government.

Tarkessur-Magra Tramway.—Owing to the exceptional rains during the year, which caused failure in the manufacture of bricks, the construction of the bridges and culverts on this line has been considerably impeded, and this fact, coupled with the non-arrival of the rolling-stock ordered from England, has delayed the opening of the line. On these grounds the promoters, the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, have asked for and been granted further extension up to 31st December 1894, by which date every hope is entertained of the line being in working order.

Howrah-Ampta and Howrah-Sheakhalla Steam Tramways.—It has not been found possible to sanction the construction of these lines owing to very considerable modifications being found necessary by the Government of India in the draft order relative to the two projects, and Messrs. Martin and Company were accordingly asked to revise the draft order which has now been drawn up, as requested by the Government of India, on the lines of that for the Barsoi tramway. The revised order is at present with the Government Solicitor.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
TELEGRAPH LINES & OFFICES
Corrected to 31st March 1894.
Lines of Telegraph
BAY
OF
BENGAL
SIKKIM
NEPAUL
OUDH
BEHAR
ALLAHABAD
NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ASSAM
LOWER BURMA
ALIPORE
Saugor Island
Pilot Station
Pilot Vessel
Pilot Balloon
Pilot Schooner
Pilot Steamer

Telegraph and Post-offices.

TELEGRAPHS, 1893-94.

At the close of the year 1892-93 the mileage of telegraph lines in Bengal was 6,109. To this 417 miles were added during 1893-94, making a total of 6,526 miles at the end of the year. The mileage of wires at the close of the year under review was 23,461, being an increase of 1,442 miles over that of the previous year.

The number of telegrams despatched from Government offices during the year was 698,720, which represents an increase of 50,984 messages over the figures of 1892-93. The Indian share of the proceeds amounted to Rs. 10,06,797-1-3.

The number of telegraph offices open at the end of 1892-93 and the number opened and closed during 1893-94 are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of the previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5
Government offices	209	39	...	248
Railway and canal offices ...	351	14	1	364
Offices not open for paid messages	130	42	6	166
Total ...	690	95	7	778

The names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year are given below:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

1. Araria.
2. Atharabari.
3. Bagodar.
4. Bera.
5. Bhanga.
6. Buxar Railway Station.
7. Calcutta Royal Exchange.
8. Chalsa.
9. Chittagong Chak Bazar.
10. Dishárgarh.
11. Dorunda.
12. Gangajalghati.
13. Garibpur.
14. Hathazari.
15. Isvarganj.
16. Janishahe.
17. Jellasore.
18. Kalidoharghat.
19. Karatia.
20. Khaira.
21. Kishorganj.
22. Kushtia.
23. Lakhiserai.
24. Mal.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

None.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED—*concld.*	GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED—*concld.*
25. Malda.	None.
26. Munshiganj.	
27. Naihati.	
28. Nalchiti	
29. Nirsachati.	
30. Raghunathganj.	
31. Ramshaihat.	
32. Raozan.	
33 Saidpur.	
34. Samastipur.	
35. Shaikpura.	
36. Srinagar.	
37. Supaul.	
38. Taltala.	
39. Thandacheri.	

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.		RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.
1. Dhunbad	East Indian Railway.	
2. Kalipahari		
3. Purdhankotta		
4. Rusulpur		
1. Chaurahat	Kuch Bihar Railway.	
2. Dewanhat		
3. Gitaldah		
4. Mogelhat		
5. Torsa		
1. Jaraikola	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	1. Revelganj Ghat,—Bengal and North-Western Railway.
2. Kalunga		
3. Kantadih		
4. Kastaur		
5. Nimdih		

The extension of the telegraph line to Palamau (Daltonganj), referred to in the report for 1892-93, had to be deferred owing to the financial depression which necessitated the postponement of all avoidable expenditure.

The map attached shows the telegraph lines in operation at the close of the year.

POST-OFFICES, &c.

Post-offices, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes those paid from district dák funds and contributions received from Native States:—

POSTAL CIRCLE.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal	1892-93	1,418	4,369	2,011	411
	1893-94	1,427	4,424	2,049	411
Bihar	1892-93	565	600	700	210
	1893-94	562	614	698	216
Eastern Bengal...	1892-93	393	1,025	477	131
	1893-94	403	1,036	666	111
Total ...	1892-93	2,371	6,994	3,188	752
	1893-94	2,392	6,074	3,253	738

Postal lines.

In the year 1893-94, 26,736 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial post-office and district dák revenues, as compared with 26,296 miles existing in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 440 miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained :—

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart.	Runners and boats.	Steamers.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892-93	2,466	122	19,905	3,853	26,296
1893-94	2,488	122	19,952	4,174	26,736

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders) received for delivery at the post-offices in Lower Bengal in 1893-94 was 82,104,308, as compared with 79,112,982 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,991,326 articles, or over 3 per cent., in the year under review.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, and the fees and commission realised :—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commission.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	61,856	1,56,53,871	41,093
Value-payable...	675,202	72,66,111	1,31,435

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 31,951, insured for Rs. 1,00,72,643, were posted in Calcutta; and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 619,786, valued at Rs. 67,98,368, were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1892-93	2,613,559	5,22,66,123	7,12,691	3,159,213	5,06,91,823	5,145,772	10,29,57,155	
1893-94	2,813,726	5,76,67,461	7,78,732	3,332,332	5,29,28,985	6,146,058	11,75,70,446	
Difference ..	+199,167	+54,01,338	+65,041	+203,019	+22,61,923	+472,176	+81,43,291	

Revenue money-orders.

In 1893-94, 189,942 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,40,422 were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, comprising the Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal circles, against 180,922 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,31,709 received for payment in the previous year.

There was thus an increase of 9,020, or nearly 5 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 8,713, or 5 per cent., in the value, of revenue money-orders during the year under review.

Official money-orders.

During the year under report 74,465 income-tax and other official money-orders, aggregating in value Rs. 14,16,888, were received for payment and paid by book transfer to treasuries in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 68,192 aggregating in value Rs. 12,64,623, received during 1892-93. There was thus an increase of 6,273, or over 9 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 1,52,265, or over 12 per cent., in the value, of official money-orders.

With the approval of the Local Government, the official money-order rules were revised during the year under report and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th November 1893.

Rent money-orders.

The number of rent money-orders issued during the year under report in the Lower Provinces was 48,042, of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,40,716. In 1892-93 44,444 money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,70,390 were issued. There was thus an increase of 3,598 in the number and of Rs. 70,326 in the value of rent money-orders issued. The commission realised was Rs. 10,474, as compared with Rs. 9,513 in the previous year. During the year under report a large number of rent money-orders were refused, and from the figures given in the following statement for the past five years it will be seen that the percentage of refusals on the total issues during 1893-94 was the same as in 1891-92:—

Year.	Number of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.	Amount of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1889-90	2,223	44	15,825	25
1890-91	8,953	38	76,794	28
1891-92	14,192	35	1,39,399	26
1892-93	14,894	33	1,41,444	24
1893-94	17,261	35	1,68,411	26

No special reasons can be assigned for the small increase in the percentage of refusals during 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93. In September 1893 Mr. Kisch furnished the Local Government with a report on the rent money-order system for the whole of the Lower Provinces from the date of its introduction up to the end of 1892-93, the first complete year in which the payment of rent by money-orders was authorised in all districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force.

British postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1893-94 was 4,853 as compared with 4,075 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.*

Savings Banks.

The following figures show the transactions of Postal Savings Banks in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened		40,954
Number of accounts closed		21,404
Number of deposits		264,051
Amount of deposits	Rs.	94,46,592
Number of withdrawals		157,928
Amount of withdrawals	Rs.	95,93,747
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...		182,065
Value of accounts open at the close of the year ...	Rs.	1,96,98,151

Government securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below:—

	Number.	Value. Rs.
Purchased	241	1,54,400
Sold	11	3,800
Deposited	26	18,400

Postal Life Insurance.

The number of policies granted to postal employés during the year was 57, amounting in value to Rs. 49,300, against 54, of the aggregate value of Rs. 52,000, in the previous year.

Five policies of the total value of Rs. 8,500 were paid.

A classification of the employés of the Post Office Department whose lives were insured during the year under report is given below:—

Superintendent.	Sub-Postmasters.	Branch Postmasters.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Paid probationer.	Overseers.	Postmen.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	6	2	26	16	1	2	2	57

The number of policies granted to the employés of the Telegraph Department during the year 1893-94 was 18, amounting to Rs. 31,500, as compared with 21, aggregating Rs. 43,000, in the previous year. One policy of the value of Rs. 1,000 was paid during the year. A classification of the employés of the Telegraph Department whose lives were insured during the year under review is given below:—

Assistant Superintendent.	Telegraph Master.	Accountant.	Signaller.	Clerk.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	3	12	18

Privileged newspapers.

Fifty-four newspapers adopted the system of cash pre-payment of postage, known as the Privileged Publication System, during the year, and 86 papers gave up the use of the system. The total number of privileged newspapers at the close of the year was 133.

Combined Post and Telegraph offices.

On the 1st of April 1893 there were 167 combined post and telegraph offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces; 39 more combined offices were opened and none closed during the year; so that there were 206 postal telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1894. The number of messages sent was 200,809, and the total amount realized on them was Rs. 2,04,443. The cost of establishment and contingencies was Rs. 51,631, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,52,812 against Rs. 1,22,461 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 204,161 and 70,778 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 31 prosecutions of postal servants during the year against 36 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 30 cases.

Quinine.

On the 31st March 1894 the post offices in the Lower Provinces held as a permanent advance Rs. 6,934-8 for the sale of quinine. The total value of quinine sold during the year under review was Rs. 20,756. The scheme may be said to have fairly established itself in public favour, and when the rural population has learnt generally that cheap Government quinine can be purchased at post offices without any difficulty, there is every reason to believe that the sales will increase.

District dâk.

At the beginning of the year 1893-94 there were 315 post offices in the Lower Provinces, maintained by funds raised under the District Dak Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these offices 191 were in Bengal, 93 in Bihar, and 31 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle. During the year 26 new offices were opened and 22 closed, leaving 319 offices open at the close of the year.

There were 448 district dâk letter boxes existing at the commencement of the year, and 22 letter boxes were opened and 36 withdrawn during the year. There were thus 434 letter boxes at the close of the year, viz. 363 in Bengal, 67 in Bihar, and 4 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle.

The number of miles of district dâk runners' lines maintained during the year was 12,787 against 12,555½ in 1892-93.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 5,595,698 against 5,519,031, or an increase of 76,667 in the year 1893-94. The number of articles returned undelivered was 108,548 against 112,104 in the previous year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1893-94 *as compared with those of* 1892-93.

Major heads.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,98,62,935	3,01,07,471	2,44,536	...
II.—Opium	6,15,27,863	4,86,82,472	...	1,28,45,391
III.—Salt	2,40,16,050	2,36,68,962	...	3,52,688
IV.—Stamps	38,86,469	39,94,036	1,07,577	...
V.—Excise	86,95,988	91,11,124	4,15,136	...
VII.—Customs	50,03,765	53,49,731	3,45,966	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	21,13,982	21,75,240	61,258	...
IX.—Forest	3,72,441	4,00,806	28,365	...
X.—Registration	7,16,901	6,94,569	...	22,333
XII.—Interest	15,39,366	16,53,389	1,14,023	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,75,456	1,81,739	6,283	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	39,363	45,773	...	43,590
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,50,815	92,345	...	1,58,470
Total ...	13,82,51,524	12,61,52,686	13,23,634	1,34,22,472

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease :—

INCREASE.

Land Revenue.—The increase in the Imperial share of land revenue was due partly to better collections and partly to smaller adjustments between Imperial and Provincial revenues. Notably the net revenue of 1892-93 was reduced by a special adjustment of Rs. 37,500 in favour of Provincial on account of an honorarium to Mr. Kilby for his patent salt scales.

Stamps.—The increase was due partly to an increase in the number of civil and criminal suits instituted during the year, and partly to larger receipts on account of probate duty.

Excise.—The increase was under the heads "License fees" and "Still-head duty," and was due to better settlements.

Customs.—The increase is attributed partly to larger importations of kerosine oil and partly to the duty realised under the new Tariff Act.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to the revision and enhancement of assessments.

Forest.—The increase was chiefly under the head "Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers."

Interest.—The increase was due to the interest on the additional loans granted in 1892-93 to the Calcutta Port Trust on account of the Kidderpore Docks.

Superannuation.—The increase is attributed to larger subscriptions realised chiefly under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

DECREASE.

Opium.—The large decrease was due partly to a smaller number of chests having been sold and partly to lower prices obtained at the sales.

Salt.—The decrease was due to smaller clearances from bond.

Registration.—The decrease was due to the reduction from annas 12 to annas 8 of the minimum *ad valorem* fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

Stationery and Printing.—The decrease was due to smaller supplies of stationery to State Railways.

Miscellaneous.—The recoveries of insurance and other charges on English stores for State Railways were adjusted in the books of the Comptroller of Indian Treasures with effect from 1st June 1893, under instructions from the Comptroller-General, and not in the Bengal accounts as before. This accounts for the decrease in 1893-94.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1893-94 *as compared with that of* 1892-93.

MAJOR HEADS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	4,42,665	4,85,146	42,481	...
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,25,310	1,33,696	8,386	...
3. Land Revenue	11,91,678	12,23,688	32,010	...
4. Opium	1,59,75,470	1,87,06,510	27,31,040	...
6. Stamps	1,48,839	1,57,927	9,088	...
7. Excise	4,92,499	4,86,462	...	6,037
10. Assessed Taxes	92,044	89,394	...	2,650
11. Forests	1,90,646	2,01,965	11,319	...
12. Registration	8,68,102	8,82,748	29,646	...
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	42	...	...	42
14. Interest on other obligations ...	1,20,283	1,35,276	14,993	...
18. General Administration	2,82,403	2,95,790	13,187	...
23. Ecclesiastical	1,74,200	1,79,862	5,662	...
25. Political	60,306	51,799	...	8,206
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	41,989	40,310	...	1,679
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	11,86,103	11,24,609	...	61,494
28. Civil Furlough	712	281	...	431
29. Superannuation	63,453	1,12,958	49,505	...
30. Stationery and Printing	17,23,178	19,71,046	2,47,867	...
32. Miscellaneous	15,602	20,125	4,523	...
Total ...	2,26,80,273	2,58,09,391	31,99,657	80,539

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

INCREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The increase was chiefly under Salt.

Assignments and Compensations.—The increase was due to larger payments on account of arrears.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to larger expenditure on the Bihar settlement operations.

Opium.—The increase is attributed to the production of opium in 1893-94 having been greater than in the previous year.

Stamps.—The increase is attributed to increased purchases in England required to replenish the stocks, and also to the rate of exchange having been lower.

Forests.—The increase was chiefly under the head "Conservancy and works" on account of larger outlay on communications and buildings, and partly under "Establishment" for the payment of exchange compensation allowance.

Registration.—The increase occurred in the amount of commission paid to Sub-Registrars, resulting from the opening of new rural sub-registry offices

and from the general increase in the number of documents presented for registration.

Interest on other Obligation.—The deposits in the Presidency Savings Bank and those made on account of State Railways Provident Institutions increased, and accordingly the interest paid on them also increased.

General Administration.—The increase was due partly to the payment of exchange compensation allowance and partly to the payment of salaries of officers of other provinces on leave in the Presidency.

Ecclesiastical.—The increase was due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance.

Superannuation.—The pensions of the Military Orphan Fund and those of the Military Fund, which were formerly adjusted in the books of the Military Department (India), were transferred to the books of the Bengal Civil Department from the 5th January 1893 under instructions from the Comptroller-General.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was attributed to larger requisitions from Central Provinces and to the substitution of writing paper and other articles of country manufacture for those of European manufacture.

Miscellaneous.—The increase was due to larger expenditure on account of the remittance of treasure.

DECREASE.

Excise.—The decrease was chiefly under establishment.

Assessed Taxes.—The decrease was under travelling allowances.

Interest on Ordinary debt.—The small outlay which occurred in 1892-93 was on account of interest on Government of India stock notes, and for this no charge appears in the accounts of 1893-94.

Political.—The expenditure in 1892-93 was unusually high owing to the payment of Rs. 3,601 on account of refugees and State pensioners and to the cost of the Sikkim Mission.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—The net increase was the result of smaller outlay having been incurred in 1893-94 for census operations and for the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts, counterbalanced to some extent by increased charges for exchange compensation and travelling allowances of the Superintendent of the Veterinary Institution.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease in 1893-94 occurred in the pension of the Nizamut families, resulting from transfers and lapses caused by deaths among pensioners.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following is a summary of the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year. The figures shown do not include the transactions of the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Dacca and Patna with the public; they also exclude similar transactions of the Bank of Bengal. The transactions between the Bank and Reserve treasury and other treasuries are, however, included:—

Transactions with—	Receipts from—	Issues to—
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Bank of Bengal	29,84,000	69,58,065
(2) Reserve treasury	...	1,40,66,785
(3) Other treasuries	12,740	12,740
(4) Public in payment of Government dues—		
Home circle, Rs. 2,71,49,645		
Foreign „ „ 2,35,400	2,73,85,045	1,23,74,410
(5) Public in exchange for silver ...	85,63,240	70,22,730
(6) Ditto ditto notes of other values	8,28,055	8,28,055
Opening balance ...	3,97,73,080	4,12,62,785
Closing „ ...	48,16,220	33,26,515
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,45,89,300	4,45,89,300

It will be observed that the balance or stock of currency notes in the treasuries fell from Rs. 48,16,220 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 33,26,515

at the close, *i.e.*, the balance at the close of the year shows a diminution of Rs. 14,89,705 as compared with that at the beginning.

The following remarks are made in explanation of the several entries in the statement above:—

(1) *Bank of Bengal.*—The receipts from the Bank of Bengal, amounting to Rs. 29,84,000, represent the value of notes supplied to local treasuries to meet local requirements, and exceed by Rs. 9,71,475 the supplies made in the preceding year, when they aggregated Rs. 20,12,525.

The supply of notes to local treasuries is regulated chiefly with reference to the state of the total balance of the indenting treasury. The treasuries to which the larger supplies were chiefly made were Midnapore, Hooghly, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Saran and Champaran.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal aggregated Rs. 69,58,065; they represent the remittances made to the Bank by the Calcutta Collectorate, 24-Parganas and Howrah; the corresponding figure for last year was Rs. 70,42,205, or Rs. 84,140 more than the amount remitted in 1893-94. Under standing orders, the surplus of the treasuries named, both in coin and notes, is remitted to the Bank, unless specially ordered to the Reserve treasury.

(2) *Reserve Treasury.*—The issues to the Reserve treasury represent the remittances of surplus notes made every month under standing orders by all Disfrict Treasuries, except those named in the preceding paragraph, and form part of the process by which the cash surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General. The remittances made in the year, amounting to Rs. 1,40,66,785, show an increase of Rs. 1,18,200, as compared with those of the preceding year, Rs. 1,39,48,585. Notes of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards form the principal items of the remittances made from the Mufassal to Calcutta.

(3) *Other Treasuries.*—The transactions under this head represent the remittances from and to the 24-Parganas and Sundarbans treasuries, as under standing orders the Sundarbans treasury obtains its supply of funds from, and remits its surplus to, the 24-Parganas Treasury.

Transactions with the public, heads (4), (5) *and* (6).—The figures representing the transactions under these heads for the five, years 1889-90 to 1893-94 are given in the subjoined statement.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues, &c.	2,68,61,395	2,46,81,995	2,90,01,185	2,97,00,675	2,73,35,045
From the public in exchange for silver.	85,50,425	89,57,140	96,76,165	92,05,435	85,63,240
From the public in exchange for notes of other values.	8,88,655	8,20,635	8,63,035	9,13,440	8,28,055
Total ...	3,63,00,475	3,44,59,770	3,95,40,385	3,98,19,610	3,67,76,340
ISSUES.					
To the public in payment of claims ...	1,26,53,360	1,09,29,215	1,20,11,010	1,26,68,925	1,23,74,410
Ditto in exchange for silver...	64,70,255	66,48,815	62,54,025	70,13,940	70,22,730
Ditto in exchange for notes of other values.	8,88,655	8,20,635	8,63,035	9,13,440	8,28,055
TOTAL ...	2,00,12,260	1,83,98,665	1,91,28,070	2,05,96,305	2,02,25,195

Notes received in payment of Government dues.—From the above it will be seen that the total value of notes received from the public in payment of Government dues steadily increased from the year 1890-91 to 1892-93, but shows a heavy falling off (Rs. 23,15,630) in 1893-94. In comparison with 1892-93, the smallest amounts were received by the treasuries Nadia, Khulna, Rajshahi, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Cuttack.

Notes issued to the public in payment of claims.—The value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims was highest in 1892-93. The issues in 1893-94, although they are less than those of 1892-93, exceed those of the years 1890-91 and 1891-92. In comparison with 1892-93, they show a falling off of Rs. 2,94,515.

Exchange of notes for silver.—The value of the notes received from the public in exchange for silver continued to increase from 1889-90 up to 1891-92, but show a falling off in both the years 1892-93 and 1893-94. In comparison with 1892-93 the decrease is Rs. 6,42,255.

The treasuries which received the largest amounts in exchange for silver were Gaya (over eight lakhs), Burdwan, and Hooghly (over five lakhs each), and Dinajpur and Muzaffarpur (over four lakhs each). The smallest amounts exchanged were by Chittagong and Noakhali, Rs. 2,450 and Rs. 3,635 respectively.

Issue of notes for silver.—The value of notes issued to the public for silver is the highest on record since 1889-90. The treasuries at which the largest amounts were issued for silver were Gaya (over seven lakhs), Midnapore (over four lakhs), and Burdwan, Backergunge, Muzaffarpur and Champaran (over three lakhs each), while the other treasuries issued less than three lakhs each. The smallest value issued was Rs. 4,060 at Noakhali.

Exchange of notes for those of other values.—The receipts and issues of notes for those of other values was highest in 1892-93. Compared with that year, the transactions in 1893-94 show a falling off of Rs. 85,385. The largest transactions noticeable in the year under report were at the treasuries of Burdwan, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Darjeeling and Muzaffarpur.

Aggregate transactions.—The aggregate receipts of notes from the public, that is to say, both in payment of Government dues and in exchanges, were largest in Burdwan, where the value was upwards of twenty-seven lakhs. At Hooghly the value of the notes received was upwards of twenty-three lakhs. Purnea, Midnapore, and Muzaffarpur received sixteen, fourteen and thirteen lakhs respectively, and Murshidabad, Dinajpur and Gaya twelve lakhs each, while at a large number of treasuries the value of the transactions ranged between five and ten lakhs.

The value of the aggregate issues to the public on all accounts was greatest at Hooghly, where it amounted to upwards of twenty-four lakhs; the next largest issues were at Burdwan and Purnea, viz., twenty-three and twenty lakhs respectively. Midnapore issued sixteen lakhs, Dinajpur, Gaya and Muzaffarpur thirteen lakhs each; Murshidabad twelve lakhs, and Mymensingh eleven lakhs. At most of the other treasuries the value of the notes issued ranged from one to ten lakhs. The smallest amounts issued were by Puri and Noakhali, viz., Rs. 1,46,130 and Rs. 1,53,815.

The annexed statement shows the proportion between the note receipts and issues and the cash transactions of each district of the Province, excluding the transactions of the Calcutta Collectorate and the treasuries of the 24-Parganas, Sundarbans, and Howrah, which are influenced by the proximity of the Currency office. Purnea received the largest percentage in notes, viz. 20; Murshidabad 17 per cent.; Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Hooghly and Nadia 16 per cent. each. All the other treasuries received less than 15 per cent. each. The smallest percentages were received by Noakhali and Tippera, viz., ·05 and ·1, respectively.

As regards issues, the percentage of issues of notes to total issues was largest at Hooghly, being fifteen per cent., at Nadia eleven, and at Midnapore and Purnea ten each. In the other treasuries the value of the notes issued was below ten per cent. of the total issues.

Statement showing cash and notes received from, and issued to the public, and percentage of receipts and issues during the year 1893-94.

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Cash received from public.	Notes from public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.	Cash paid to public.	Notes to public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Backergunge	39,74,520	1,90,555	2·93	74,16,902	1,59,960	2·11
Baisacre	29,94,814	64,340	1·78	28,49,048	1,02,445	3·5
Bankura	26,25,728	72,950	2·7	23,36,777	1,26,775	5·22
Birbhum	29,02,782	4,81,300	14·22	21,35,718	1,15,115	5·12
Bhagalpur	44,75,723	4,43,345	9·02	35,96,927	3,59,260	9·03
Bogra	34,84,975	1,23,245	3·42	22,31,331	74,160	3·22
Burdwan	1,16,74,446	18,92,895	13·95	97,94,760	4,37,735	4·32
Calcutta	1,10,86,369	67,18,270	37·72	77,45,438	...	...
Chittagong	75,39,207	51,115	·68	68,91,795	3,12,255	4·33
Champaran	55,79,162	2,36,565	4·07	61,94,775	1,10,550	1·76
Cuttack	71,67,117	1,85,293	2·52	76,06,462	4,00,020	5·
Dacca	98,87,753	27,890	·3	98,68,178	22,765	·24
Darjeeling	33,69,606	7,08,275	16·56	46,70,339	3,43,655	6·85
Dinajpur	59,39,121	7,58,689	12·45	41,37,838	1,20,960	2·82
Dumka	21,82,737	2,15,055	8·97	18,65,677	1,17,840	5·93
Darbhanga	41,22,942	4,88,343	10·59	31,77,211	1,92,935	5·72
Faridpur	32,04,389	1,99,955	5·84	32,33,327	1,42,385	4·18
Gaya	1,05,14,428	2,23,475	2·08	1,10,41,800	1,72,255	1·54
Hazaribagh	21,45,466	2,58,195	10·73	23,25,086	99,615	4·11
Hooghly	73,05,977	13,85,110	15·6	69,96,859	13,24,880	15·92
Howrah	10,26,904	3,19,630	23·74	7,08,352	1,01,440	11·68
Jessore	45,09,263	1,96,850	4·37	39,16,129	2,55,035	6·54
Jalpaiguri	49,27,792	9,75,259	16·92	34,76,599	2,08,685	5·12
Khulna	43,29,537	2,88,085	6·24	34,13,178	2,77,685	7·02
Lohardaga	28,35,838	94,690	3·18	25,35,612	1,41,205	5·28
Malda	23,14,195	3,20,415	12·49	22,33,429	60,745	2·65
Manbhum	23,16,730	3,54,605	13·27	24,37,050	1,68,525	6·35
Midnapore	80,16,492	10,34,470	11·43	64,79,487	7,35,635	10·81
Monghyr	55,39,923	6,67,200	10·77	55,47,807	4,59,315	8·11
Murshidabad	49,90,539	10,31,535	17·29	54,82,861	4,56,170	8·57
Muzaffarpur	60,56,526	7,15,650	9·8	68,10,294	3,90,145	5·42
Mymensingh	98,80,190	3,20,310	3·24	74,85,712	1,71,755	2·24
Noakhali	44,49,907	2,100	·05	31,15,966	1,46,320	4·49
Nadia	34,29,798	6,21,925	16·06	31,62,356	3,94,700	11·73
Palamau	9,02,965	26,945	2·79	7,95,179	45,385	5·65
Patna	89,59,656	27,870	·3	98,67,476	14,270	·14
Puri	24,54,745	54,700	2·18	25,45,330	65,905	2·53
Pabna	57,65,480	1,33,330	2·11	90,00,955.	1,28,330	1·41
Purnea	49,19,923	12,84,539	20·7	45,22,000	5,13,163	10·19
Rajshahi	44,45,240	1,87,715	4·05	39,54,547	1,78,755	4·35
Rangpur	58,91,767	5,63,485	8·73	45,88,260	1,57,680	3·4
Saran	77,70,379	3,23,665	4·	90,41,322	2,43,560	2·62
Shahabad	54,51,686	4,78,620	8·37	84,97,978	3,37,550	3·82
Singhbhum	10,92,945	1,06,765	8·9	8,83,229	89,740	8·8
Sundarbans	45,973	20,690	32·	68,379	4,720	6·46
Tipperah	78,85,398	7,575	·1	62,38,410	1,37,240	2·15
24-Parganas	86,11,941	24,70,570	22·29	79,76,180	17,07,511	17·64

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial services for 1893-94 as compared with those of 1892-93 :—

RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	22,53,491	22,55,172
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	99,79,223	1,00,35,459
{ Adjustments	−13,46,086	−14,56,419
II.—Salt	84,136	77,225
IV.—Stamps	1,16,69,473	1,19,82,633
V.—Excise	38,39,046	38,37,941
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	46,15,267	46,15,961
VII.—Customs	50,434	55,830
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	21,13,963	21,13,986
IX.—Forests	5,79,541	4,96,806
X.—Registration	7,16,901	6,94,656
Total ...	3,11,43,802	3,16,18,262
XII.—Interest	1,42,670	1,32,187
XIII.—Post-office	3,423	3,903
Receipts by Civil Department—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—		
Courts of Law	8,63,325	8,96,235
Jails	2,13,156	2,08,117
XVII.—Police	2,41,813	2,43,209
XVIII.—Marine	9,49,761	9,33,731
XIX.—Education	5,63,944	5,69,244
XX.—Medical	1,79,363	1,96,372
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,20,003	1,32,383
Total ...	38,68,643	38,94,843
Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	78,972	78,947
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,14,613	1,25,073
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,27,178	8,03,795
Total ...	10,19,806	10,07,815
Railways—		
XXVI.—Eastern Bengal State Railway system	37,06,424	35,34,843
Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts)	15,87,670	16,72,626
XXX.—Minor works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department ...	7,54,227	7,44,627
By Civil Department	1,24,702	1,26,971
Total ...	27,66,620	25,46,264
Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department ...	1,63,060	2,07,229
By Civil Departments	2,30,137	2,35,009
Total ...	3,93,197	4,42,239
Total ...	4,34,45,566	4,32,75,843
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,47,88,667	4,55,31,015

EXPENDITURE.	1892-93.	1893-94.
4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the Revenues—		
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,61,849	1,57,229
3. Assignments and Compensations	1,53,690	1,59,019
3. Land Revenue	33,70,479	33,50,079
5. Salt	1,24,955	26,731
6. Stamps	4,46,626	4,75,789
7. Excise	1,84,166	1,82,175
8. Provincial Rates...	4,32,993	4,37,711
9. Customs	3,40,139	3,42,498
10. Assessed Taxes	99,945	99,284
11. Forests	1,70,696	2,01,925
12. Registration	3,63,101	3,92,748
Total ...	60,77,139	61,62,389
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,31,609	1,43,260
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
15. Post-office	7,199	8,217
Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments—		
18. General Administration ...	16,36,512	17,03,599
19. Law and Jus- { Courts of Law ...	85,21,933	58,19,530
tice. { Jails ...	21,19,236	20,72,426
20. Police	68,45,545	58,97,976
21. Marine	9,44,327	9,39,253
22. Education	25,37,461	27,75,990
24. Medical	16,12,401	17,13,997
25. Political	12,501	16,321
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,40,025	4,51,978
Total ...	2,25,85,157	2,39,26,120
Miscellaneous—		
28. Superannuation, &c.	17,02,888	17,39,020
30. Stationery and Printing ...	13,58,309	13,60,313
31. Miscellaneous	2,11,660	2,27,604
Total ...	32,72,857	32,87,658
Famine Relief and Insurance—		
33. Famine relief	1,116	(—)11
Railways (Revenue account)—		
40. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c.	25,337	2,685
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	.....	1,207
Total ...	25,337	3,792
Irrigation—		
42. Major works—		
Working expenses	13,95,543	14,55,173
Interest on debt	21,23,313	24,41,674
46. Minor works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department	15,94,161	14,81,076
By Civil Department	5,284	1,971
Total ...	52,18,141	53,79,893
Buildings and Roads—		
49. Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department	27,32,988	28,59,450
By Civil Departments... ...	1,81,501	1,21,555
Total ...	29,05,129	29,81,006
Contributions	13,56,307	13,57,715
Total ...	4,25,43,825	4,29,14,810
Closing balance	22,55,172	26,18,969
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,47,98,997	4,55,33,015
Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (—)	(—)22,256	+3,62,397

Receipts.—The increase under *Land Revenue* was owing to better collections in the districts of Purnea, Gaya, Puri, Champaran, and Jalpaiguri. There was also a special credit of Rs. 30,000 for sale of timber in the Government estates in the district of Chittagong. The *Adjustments* between Imperial and Provincial resulted in a net deduction of Rs. 14,56,419 from the Provincial share, against Rs. 13,46,066 in 1892-93. The decrease in the Provincial receipts under *Salt* from Rs. 84,536 to Rs. 77,265 was due to the stock of bonded salt in store throughout the year being very low. The improvement in *Stamp* revenue, which was chiefly under court-fee stamps, was attributed to the institution of a larger number of civil and rent suits during the year in several districts of the province, and to larger receipts in the Presidency on account of probate duty. There was also an increase in the revenue from "Commercial and other stamps" owing to the transfers of landed property of unusually high values, to the renewal of leases, and to the more extensive execution of deeds. The large increase in revenue under *Excise* arose from the enhancement of duty on wholesale licenses for the vend of imported liquor in the town of Calcutta, and to the favourable settlement of excise shops. There was also some improvement in the revenue realized from ganja in consequence of the duty having been raised by one rupee per seer from the commencement of the year. The receipts under the head *Provincial Rates* amounted to Rs. 46,13,061, against Rs. 46,16,267 in the year 1892-93, the details being as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Cess	41,95,253	41,34,309
Proportionate cost of collecting road cess ...	3,44,125	3,47,201
General rate for the management of Private Estates	76,889	1,31,551
Total ...	46,16,267	46,13,061

The falling off under Public Works Cess collections occurred chiefly in the districts of Gaya and Muzaffarpur, while the increase from the rate for the management of private estates was consequent on the issue under Act X of 1892 of revised rules enhancing the rates to be levied for management. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* from Rs. 21,13,982 to Rs. 21,75,208 was due to a careful revision of assessments. The receipts of the *Forest* Department in 1893-94 were the highest on record—a result due to increased sales of firewood, chiefly in the Sunderbuns Division, and to slightly improved receipts from drift. The falling off under *Registration* receipts arose from the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value from 12 to 8 annas.

The increase under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was under general fees, fines, and forfeitures. The smaller supplies to the Military and Opium Departments caused a falling off in the receipts from *Jail* manufactures. The increase under *Marine* arose from larger pilotage receipts. The fees obtained from students in *Medical* schools and colleges show a progressive annual increase since 1888-89. Hospitals also yielded a larger return to Government owing partly to the enhancement of the rate of payments from the Hospital Port Dues Fund on account of sick seamen, and partly to larger receipts from paying patients. Under *Scientific and other Minor Departments*, there was a special credit of Rs. 25,000 in 1892-93 contributed by Sir Dinshaw Petit of Bombay towards the cost of construction of the Veterinary School and Hospital at Belgachia. The absence of any such special contribution caused a falling off in the year under review, but as a set off the larger sales of quinine added Rs. 19,000 to the receipts credited under this head. The improvement of Rs. 11,000 under *Stationery and Printing* was due to large sales to the public of the Indian Law Reports consequent on the back numbers having been reprinted, and to more extensive orders for printing work received from Municipalities and other local bodies. The increase under *Miscellaneous* arose chiefly from exceptionally high realizations of partition fees, and also to a special credit for the rent and sale of railway lands in Muzaffarpur.

The larger earnings of *State Railways* is ascribed to an unexpected continuance of the despatches of jute, to a very good upward traffic in general

goods, to the sending of large consignments of rice from Bihar to Darjeeling, and to the opening of the Barsoi-Kissenganj Branch of the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system. The receipts from *Irrigation Major Works* in 1893-94 do not compare favourably with those of 1892-93, but this is due to the realizations during that year having been abnormal. A falling off in the revenue derived from *Minor Works* occurred in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, owing to much of the traffic in jute having been carried by rail and steamers. The increase under *Civil Works* in charge of the Public Works Department was due to the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company earned in the four years ending the 30th June 1893 having been credited during the year under review and to a gross profit of Rs. 30,439 in the working of the Calcutta Workshops.

Expenditure.—The total actual expenditure in 1893-94 shows an increase of Rs. 3,71,021 as compared with that of 1892-93, and this arises mainly from the payment of exchange compensation allowance sanctioned by the Secretary of State to European and Eurasian servants of Government not domiciled in India, with effect from the 1st April 1893. The actual charges on this account, in the Civil Department, amounted to Rs. 4,35,553, as shown below in detail of the several major heads :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	58,937
Stamps and Excise	1,898
Customs	9,795
Assessed Taxes	383
Forest	4,065
Registration	625
General Administration	49,228
Courts of Law	1,60,449
Jails	11,493
Police	51,313
Marine	6,195
Education	31,195
Medical	41,970
Minor Departments	6,681
Stationery and Printing	1,326
Total ...	4,35,553

The increase under *Assignments and Compensations* was due to the payment of arrears of Malikana; that under *Land Revenue* partly to increased expenditure under partition establishment, and partly to larger outlay on improvements in Government estates. Improvements in the Sulkea Salt Golahs, and also a special payment of Rs. 75,000 granted as an honorarium to Mr. Kilby for his patent scales, contributed to swell the expenditure under *Salt*. The increase under *Stamps* was attributed to increased issues of "Stamp paper from the Central Stores" and to the lower rate of exchange. Both *Excise* and *Assessed Taxes* show reduced expenditure on establishment, and under the former head there was also smaller outlay on distillery buildings. The increase under *Registration* was on account of Rural Sub-Registrars' allowances, which continue to increase yearly concurrently with the spread of the practice of registering documents. The changes for *Interest on ordinary debt* rose from Rs. 1,21,599 to Rs. 1,43,260 owing to a larger outstanding balance in the Provincial Loan and Advance Accounts.

The increase under *General Administration* was partly for the payment of the salary of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on leave at the Presidency, partly for the payment of leave allowances to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, and partly for larger payments on account of sumptuary allowances and furniture for His Honour's residence. Heavier charges on account of fees to pleaders in criminal cases and larger outlay on account of remuneration to copyists and process-serving establishments added to the charges under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*. The expenditure on rations and clothing and bedding in both central and district jails was higher than in the previous year owing to the growth of jail population and to the high prices of food-grains, but the outlay on the purchase of raw materials was smaller, and the total expenditure of the *Jail*

Department amounted to Rs. 20,75,478 against Rs. 21,13,532, the actuals of 1892-93. The total charges of the *Police* Department, which had been abnormally high in 1892-93 because of the expenditure on account of transport and rations for the Lushai Hill Police, again fell to their ordinary level. The increase under *Medical* was partly under diet and clothing of patients, partly on account of larger grants for scholarships and stipends, and partly under vaccine establishment. The following unusual items were debited under *Scientific and other Minor Departments*:—two sums of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 16,000 respectively paid to Messrs. Kilburn and Company as the first instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation and for the purchase of sulphate of quinine: a special payment of Rs. 10,000 for the representation of Indian tea at the Chicago Exhibition: the charges for salaries and establishment of the newly founded Veterinary School at Belgachia which appear for the first time in the accounts.

The expenditure under *Superannuation* continued to increase owing to the amount of the new pensions exceeding the lapses from deaths and transfers to other provinces. The high charges under *Stationery and Printing* in 1892-93 was due to the expensive paper used for certain new forms and registers prescribed by the High Court for the use of the District Courts: as machine made paper has now been substituted, these charges have not recurred during the year under review. The increase under *Miscellaneous* was partly under Khedda establishment and contingencies, partly for the payment of arrear allowance to Omrao Begum Shahazada Muhamed from December 1881 to March 1893, for the maintenance of the tomb of Khoja Anwar Sahib, and partly for a special payment of Rs. 12,000 on account of capital cost and maintenance of the telegraphic lines between Demagiri and Chittagong, and also for larger payments on account of miscellaneous refunds.

The charge under *Subsidized Company's land, &c.*, represents the cost of land made over to the Bengal Duars Railway Company free of charge, while that for *Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure* represents the cost incurred by the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in marking out the land required for the Sultanpur-Bogra Railway. The increase under *Irrigation Major Works* was due to the greater cost of the maintenance of the Orissa and Midnapore Canals. That under *Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department* was partly in the working expenses of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, the Orissa Coast Canal, the Nadia Rivers, and the Eden Canal, but chiefly under Agricultural Works for the increased outlay on the Burdwan and Orissa estates. The decrease under *Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the civil offices* occurred in the maintenance charges of the Dankuni Canal. Under *Civil Works* less outlay was incurred in original works of Civil Buildings, and also the debts under suspense account were smaller. A special payment of Rs. 55,000 was made in the year 1892-93 for the purchase of the cantonment ground at Lebong spur, and this accounted for the unusually high total under *Civil Works in charge of the Civil officers* in that year; and the apparent falling off during the year under review.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1893-94:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	87,116	3,33,387	4,20,502	2,91,765	1,28,737
District Road Account ...	59,828	2,03,579	2,63,402	2,02,435	60,967
District Fund	24,70,486	79,34,774	1,04,05,259	78,98,740	25,06,519
District Post Fund	2,83,765	4,41,090	7,24,855	3,65,751	3,59,104
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	.....	14,218	14,218	14,218	.....
Steam-boiler Inspection Fund ...	6,592	26,257	33,849	23,230	10,619
Village Chaukidari Fund ...	—12,056	2,11,619	1,99,563	1,80,617	18,336
Road Patrol Fund ...	1,847	41,276	43,123	34,085	9,038
Total ...	28,95,961	92,06,200	1,21,04,161	90,10,841	30,93,320

The "District Road Fund" as in 1892-93 existed in the five districts in which the Cess Act of 1880 is in force. The receipts and charges of the funds were—

Districts.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	36,973	85,012	1,21,985	78,187	43,798
Lohardaga	20,914	51,076	71,990	54,556	17,434
Palamau	15,053	39,440	54,503	20,933	33,570
Manbhum	3,849	72,040	75,889	57,183	18,706
Darjeeling	10,316	85,819	96,135	80,906	15,229
Total ...	87,115	3,33,387	4,20,502	2,91,765	1,28,737

The "District Road Account" existed in Singhbhum, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where neither the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 nor the Cess Act (except in one pargana in Singhbhum) is in force. The fund was aided by contributions from the Provincial revenues amounting to Rs. 1,15,059, viz., Rs. 10,000 in Singhbhum, Rs. 64,807 in the Sonthal Parganas, and Rs. 40,252 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Donations were also received in the Sonthal Parganas from private persons amounting to Rs. 2,500, for constructing an embankment at Kanjore within the subdivision of Godda, and Rs. 1,000 for improving the Siva Ganga Tank at Deoghur.

The "District Fund" existed, as in the previous year, in 38 districts in which the Local Self-Government Act was in force. In no district were the funds overdrawn during the year. The District Board of Dinajpur drew Rs. 50,000 out of the total loan of Rs. 2,00,000 granted in 1890-91; otherwise no loans were granted during the year to any District Fund.

The aggregate receipts of the "District Post Fund" continued to be in excess of the total charges, and the balance increased from Rs. 2,83,765 to Rs. 3,59,104.

The total actual charges of the "Inland Labour Transport Fund" in Bengal amounted to Rs. 26,239, and as the total receipts were Rs. 14,218 only, the excess payments, amounting to Rs. 12,021, were debited to Assam.

The receipts of the "Village Chaukidari Fund" include the balance in hand on 1st April 1892, amounting to Rs. 24,856, which had not been before credited to the fund, as its amount had not been ascertained. The expenditure in all the districts was well within the receipts of the year, except in Palamau and Manbhum, in which the payments in excess of the income were met from the surplus balances at credit of the funds.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds were as follows:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. *Cantonment Funds.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	453	5,606	6,059	5,802	257
Patna-Dinapore	4,564	13,848	23,412	17,962	5,450
Cuttack	1,793	4,767	6,560	4,420	2,140
Alipore	364	2,361	2,725	2,397	328
Barrackpore	1,634	19,268	20,902	20,591	311
Dum-Dum	4,474	11,107	15,581	14,785	796
Doranda	—186	2,231	2,065	1,783	282
Total ...	13,116	64,188	77,304	67,740	9,564

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. *Police Funds.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railway Police Clothing ...	264	3,155	3,419	2,939	480
Foundling Asylum ...	4	3,902	3,906	3,901	5
Fire Brigade ...	8,484	30,636	39,120	59,512	−20,392
Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation ...	11,999	27,041	39,040	24,577	14,463
Total ...	20,751	64,734	85,485	90,929	−5,444
3. *Marine Funds.*					
Hospital Port Dues	1,21,145	67,712	1,88,857	93,473	95,384
Balasore Port	−11,574	15,468	3,894	15,392	−11,498
Cuttack do.	−1,385	9,337	7,952	10,082	−2,130
Puri do.	4,487	1,344	5,831	871	4,960
Total ...	1,12,673	93,861	2,06,534	1,19,818	86,716
4. *Education Funds.*					
Hindu College	1,512	5,330	6,842	4,864	1,978
Durga Charan Laha's Scholarship	...	2,902	2,902	2,902	...
Vizianagram Scholarship ...	2,018	...	2,018	967	1,051
Jagirah	250	1,200	1,450	730	720
Khond Mahal School ...	9,331	...	9,331	9,331	...
Jadu Nath Mookerjee's Scholarship	1,130	...	1,130	...	1,130
Total ...	14,241	9,432	23,673	18,794	4,879
5. *Medical and Charitable Funds.*					
Pilgrims' Lodging-house ...	3,459	34,314	37,773	22,851	14,922
Juggernath Road and Trunk road Pilgrims' Lodging-house ...	7,532	10,501	18,033	7,720	10,313
Balasore Pilgrims' House ...	338	1,308	1,646	1,590	56
Cuttack Unnachutter	419	6,205	6,624	6,117	507
Choonee Lal Seal's Endowment ...	693	1,995	2,688	2,182	406
Cantonment Hospital	...	8,116	8,116	6,721	1,395
Total ...	12,391	62,439	74,830	47,231	27,599
6. *Public Works Funds.*					
Darjeeling Improvement ...	4,519	28,476	32,995	27,409	5,586
Khond Mahal Road	7,339	2,106	9,445	2,815	6,630
Total ...	11,858	30,582	42,440	30,224	12,216
7. *Miscellaneous Funds.*					
Zoological Garden	5,240	43,193	48,433	43,521	4,912
Mohsin Endowment	30,334	99,684	1,30,018	1,04,369	25,649
Christian Burial Board ...	7,930	11,739	19,669	10,896	8,773
Muhammadan Burial Board ...	816	2,000	2,816	1,684	632
Western Duars Market ...	4,880	14,825	18,705	8,704	10,001
Total ...	48,200	1,70,941	2,19,141	1,69,174	49,967
8. *Municipalities and Unions.*					
Municipalities	3,22,378	20,61,534	23,83,912	20,11,247	3,72,665
Unions	890	...	890	...	890
Total ...	3,23,268	20,61,534	23,84,802	20,11,247	3,73,555
9. *Port Trust Fund*	38,281	77,584	1,15,865	60,673	55,192
Grand Total ...	5,94,779	26,35,295	32,30,074	26,15,830	6,14,244

Cantonment Funds.

Permission was given to overdraw the account at the credit of the Doranda Cantonment Fund to the extent of Rs. 500, but the amount was duly made good before the close of the year. The local receipts of the Alipore Cantonment Fund were not sufficient

to meet its requirements. The Fund was kept solvent by a grant from the Military Department, amounting to Rs. 1,800.

Police Fund.

The expenditure of the "Fire Brigade Fund" much exceeded the receipts, and the deficit was due to the fees under Act I (B.C.) of 1893 and Act IV (B.C.) of 1883, amounting to about Rs. 42,366, not having been paid by the Municipalities of Calcutta and Chitpur and Cossipore within the year. With the sanction of the Government of India the fund was authorized to overdraw its account to the extent of Rs. 40,000. It is anticipated that if the fees are realized in full in 1894-95 the fund will close with a credit balance.

Marine Funds.

The expenditure of the "Hospital Port Dues Fund" exceeded the receipts of the year by nearly Rs. 26,000, and the excess was due to the payment of Rs. 2 per head per day for sick European seamen sent to the General Hospital, Calcutta, and the Howrah Hospital, and to an expenditure of Rs. 13,146 for the construction of a steam launch for the Health Officer of the Port. The receipts of the "Balasore Port Fund," exclusive of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,000 made by Government, amounted to Rs. 3,468 against Rs. 2,542 realized in the previous year. This improvement in the receipts was due to the enhancement of the rate of port dues from 2 or 3 annas to 4 annas a ton upon every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards entering the port. Under Part I of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act of 1889, as amended by Act II of 1894, the limit of the period within which mail steamers and coasting vessels entering the port shall not be chargeable with port dues more than once having been reduced from 60 to 30 days, there will be a further improvement in the receipts, and it is hoped that the existing deficit will be greatly reduced. The charges of the "Cuttack Port Fund" exceeded the receipts of the year, and the deficit balance increased from Rs. 1,385 to Rs. 2,130. This was due to the leave allowance of Mr. Workman, Port Officer, drawn in England, having been debited to the fund in addition to the pay and allowances of the acting officer.

Education Fund.

The excess expenditure of Rs. 852, of the "Durga Charan Laha's Scholarship Fund," was met by a contribution from the Provincial revenues.

Medical and Charitable Funds.

The "Cantonment Hospital Fund" is a new fund opened from the beginning of the year 1893-94, under orders of the Government of India in the Military Department. The receipts consist of contributions from the Cantonment Funds, grants-in-aid from Government, subscriptions and donations towards the maintenance of cantonment dispensaries, and sale-proceeds of medicines; while the charges comprise the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries within cantonments. The Cantonment Committee in its capacity of Dispensary Committee exercises general supervision over the fund, and the Cantonment Magistrate in his capacity of Secretary to the Dispensary Committee keeps the accounts. The administrative control rests with the Military Medical Department, presided over by the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces in India. There are in Bengal four such funds, viz. at Dinapore, Darjeeling, Barrackpore, and Dum-Dum. A separate banking account for each of the funds is kept in the treasury, and the Cantonment Magistrate sends a separate monthly account with vouchers to Accountant-General's office for audit. The payments were within the receipts.

Miscellaneous Funds.

The contribution from Government to the "Christian Burial Board Fund" was discontinued, as the receipts of the fund were sufficient to meet the requirements of the Board. The entire expenditure of the "Muhammadan Burial Board Fund" was, however, met from the contribution of Rs. 2,000 from Government.

Municipalities.

The accounts of the Assansol Municipality in Burdwan and of the Goalundo Municipality in Faridpur, which were abolished in 1892-93, were closed, and the balance at credit of the former was transferred to the Burdwan District Board, for the construction of a dák-bungalow at Assansol, and that of the other to the Rajbari Dispensary. The South Barrackpore Municipality was permitted to keep its funds in the Bank of Bengal.

Road and Public Works Cess.

In all districts where the Cess Act is in force, except Backergunge, the Road and Public Works Cesses were levied during the year at the maximum rates as in previous years. In Backergunge the Road Cess was raised from half the maximum rate to three-fourths, while the Public Works Cess was levied at the full rate. For the current year, however, the Road Cess has again been fixed at half the maximum rate, the principal reason assigned being the prevalence of high prices in consequence of floods. The reduction prevents the execution of many improvements in the district, and is without justification. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that the Commissioner has reported to Government that the Board has lately decided to levy the cess at the full rate in the year 1895-96.

The following statement shows the main results of the working of the Cess Act during the last two years:—

		1892-93.		1893-94.
Current demand	Rs.	80,91,015	Rs.	82,35,859
Arrear „	„	16,58,357	„	15,02,319
Gross „	„	97,49,372	„	97,38,178
Advance collections made in previous year	„	2,49,067	„	2,82,139
Net demand	„	95,00,305	„	94,56,039
Total collections	„	82,76,738	„	82,12,800
Remissions	„	13,368	„	20,404
Net balance (*a*)	„	14,86,471	„	14,82,876
Percentage of total collections on current demand		102·2		99·6
Percentage of current collections on current demand		84·9		84·6
Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand		80·9		80·4
Number of revenue-paying estates assessed		212,670		216,865
Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed ...		188,593		184,753
Number of tenures assessed ...		1,264,601		1,324,266
Number of recorded shareholders in estates		1,302,506		1,370,023
Number of recorded shareholders in tenures		2,326,776		2,390,237
Current demand of land revenue ...	Rs.	3,80,03,981	Rs.	3,31,14,964

The increase of Rs. 19,443 in the arrear demand for the year under review, as compared with the net balance of the previous year, is explained by the Board to be due to revaluations of rent-free holdings with retrospective effect, transfers of estates, correction and adjustments of accounts, and revision of assessments. The collections were affected in all districts, as in previous years, by the 15 days' grace allowed to assessees under section 45 of the Act, and in some by bad harvests, and by failure on the part of a few large proprietors to pay within the year. The result for the province as a whole was not so satisfactory as in the preceding year, but the difference between the two years is not large.

(*a*) Excluding advance collections made during the year on account of future years.

District.	Cess.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand—For the year.	Demand—For the previous year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in anticipation of the year.	Net demand (columns 6 − 7).	Collection on account of arrears made during the year.	Collected in advance on account of the year made during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance (columns 3 − 9).	Current balance (columns 4 − 8 + 7).	Gross balance (columns 10 + 14).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 15 − 16).	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear balance (column 9).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 10 on column 4−7).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 10 on column 6).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Road Cess ...	Rs. 42,714	Rs. 1,70,565	Rs. 1,78,221	Rs. 2,92,979	Rs. 2,653	Rs. 2,19,027	Rs. 23,988	Rs. 1,57,798	Rs. 3,401	Rs. 1,85,187	Rs. 18,726	Rs. 19,115	Rs. 37,841	Rs. 1,548	Rs. 35,963	...	...	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
	Public Works Cess ...	42,714	1,70,565	1,78,339	2,92,979	2,653	2,19,027	23,988	1,57,797	3,401	1,85,186	18,726	19,116	37,842	1,548	35,294	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	85,428	3,41,130	.....	5,85,958	5,306	4,38,054	47,976	3,15,595	6,802	3,70,373	37,452	38,231	75,683	3,096	71,257	56·1	89·1	163·1	30,46,068	55,39,578
	Total of previous year	1,01,857	3,56,041	3,56,041	4,68,386	6,336	4,51,961	51,546	3,10,766	6,693	3,68,849	50,113	39,605	89,716	...	89,716	50·7	89·6	169·4	30,46,915	55,39,482
Birbhum ...	Road Cess ...	3,674	57,378	57,374	60,423	1,424	59,028	2,026	53,157	1,680	57,109	148	2,237	2,385	...	2,385	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,674	57,379	57,374	60,423	1,424	59,029	2,029	53,156	1,685	57,170	143	2,197	2,340	...	2,340	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6,348	1,14,757	.....	1,20,965	2,848	1,18,057	5,372	1,06,313	2,172	1,14,280	296	5,894	5,890	...	5,890	95·1	95·9	89·6	10,83,084	23,36,786
	Total of previous year	6,037	1,14,748	1,14,748	1,20,785	3,078	1,17,712	5,776	1,05,891	2,848	1,14,424	262	5,874	6,136	...	6,136	95·6	94·7	89·7	10,83,084	23,36,786
Bankura ...	Road Cess ...	16,290	46,373	44,017	62,390	439	62,199	7,870	35,028	445	42,343	8,393	10,015	18,461	556	17,905	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	16,256	46,373	44,017	62,390	430	62,199	7,871	35,028	445	42,344	8,355	10,015	18,460	555	17,905	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	32,546	92,746	.....	1,24,780	869	1,24,398	15,741	71,856	891	84,688	16,771	20,030	36,921	1,111	35,810	48·4	78·2	95·4	4,87,967	18,31,943
	Total of previous year	34,447	88,954	88,954	1,23,401	1,069	1,21,332	18,391	70,113	1,311	89,505	16,146	16,822	32,968	407	32,561	53·1	80·6	101·7	4,88,116	17,86,285
Midnapore ...	Road Cess ...	47,115	1,41,245	1,41,484	1,88,460	2,105	1,86,264	41,860	1,06,307	2,324	1,50,491	5,455	32,782	38,237	...	37,237	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	47,116	1,41,234	1,41,485	1,88,460	2,105	1,86,265	41,861	1,06,306	2,324	1,50,491	5,455	32,783	38,238	...	37,238	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	94,231	2,82,569	.....	3,76,920	4,201	3,72,529	83,721	2,12,613	4,648	3,01,182	10,910	65,565	76,475	...	76,475	89·6	76·4	104·5	23,05,643	39,36,915
	Total of previous year	73,487	2,82,969	2,83,009	3,56,456	3,887	3,39,869	69,266	1,99,819	4,797	2,03,851	17,221	77,554	94,775	468	94,309	76·5	72·0	99·1	23,04,747	39,28,822
Hooghly ...	Road Cess ...	41,193	1,65,306	1,05,970	1,46,499	3,014	1,43,485	34,439	72,166	3,254	1,09,859	6,754	30,126	36,880	769	36,111	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	41,194	1,65,306	1,05,971	1,46,500	3,014	1,43,486	34,438	72,166	3,254	1,09,858	6,756	30,126	36,882	769	36,113	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	82,387	3,30,612	.....	2,92,999	6,028	2,86,971	68,877	1,44,332	6,508	2,19,717	13,510	60,252	73,762	1,538	72,224	83·6	70·5	104·3	13,49,505	39,07,389
	Total of previous year	82,285	2,10,141	2,10,141	2,92,426	6,215	2,86,211	66,812	1,40,428	6,068	2,13,308	15,973	63,498	79,471	...	79,471	80·7	68·8	101·4	13,46,028	39,48,873
24-Parganas...	Road Cess ...	18,794	1,18,940	1,18,344	1,37,734	2,520	1,35,205	17,105	1,06,591	2,321	1,26,106	1,900	15,820	17,720	393	17,027	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	18,794	1,18,940	1,18,345	1,37,734	2,520	1,35,204	17,105	1,06,590	2,321	1,26,106	1,899	15,820	17,719	392	17,027	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	37,588	2,37,880	.....	2,75,468	5,040	2,70,409	34,210	2,13,181	4,642	2,52,212	3,799	31,640	34,439	785	34,054	91·5	83·4	100·2	16,12,388	54,67,663
	Total of previous year	37,222	2,36,038	2,36,038	2,73,260	4,622	2,68,638	33,230	1,97,255	5,111	2,36,596	3,302	34,501	37,803	158	37,645	91·7	85·1	99·3	16,08,387	54,53,259
Nadia ...	Road Cess ...	4,102	78,272	63,836	82,374	2,414	80,260	3,765	68,571	2,193	74,521	337	7,587	7,924	110	7,814	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	4,181	78,272	63,836	82,374	2,413	80,261	3,764	68,572	2,193	74,521	337	7,588	7,925	110	7,815	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,283	1,57,145	.....	1,65,348	4,827	1,60,521	7,529	1,37,143	4,386	1,49,042	674	15,175	15,849	220	15,629	91·7	90·9	105·4	8,97,734	23,59,583
	Total of previous year	7,547	1,27,672	1,27,672	1,35,219	4,017	1,30,602	7,408	1,16,125	5,321	98,911	79	6,933	7,012	35	6,977	98·9	94·3	109·9	8,98,045	24,74,349
Murshidabad	Road Cess ...	15,565	73,060	69,651	88,625	2,260	86,365	8,876	69,627	2,260	71,755	7,157	10,363	17,520	589	17,011	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	15,565	73,061	69,652	88,626	2,260	86,365	8,877	69,628	2,261	71,756	7,158	10,363	17,521	589	17,012	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	31,130	1,46,121	.....	1,77,251	4,520	1,72,731	16,705	1,39,255	5,021	1,43,511	14,315	20,726	35,041	1,078	34,023	53·9	85·2	98·2	16,67,462	29,45,044
	Total of previous year	29,239	1,33,383	1,33,383	1,62,622	4,210	1,58,284	14,414	1,12,762	4,963	1,31,739	14,800	16,362	31,162	...	31,162	92·3	87·3	98·8	16,08,467	29,05,651

Department.	Class.	Demand—			Arrear demand (columns 3 + 4).	Percentage land in arrears to the pre-sent year.	Total collection (columns 5—7).	Collection on account of current year's demand.	Collected in advance during the year.	Collected in arrears during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance (col. umns 3—9).	Current balance (columns 4 — column 10).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 15 — 16).	Percentage of current demand collected on account of current demand (column 9 on column 3).	Percentage of current demand collected on account of total demand (column 13 on column 3).	General demand of land revenue.	Total valuation of Estate rental.
		Arrear balance standing from pre-vious year.	For the year.	For previous years.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.
Jessore	Road Cess ...	84,180	25,971	59,070	1,14,007	1,14,007	1,14,007	51,428	3,193	3,121	54,305	59,702	60,635	1,065	59,635	59,635	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	84,180	25,971	59,070	1,14,007	1,14,007	1,14,007	51,428	3,193	3,121	54,305	59,702	60,635	1,065	59,635	59,635	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	49,209	1,20,084	.....	1,69,293	3,26,014	45,095	1,30,360	6,716	1,36,616	1,81,811	49,209	60,635	2,130	59,635	59,635	99·0	77·6	100·0	1,81,4	2,26,748	34,55,879
	Total of previous year	67,258	1,20,084	3,26,014	5,13,356	5,13,356	5,13,356	1,30,360	6,716	1,36,616	2,73,692	2,39,664	2,33,028	2,130	2,30,898	2,30,898	98·2	45·0	100·0	2,30,8	2,26,748	33,26,353
Khulna	Road Cess ...	9,727	71,120	69,810	1,50,657	79,350	8,319	62,551	1,300	72,070	73,370	1,287	6,953	1	7,953	7,953	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	9,728	71,120	69,811	1,50,657	79,350	8,319	62,551	1,300	72,070	73,370	1,287	6,953	1	7,953	7,953	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19,455	1,42,240	.....	1,01,773	5,464	1,16,719	16,638	2,600	1,45,140	1,61,778	2,574	13,906	2	13,904	13,904	99·9	87·3	100·0	1,62,1	6,46,515	99,20,606
	Total of previous year	28,926	1,20,160	1,02,051	2,51,137	2,971	1,05,540	20,194	2,894	1,45,078	1,68,166	2,971	10,130	10,130	10,960	60	10,797	99·4	80·1	102·3	1,64,204	98,27,166
Rajshahi	Road Cess ...	14,096	77,892	62,996	574	81,464	82,038	824	72,672	73,496	1,570	12,464	13,705	8	13,705	...	99·2	99·0	100·0	1,82,3	3,65,365	99,99,893
	Public Works Cess ...	14,097	77,893	62,996	574	81,464	82,038	824	72,672	73,496	1,570	12,464	13,705	8	13,705	...	99·2	99·0	100·0	1,82,3	3,65,365	99,99,893
	Total ...	28,193	1,55,785	.....	1,148	1,62,928	84,076	1,648	1,45,344	1,46,992	3,140	24,928	27,410	16	27,410	...	99·2	99·0	100·0	1,82,3	7,30,730	1,99,99,786
	Total of previous year	28,193	1,55,774	1,24,774	1,80,477	940	1,82,451	39,589	3,294	1,46,564	1,85,853	3,134	27,059	27,059	...	27,059	99·6	98·6	100·0	1,82,4	8,30,656	98,65,379
Dinajpur	Road Cess ...	6,644	58,299	51,573	1,16,516	1,16,516	1,16,516	57,974	4,981	57,974	62,955	58,956	53,561	48	53,513	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	1,82,3	3,65,365	1,65,44,181
	Public Works Cess ...	6,644	58,298	51,573	1,16,515	1,16,515	1,16,515	57,974	4,981	57,974	62,955	58,956	53,561	48	53,513	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	1,82,3	3,65,365	1,65,44,181
	Total ...	13,288	1,16,597	1,03,146	2,33,031	2,33,031	2,33,031	1,15,948	9,962	1,15,948	1,25,910	1,17,912	1,07,122	96	1,07,026	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	1,82,3	7,30,730	3,30,88,362
	Total of previous year	22,655	1,70,628	1,47,847	3,41,130	3,34,655	3,41,130	1,70,544	9,962	1,74,745	3,55,251	3,41,130	1,84,091	139	1,83,952	1,83,952	99·9	99·9	100·0	1,82,4	8,30,656	3,30,88,379
Jalpaiguri	Road Cess ...	933	40,171	40,171	80,274	4,760	44,615	501	40,706	41,207	5,067	39,067	40,568	9	40,559	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	933	40,171	40,171	80,274	4,760	44,615	501	40,706	41,207	5,067	39,067	40,568	9	40,559	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,866	80,342	.....	39,748	9,519	89,230	1,002	81,412	82,414	10,134	78,134	81,136	18	81,118	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	1,82,3	5,65,105	17,45,080
	Total of previous year	5,574	80,342	39,748	1,25,664	158	1,25,822	5,574	67,750	73,324	9,419	1,12,243	1,16,243	4	1,16,239	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	1,74,5	5,65,105	17,45,080
Darjeeling	Road Cess ...	33	17,057	17,023	17,090	1,288	18,378	33	14,812	14,845	1,321	17,057	17,024	1	17,023	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	33	17,057	17,023	17,090	1,288	18,378	33	14,812	14,845	1,321	17,057	17,024	1	17,023	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	...	...	...
	Total ...	66	34,114	.....	34,180	2,576	36,756	66	31,625	31,691	2,642	34,114	34,048	2	34,046	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	1,82,3	5,65,105	17,45,080
	Total of previous year	66	34,114	34,180	68,294	2,576	70,870	66	31,625	31,691	2,642	34,114	34,048	2	34,046	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	1,82,3	5,65,105	17,45,080
Hazaribagh	Road Cess ...	5,817	1,39,964	1,33,971	2,79,752	9,624	2,89,376	5,278	1,37,964	1,43,242	14,744	1,34,474	1,39,752	890	1,38,862	...	99·3	94·9	99·0	1,82,3	3,65,365	45,99,982
	Public Works Cess ...	5,817	1,39,964	1,33,971	2,79,752	9,624	2,89,376	5,278	1,37,964	1,43,242	14,744	1,34,474	1,39,752	890	1,38,862	...	99·3	94·9	99·0	1,82,3	3,65,365	45,99,982
	Total ...	17,452	3,54,739	.....	3,71,191	5,440	3,71,191	10,556	2,75,928	2,86,484	29,488	2,68,948	2,79,504	1,780	2,77,724	...	99·3	94·9	99·0	1,82,3	7,30,730	91,99,964
	Total of previous year	35,688	3,55,782	3,05,782	6,96,252	5,905	7,02,157	10,556	2,75,928	2,86,484	29,488	2,68,948	2,79,504	1,780	2,77,724	...	99·3	94·9	99·0	1,82,4	8,30,656	91,99,964
Hazara	Road Cess ...	3,282	46,366	46,366	46,366	46,366	46,366	965	45,282	46,247	1,119	45,247	46,366	...	46,366	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,282	46,366	46,366	46,366	46,366	46,366	965	45,282	46,247	1,119	45,247	46,366	...	46,366	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,565	92,732	.....	97,097	1,720	92,732	1,930	90,565	92,495	2,238	90,494	92,732	...	92,732	...	99·9	99·9	100·0	97·6	4,95,326	16,51,892
	Total of previous year	5,338	89,964	93,966	93,302	2,927	96,229	6,238	85,175	91,413	3,050	93,466	...	...	93,466	...	99·9	94·8	100·0	98·0	4,95,326	16,56,401

Patna ...	Road Cess ...	5,224	57,464	62,693	62,693	1,866	60,663	4,667	48,311	1,867	55,146	257	7,193	7,393	27	7,350	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	5,224	57,464	62,693	62,693	1,866	60,663	4,667	48,311	1,868	55,146	257	7,137	7,394	27	7,357	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,448	1,14,928	...	1,25,386	3,732	1,21,324	9,334	96,622	3,735	1,10,292	514	14,253	14,787	54	14,713	93·0	87·1	90·0	3,05,110	31,36,775
	Total of previous year	13,253	93,810	93,810	1,07,063	2,868	1,04,497	13,720	81,136	4,371	98,227	335	9,846	10,641	103	10,448	93·8	89·2	104·7	3,39,434	17,08,262
Dacca ...	Road Cess ...	7,377	74,205	74,378	82,173	4,560	77,613	6,575	61,410	4,053	73,681	629	8,022	9,024	539	9,194	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,285	75,039	79,045	82,315	4,561	77,754	6,568	61,518	4,094	72,788	626	8,851	9,650	521	9,129	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,662	1,49,244	...	1,64,487	9,121	1,55,366	13,144	1,22,928	8,357	1,46,479	1,255	17,878	19,674	1,061	18,323	90·4	87·3	97·0	4,97,777	27,50,410
	Total of previous year	21,148	1,49,026	1,49,026	1,70,174	8,314	1,61,860	19,791	1,37,322	9,655	1,56,738	1,357	17,289	19,677	115	18,562	93·5	89·5	105·1	4,86,291	27,50,410
Mymensingh ...	Road Cess ...	13,797	1,70,319	1,69,551	1,84,116	4,245	1,79,873	13,197	1,54,748	4,850	1,72,777	693	11,328	11,936	6	11,929	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	13,797	1,70,319	1,69,551	1,84,116	4,245	1,79,873	13,198	1,54,748	4,851	1,72,777	693	11,328	11,927	6	11,921	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	27,594	3,40,638	...	3,68,232	8,490	3,59,746	26,397	3,09,496	9,691	3,45,554	1,197	22,656	23,863	12	23,841	93·6	89·1	104·4	8,97,843	55,00,820
	Total of previous year	26,321	3,39,106	3,39,109	3,65,423	9,011	3,56,412	24,009	3,03,813	9,882	3,35,695	1,781	20,276	22,969	465	22,504	93·4	92·9	99·7	8,56,733	55,22,617
Faridpur ...	Road Cess ...	13,817	59,435	56,651	72,852	2,304	70,468	11,913	43,074	2,163	57,140	1,905	13,677	15,482	1,048	14,434	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	13,817	59,435	57,097	73,132	2,303	70,730	11,923	43,206	2,163	57,361	1,904	13,642	15,546	1,048	14,498	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	27,714	1,18,870	...	1,45,984	4,777	1,41,207	23,905	86,274	4,331	1,14,519	3,809	27,319	31,028	2,096	28,932	86·2	76·0	98·8	5,69,340	23,71,886
	Total of previous year	37,995	1,13,058	1,13,058	1,51,053	4,201	1,47,392	32,230	86,227	4,990	1,23,647	5,475	23,470	28,645	822	27,823	85·5	78·8	108·7	5,73,427	21,80,230
Backergunge ...	Road Cess ...	12,206	1,47,510	99,436	1,59,906	6,772	1,53,134	12,332	1,19,065	1,803	1,33,200	44	21,075	21,717	276	21,441	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	24,043	1,85,668	1,36,833	2,20,511	9,430	2,11,081	24,555	1,57,784	3,004	1,85,043	88	28,854	28,942	369	28,573	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	37,039	3,33,178	...	3,80,317	15,802	3,64,215	36,887	2,76,849	5,407	3,18,243	132	50,527	50,659	645	50,014	95·0	88·5	99·0	15,62,290	69,44,420
	Total of previous year	40,713	2,95,268	2,95,268	3,44,880	5,886	3,56,994	44,186	2,21,167	10,221	3,09,274	550	37,215	37,741	774	36,967	93·8	87·1	104·7	15,47,463	69,58,228
Tippera ...	Road Cess ...	8,583	1,08,338	1,08,010	1,17,471	1,033	1,16,438	7,810	89,746	811	98,367	1,079	17,803	18,833	18	18,864	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	8,583	1,08,338	1,08,010	1,17,471	1,033	1,16,438	7,810	89,745	813	98,367	1,079	17,804	18,883	19	18,864	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17,178	2,17,164	...	2,34,942	2,066	2,32,876	15,620	1,79,491	1,624	1,96,734	2,158	35,607	37,765	37	37,728	87·8	83·4	99·5	10,57,061	36,52,746
	Total of previous year	22,558	2,17,326	2,17,326	2,45,726	1,532	2,44,205	27,624	1,98,701	1,077	2,28,372	814	16,990	17,510	32	17,778	97·1	92·1	105·7	10,56,476	36,52,746
Noakhali ...	Road Cess ...	1,035	69,332	68,816	71,457	301	70,756	1,459	63,756	230	64,415	256	6,285	6,551	1	6,550	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,036	69,332	68,962	71,503	301	71,162	1,459	63,012	230	64,072	256	6,304	6,620	1	6,619	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,071	1,38,664	...	1,42,960	602	1,41,798	2,899	1,26,768	460	1,28,487	512	12,589	13,171	2	13,169	84·8	80·5	99·8	6,36,877	27,00,855
	Total of previous year	18,684	1,37,278	1,37,278	1,55,962	558	1,55,404	13,606	1,33,450	626	1,47,686	84	3,290	3,374	3	3,371	69·3	97·6	107·5	6,19,054	26,72,839
Chittagong ...	Road Cess ...	7,365	88,335	88,334	96,200	6,895	89,305	7,597	78,183	3,006	88,786	966	7,264	7,592	...	7,592	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,365	88,335	88,334	96,200	2,898	93,302	7,598	78,182	3,006	88,786	967	7,265	7,232	...	7,232	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,730	1,76,670	...	1,92,400	5,796	1,82,604	15,195	1,56,365	6,012	1,77,572	635	14,529	15,044	...	15,044	96·6	91·5	100·5	9,44,589	39,90,731
	Total of previous year	* 14,944	1,76,680	1,76,680	1,91,613	5,466	1,86,147	14,338	1,56,056	5,563	1,76,300	605	15,127	15,732	2	15,730	95·9	91·1	99·8	9,47,119	39,90,732
Patna ...	Road Cess ...	43,456	1,78,840	1,78,824	2,21,326	6,013	2,15,313	32,967	1,36,627	6,193	1,82,646	2,319	36,300	38,619	1,821	36,798	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	43,456	1,78,840	1,78,824	2,21,326	6,013	2,15,313	30,966	1,36,628	6,151	1,82,645	2,320	36,299	38,619	1,821	36,798	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	86,912	3,57,680	...	4,42,652	12,026	4,30,626	79,933	2,73,255	12,343	3,65,291	5,639	72,599	77,238	3,642	73,596	94·0	78·9	102·1	14,89,315	64,56,977
	Total of previous year	97,682	3,57,789	3,57,789	4,55,471	12,477	4,42,994	87,386	2,66,694	13,039	3,72,110	10,286	78,618	88,904	3,942	84,972	89·4	77·2	104·9	14,79,779	64,60,619
Gaya ...	Road Cess ...	78,009	2,24,309	2,23,586	3,06,459	10,052	2,96,407	38,231	1,62,333	10,623	2,11,246	33,889	61,964	86,723	849	84,944	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	78,009	2,24,309	2,23,586	3,06,457	10,051	2,96,406	38,231	1,62,332	10,623	2,11,244	33,888	61,962	85,785	849	84,944	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,56,119	4,48,727	...	5,92,916	20,103	5,72,813	76,462	3,24,665	21,246	4,22,490	67,657	1,23,926	1,71,508	1,698	1,69,888	53·0	76·7	94·1	14,78,402	78,98,577
	Total of previous year	1,55,618	4,47,726	4,47,726	6,33,410	14,253	6,19,156	1,37,220	3,47,771	20,297	4,05,338	58,357	85,763	1,44,155	253	1,43,879	68·5	80·5	110·6	14,71,521	78,78,546
Shahabad ...	Road Cess ...	17,479	1,51,460	1,52,536	1,86,929	6,021	1,92,997	11,317	1,56,547	1,411	1,69,776	5,603	18,921	24,643	72	24,471	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	17,479	1,51,459	1,52,539	1,86,929	6,021	1,92,998	11,318	1,56,548	1,410	1,69,776	5,603	18,880	24,543	71	24,471	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	34,958	3,02,919	...	3,97,858	12,042	3,85,995	23,635	3,13,095	2,821	3,39,551	11,206	37,781	49,186	143	48,942	67·6	80·2	99·5	16,06,884	67,15,457
	Total of previous year	43,731	3,05,060	3,05,060	4,08,791	14,479	3,94,312	31,409	3,37,084	3,226	3,61,416	12,322	23,590	35,829	883	34,939	71·8	93·2	99·0	16,09,665	67,16,465

Division.	Cases.	Arrear balance at beginning of year.	Demand—		Gross demand (Columns 5 + 6).	Net demand (Columns 7 − 8).	Percentage paid in advance of the proper year.	Collected on account during the year.	Collection on account of current year's demand made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collection.	Arrear balance (Columns 13 − 14).	Remissions.	Balance.	Percentage of arrear demand (column 9) on column 5).	Percentage of current demand (column 10) on column 6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 12 on column 6).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 12 on 10 columns 4—7).	Current demand of next year.	Total balance or gross demand.
			Prior to previous year.	Prior to previous year.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Saran ...	Road Cess ...	69,447	1,67,790	1,67,790	2,37,237	2,37,237	4,961	2,23,273	1,13,064	...	3,36,337	47,400	19,907	67,726	41	1,15,631	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	69,438	1,67,797	...	2,37,235	...	...	1,13,064	...	...	1,13,064	47,400	19,907	67,726	...	1,15,631	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,38,885	3,35,587	...	4,74,472	...	...	3,36,337	...	...	4,49,401	94,800	39,814	1,35,452	82	2,31,262	83·9	70·7	10·1	15,06,198	150,35,650
	Total of previous year	1,40,998	3,35,534	3,35,534	4,76,532	4,76,532	4,961	3,49,846	1,13,064	35,172	4,98,082	94,800	39,814	1,34,614	...	1,29,333	82·1	70·7	10·6	12,67,753	134,01,708
Champaran ...	Road Cess ...	29,007	57,485	57,485	1,74,492	1,74,492	250	1,13,709	56,329	4,625	1,74,663	368	11,662	12,030	...	13,034	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	29,007	57,484	57,483	1,74,490	1,74,490	250	1,13,709	56,329	4,625	1,74,663	368	11,662	12,030	...	13,034	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	58,014	1,14,969	1,14,968	3,48,982	3,48,982	500	2,27,418	1,12,658	9,250	3,49,326	736	23,324	24,060	...	26,068	83·6	70·1	10·3	20,67,355	138,01,696
	Total of previous year	58,394	1,14,937	...	3,48,331	...	750	2,27,418	1,12,658	9,250	3,49,326	736	23,324	24,060	...	26,068	83·6	70·1	10·3	20,67,355	138,01,696
	Road Cess ...	42,462	1,75,718	1,75,718	3,18,180	3,18,180	885	2,17,813	48,148	1,51,796	4,17,757	740	1,61,624	1,62,364	13	58,376	83·6	70·1	10·3	20,67,355	138,01,696
	Public Works Cess ...	42,462	1,75,718	1,75,718	3,18,180	3,18,180	885	2,17,813	48,148	1,51,796	4,17,757	740	1,61,624	1,62,364	13	58,376	83·6	70·1	10·3	20,67,355	138,01,696
Muzaffarpur ...	Total ...	85,124	1,34,113	1,34,113	3,50,360	3,50,360	1,770	2,35,626	96,296	3,03,592	8,35,514	1,481	3,23,248	3,24,729	26	1,16,752	83·6	70·1	10·3	41,34,710	276,03,392
	Total of previous year	84,788	1,34,114	1,34,114	3,49,016	3,49,016	1,770	2,35,626	96,296	3,03,592	8,35,514	1,481	3,23,248	3,24,729	26	1,16,752	83·6	70·1	10·3	41,34,710	276,03,392
	Road Cess ...	1,07,926	3,25,727	...	4,33,653	...	31,878	4,05,351	82,163	2,60,768	7,48,282	99,389	1,24,788	1,24,177	1,401	1,55,947	76·4	72·1	10·0	3,74,148	67,09,682
	Public Works Cess ...	1,07,926	3,25,727	...	4,33,653	...	31,878	4,05,351	82,163	2,60,768	7,48,282	99,389	1,24,788	1,24,177	1,401	1,55,947	76·4	72·1	10·0	3,74,148	67,09,682
	Total ...	2,15,852	6,51,454	...	8,67,306	...	63,756	8,10,702	1,64,326	5,21,536	14,96,564	1,98,778	2,49,576	2,48,354	2,802	3,11,894	76·4	72·1	10·0	7,48,296	134,19,364
	Total of previous year	1,92,714	3,25,727	3,25,727	8,67,306	8,67,306	63,756	8,10,702	1,64,326	5,21,536	14,96,564	1,98,778	2,49,576	2,48,354	2,802	3,11,894	76·4	72·1	10·0	7,48,296	134,19,364
Darbhanga ...	Road Cess ...	57,218	2,00,054	2,00,054	3,57,272	3,57,272	2,400	2,91,453	1,01,844	19,055	4,12,352	7,333	24,747	32,080	94	32,309	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	57,218	2,00,054	2,00,054	3,57,272	3,57,272	2,400	2,91,453	1,01,844	19,055	4,12,352	7,333	24,747	32,080	94	32,309	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	57,436	4,13,380	...	8,20,980	...	40,194	4,64,351	40,379	38,110	9,42,840	14,666	49,494	64,160	188	64,618	72·3	69·7	10·7	7,26,247	70,13,862
	Total of previous year	56,979	4,13,380	4,13,380	8,20,980	8,20,980	42,823	4,57,015	51,499	33,573,272	40,072	4,11,354	13,383	31,739	47,242	...	67,149	70·3	69·2	10·5	7,26,247	70,13,862
Monghyr ...	Road Cess ...	37,303	1,38,553	1,38,553	1,75,856	1,75,856	3,463	1,46,703	53,846	99,205	2,99,754	8,529	1,93,746	2,02,275	84	23,465	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	37,303	1,38,553	1,38,553	1,75,856	1,75,856	3,463	1,46,703	53,846	99,205	2,99,754	8,529	1,93,746	2,02,275	84	23,465	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	74,606	2,77,106	...	3,51,712	...	6,926	2,93,406	1,07,692	1,98,410	5,99,508	17,058	3,87,492	4,04,550	168	46,930	87·1	81·8	10·15	8,71,133	56,20,339
	Total of previous year	89,380	2,77,106	2,77,106	3,51,712	3,51,712	3,812	3,19,887	69,748	1,98,410	5,88,045	17,058	3,74,629	3,91,687	168	44,358	87·8	81·5	11·0	8,70,854	56,78,641
Bhagalpur ...	Road Cess ...	14,854	1,47,273	1,47,273	1,62,127	1,62,127	9,033	1,52,039	21,073	1,23,947	2,97,059	7,282	1,46,545	1,53,827	81	14,300	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,854	1,47,273	1,47,273	1,62,127	1,62,127	9,033	1,52,039	21,073	1,23,947	2,97,059	7,282	1,46,545	1,53,827	81	14,300	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29,707	2,94,547	...	3,24,254	...	18,066	3,04,078	42,146	2,47,894	5,94,118	14,564	2,93,090	3,07,654	162	28,600	87·7	82·2	10·3	9,63	6,61,499	90,35,491
	Total of previous year	29,462	2,94,547	2,94,547	3,24,009	3,24,009	18,015	3,03,994	42,146	2,47,894	5,94,034	14,564	2,92,906	3,07,470	162	28,539	87·7	82·2	10·3	9,63	6,61,499	90,35,491
Purnea ...	Road Cess ...	19,256	1,62,466	1,62,466	1,81,722	1,81,722	990	1,52,276	19,205	86,218	2,57,699	724	1,05,894	1,06,618	6	14,005	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	19,256	1,62,466	1,62,466	1,81,722	1,81,722	990	1,52,276	19,205	86,218	2,57,699	724	1,05,894	1,06,618	6	14,005	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	38,512	3,07,932	...	3,45,444	...	1,932	2,94,552	38,410	1,77,654	5,17,616	1,447	2,11,788	2,13,235	13	28,010	89·1	85·4	10·9	11,75,341	20,06,052
	Total of previous year	38,512	3,07,932	3,07,932	3,45,444	3,45,444	1,932	2,94,552	38,410	1,77,654	5,17,616	1,447	2,11,788	2,13,235	13	28,010	89·1	85·4	10·9	11,75,341	20,06,052
Malda ...	Road Cess ...	3,612	39,479	39,479	39,150	39,150	652	34,709	2,814	31,142	68,665	815	28,752	29,567	4	818	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,612	39,479	39,479	39,150	39,150	652	34,709	2,814	31,142	68,665	815	28,752	29,567	4	818	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,688	64,956	...	79,661	...	1,304	69,418	5,628	62,284	1,37,330	1,630	57,504	59,134	8	1,636	87·7	87·4	10·9	4,37,318	12,46,001
	Total of previous year	7,004	64,956	64,956	79,661	79,661	1,304	69,418	5,628	62,284	1,37,330	1,630	57,504	59,134	8	1,636	87·7	87·4	10·9	4,37,318	12,46,001
		6,00,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	17,00,000	17,00,000	64,756	7,00,000	61,479	1,59,000	69,327	4	5,000	5,000	6	5,000	99·9	99·2	...	9,53,350	1,79,00,000

Total ...

Cuttack	Road Cess	17,946	64,723	64,979	81,781	1,827	98,987	14,196	81,291	1,223	82,517	11,747	74,054	...	14,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	17,044	64,726	64,979	81,782	1,828	80,932	14,197	81,291	1,223	82,517	11,747	74,054	...	14,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	34,989	1,29,449	...	1,63,560	3,655	1,60,786	28,393	1,62,582	2,446	1,65,034	23,494	1,48,108	...	28,108	4,254	28,362	813	1,626	813	1,626	813	1,626	5,67,164	25,57,097
	Total of previous year	35,760	1,30,093	1,30,093	1,65,753	6,313	1,57,441	8,207	1,64,656	939	1,65,595	23,494	1,42,101	1,760	26,861	4,254	28,115	680	878	1,024	1,704	1,024	1,704	5,67,164	25,57,097
Balasore	Road Cess	2,435	36,343	36,330	38,765	1,007	37,771	1,730	39,501	984	38,981	696	1,206	9,774	2,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	2,435	36,343	36,330	38,778	1,007	37,771	1,730	39,501	985	38,986	697	1,205	9,775	2,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,870	72,686	...	77,530	2,014	75,542	3,477	67,476	1,977	77,960	1,393	2,411	19,549	4,569	10	4,570	713	914	1,427	4,115,026*	1,427	4,115,026*	4,115,026*	15,69,184
	Total of previous year	7,209	72,686	72,686	79,895	3,876	77,020	6,440	66,464	2,037	76,740	697	4,350	4,387	17	4,570	912	913	1824	4,116,026*	4,116,026*	4,116,026*	4,116,026*	4,116,026*	15,69,076
Puri	Road Cess	1,089	34,229	34,229	35,318	82	35,236	910	35,275	45	34,467	78	719	782	19	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	1,089	34,229	34,229	35,318	81	35,285	910	35,275	45	34,468	78	715	782	19	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,180	68,473	...	70,618	163	70,521	1,820	67,540	89	68,935	146	1,430	1,574	35	1,552	697	979	1009	1,552	1009	5,85,148	1009	5,85,148	13,73,250
	Total of previous year	2,231	68,457	68,457	71,356	405	70,951	2,625	65,370	110	68,905	288	1,778	2,069	10	2,040	510	972	1009	5,85,355	1009	5,85,355	1009	5,85,355	13,70,560
Hemchagh	Road Cess	1,672	50,888	50,946	52,854	1,424	51,130	1,586	47,398	1,748	50,917	6	1,055	1,061	...	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	1,672	50,951	50,946	52,853	1,423	51,130	1,587	47,398	1,749	50,918	5	1,055	1,061	...	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,744	1,01,353	...	1,05,107	2,847	1,02,260	3,173	94,802	3,497	1,01,835	11	2,011	2,122	...	2,122	997	997	1009	1,704	1009	1,704	1,704	1,704	1,26,048	18,35,387
	Total of previous year	3,442	1,00,300	1,00,300	1,03,632	3,737	99,775	3,441	93,260	3,554	99,835	1	3,743	3,744	...	3,744	999	961	993	1,705,425	993	1,705,425	993	1,705,425	1,25,425	17,20,267
Labachagar	Road Cess	8,569	47,284	47,285	55,853	...	52,853	5,029	50,824	1	55,854	...	8,289	8,289	...	8,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	8,569	47,284	47,285	55,853	...	*52,853	5,029	50,824	1	55,854	...	8,288	8,289	...	8,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	17,138	94,568	...	1,11,706	...	1,05,705	10,058	1,01,648	2	1,11,708	...	16,577	16,578	...	16,578	1009	982	1009	1,705,425	1009	1,705,425	1009	1,705,425	1,25,425	15,23,000
	Total of previous year	7,393	94,564	94,564	101,957	...	95,957	5,202	91,447	1	97,160	3	10,576	10,579	...	10,579	993	964	994	44,737	994	44,737	994	44,737	44,737	15,22,000
Pakaspat	Road Cess	2,332	18,809	18,809	21,172	813	20,359	2,280	18,927	1,282	21,209	3	1,281	1,284	...	1,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	2,332	18,809	18,809	21,172	813	20,359	2,280	18,927	1,282	21,209	3	1,280	1,283	...	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,665	37,779	...	42,344	1,626	41,130	4,560	37,854	2,564	42,418	6	2,561	2,566	...	2,566	998	974	1004	68,571	1004	68,571	1004	68,571	68,571	1,53,850
	Total of previous year	2,127	37,677	37,676	41,803	1,183	39,620	3,135	36,433	1,251	39,419	6	4,660	4,666	...	4,666	978	873	987	68,604	987	68,604	987	68,604	68,604	1,57,135
Manbhum	Road Cess	17,144	42,859	42,859	60,003	...	59,778	...	57,273	2,730	60,003	1	76,464	76,464	...	...	8,275	8,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	17,144	42,859	42,859	60,003	...	59,778	...	57,273	2,730	60,003	1	76,464	66,464	10	76,474	8,275	8,275	34	9,385	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	34,288	85,718	85,718	1,20,006	...	1,19,556	...	1,14,546	5,460	1,20,006	2	1,52,928	1,52,928	10	1,52,948	16,550	16,550	68	9,385	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of previous year	26,542	84,026	84,026	1,10,568	4	1,10,568	9,543	80,551	9	90,103	10	34,339	34,339	...	34,339	9,275	9,275	9	54,385	9,275	9,275	9,275	9,275	9,275	15,85,134
Singhbhum	Road Cess	223	4,749	4,749	4,972	...	4,972	4,695	110	...	4,775	4	93	97	8	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	223	4,750	4,750	4,973	...	4,973	4,695	110	...	4,775	4	94	97	8	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	446	9,499	...	9,744	...	9,744	9,390	220	...	9,550	7	187	194	17	177	97·1	97·1	97·0	19·5	97·0	19·5	97·0	19·5	1,53,845
	Total of previous year	...	9,410	9,410	9,410	...	9,410	...	9,405	...	9,405	...	10	10	...	10	10	10	10·0	19·6	10·0	19·6	10·0	19·6	1,50,267
Total of all districts.	Road Cess	7,49,979	60,98,029	39,96,672	48,85,511	1,39,938	46,98,678	5,00,506	52,48,115	1,20,118	48,78,748	1,52,491	6,05,566	7,67,748	10,185	7,57,767	8,04	8,45	9·0	19·5	9·0	19·5	9·0	19·5	13,11,74,694	...
	Public Works Cess	7,51,284	41,46,359	40,94,548	48,59,697	1,40,251	47,37,477	5,04,284	52,37,330	1,20,282	48,61,896	1,52,477	6,10,999	7,63,476	10,369	7,73,105	8,21	8,40	9·1	19·6	9·1	19·6	9·1	19·6	...	...
	Total	15,01,263	82,32,388	...	97,45,178	2,80,189	94,36,155	12,17,394	67,35,455	2,40,401	82,15,909	3,05,015	12,16,565	15,31,224	20,554	15,30,872	8,13	8,43	9·1	19·5	9·1	19·5	9·1	19·5	13,11,74,694	...
Total of 1893-94.	Road Cess	8,33,102	39,96,672	39,96,672	48,17,777	1,33,513	46,84,265	6,08,887	52,37,782	1,20,208	48,96,045	1,52,477	6,05,564	7,67,654	9,833	7,57,821	8,17	8,43	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	8,37,282	40,94,548	40,94,548	48,01,166	1,31,358	46,69,808	6,08,889	52,37,330	1,20,282	48,96,777	1,52,491	6,05,564	7,67,654	9,833	7,57,821	8,17	8,43	10·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	16,68,387	80,91,219	80,91,219	97,40,273	2,64,871	93,60,280	12,17,776	69,68,765	2,40,490	97,92,822	3,05,034	12,11,128	15,35,308	19,366	15,57,642	8,09	8,43	10·2	19·5	9·1	19·5	9·1	19·5	13,11,74,694	14,58,80,316

* Corrected figures.

The districts in which the percentage of current collections rose above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year, were Darjeeling, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Manbhum, Dinajpur, Malda, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Singhbhum, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Birbhum, Rangpur, Puri, Khulna and Noakhali.

In Balasore the current collections were satisfactory, being 95·4 per cent. of the current demand, but only 71·3 per cent. of the arrears was collected.

The current collections fell short of 90, but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent. in the districts of Hooghly, Saran, Faridpur, Midnapore, Jessore, Patna, Cuttack, Monghyr, Lohardaga, Tippera, Rajshahi, Backergunge, 24-Parganas, Purnea, Champaran, Pabna, Dacca and Bhagalpur.

The percentages are specially low in the first six districts. The short collections are ascribed in Hooghly to the difficulty, as in previous years, of realising cesses from rent-free holdings; in Saran to a heavy arrear balance from 1892-93, and neglect on the part of the large number of the petty coparcenary estates to make prompt payments; in Faridpur to agricultural distress; and in Jessore partly to failure on the part of two of the principal zamindars to pay within the year. In Patna the small percentage is attributed by the Collector to disintegration of estates and delay in effecting separation of accounts and registration, the proprietors ceasing to pay until the registration or separation of accounts is completed. This explanation is not satisfactory. No explanation is given for the short collections of the current demand in the remaining districts.

The districts in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards were Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Bankura, Murshidabad, Darbhanga, Burdwan and Shahabad.

Except for one year in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga in the case of arrear collections, and for two years in Shahabad in the case of current collections, all these districts have during the three years failed to collect up to the standard fixed by Government. Floods and poor harvests are the causes assigned for the bad results last year in Muzaffarpur. The short collections in Gaya are stated by the Board to be chiefly due to the discovery during the year, after a most laborious investigation, of old arrears, amounting to Rs. 1,03,573, which had not been brought to account before. The poor results in Bankura are attributed to heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, which could not be sold during the last six months of the year for want of information as to the boundaries of the lands required for the sale proclamations. The reasons assigned for the bad collections in Murshidabad are indebtedness of a large number of the zamindars, failure to collect in time arrears due from rent-free tenures in consequence of the difficulty experienced in tracing the owners and their property, and the 15 days' grace allowed for payments. The same reasons have been given before, but with regard to the first two the district cannot be in a worse position than many others, and the 15 days' grace is the law common to all districts. The real difficulty as to the rent-free tenures exists in regard to those which have been transferred since the last valuation, as the names of present owners cannot be ascertained with a view to the issue of certificates, there being no law in force for the compulsory registration of such tenures in the Collector's office; but, as the Board remark, such cases must be few in number and cannot affect the general result; and in some cases the transfers would be found registered in the Registration Offices. As regards the 15 days' grace, it would be easy to distinguish the amount due on the last kist, the 28th March, the payment of which cannot be enforced till the 12th April. This might be separated off, and the remainder shown as the true arrear, for the collection of which the Collector is held responsible. The success attained in collecting this sum would be the test of the efficiency of the department in the district. Darbhanga has never yet attained the prescribed standard, and the Collector explains that the majority of zamindars do not pay till their property is in imminent danger of sale for arrears. The floods also interfered with the collections during the year. The percentage for arrear collections in Burdwan, though better than in the preceding years, is yet far below the standard. The Commissioner considers the certificate work for the collection of the cesses to have been badly done in that district, both the Certificate and the Cess Departments being in fault. The short collections in Shahabad are ascribed partly to the non-payment of a large sum by the Dumraon

Raj during the March kist, and partly to the stoppage of the practice which had prevailed of giving priority to cesses in crediting receipts. In all the above districts it is evident that there is much need of improvement in the work of cess collection, and it is hoped the District Officers will not relax their efforts to secure greater success.

Arrears amounting to Rs. 6,380 became barred by limitation in eight districts, Patna heading the list with Rs. 2,244, followed by Hooghly with Rs. 1,538. The omission to realize was due in Patna to a mistake in the Road Cess Office, and in Hooghly partly to failure to file certificates in time.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realisation of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	39,294	49,718
Filed during the year	76,034	77,794
Total for disposal	115,328	127,512
Cancelled on objection	1,409	1,118
Struck off	4,115	7,341
Fully discharged	73,158	79,728
Pending at close of year	36,646	39,325
Sales effected	1,087	1,045
Sales set aside	62	30

As compared with 1892-93, the decrease in the number of pending cases is satisfactory, but it is still nearly 50 per cent. of the number of cases instituted during the year.

Complete revaluations of the districts of Birbhum, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Saran and Malda were brought to a close during the year, and partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, Khulna, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong and Palamau. Valuation and revaluation work was also in progress in 16 districts. In one of these, Rangpur, the revaluation operations have been completed, but no completion report has been received. The only case in which revaluation has resulted in a decrease was in Faridpur, where the valuation of twelve estates was reduced. In Backergunge, where 18 estates were dealt with, their valuation rose from Rs. 28,767 to Rs. 51,272. These figures may be quoted in answer to those who object to the imposition of a full rate in this district on the ground that it is overvalued.

The following figures compare the gross rental at first assessment with the gross rental in 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto in 1892-93	14,94,80,155
Ditto in 1893-94	15,11,74,604

Only seven districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1893-94 as compared with the gross rental at first assessment, the decrease being due in five cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, in one to extensive diluviation, and in one to a reduction in the valuation of a single large estate.

Land Revenue.

Some attention was paid by the Board and District Officers, during the year, to the standards of success in collection of the current demand of land revenue which they are expected to attain, viz.—

Standards of collections.

99 per cent. for permanently settled estates,
95 ditto temporarily ditto and estates farmed or leased for a period, whether belonging to Government or to individuals,
90 per cent. for estates held direct by Government;

but it has been impressed upon their minds that the above standards are only prescribed as the lowest percentage of collections on the current demand which will avoid the necessity of explanation: it is not meant that they should relax their efforts to realise within the year the whole of the Government dues: and in each case Collectors will have to be careful that the balances are not overlooked, but are accounted for in the ensuing year.

Financial results.

The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Class of Estates.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently settled estates ...	3,22,92,924	3,22,91,318	3,22,47,951	3,22,63,793	3,22,35,896
II.—Temporarily settled ...	58,09,904	26,91,801	26,76,096	27,10,912	28,10,718
III.—Estates held direct by Government.		31,84,778	32,38,128	33,97,627	34,08,777
Total ...	3,81,02,828	3,81,67,897	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,332	3,84,35,386

The current demand was higher than in the year 1892-93 by Rs. 1,13,054, and occurred in all three classes of estates. The increase was chiefly due to the resettlement of the Western Duars in Jalpaiguri. This increase would have appeared entirely under class III, but that the tea grants in that district, with a demand of about Rs. 79,000, were transferred from that class to class II.

The demands, collections, remissions and balances for the same period of five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 9) on column 4.	Percentage of local collections (column 7) on column 3.	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 7 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1889-90 ...	3,81,02,828	29,59,793	4,10,62,666	3,63,65,567	24,60,325	3,88,05,892	96,349	18,79,868	3,80,917	22,60,783	94·25	101·5	95·02
1890-91 ...	3,81,67,897	27,46,426	4,09,14,123	3,61,30,458	18,52,452	3,79,82,910	47,066	14,90,322	3,64,212	17,85,164	93·47	101·8	94·6
1891-92 ...	3,81,62,175	17,05,918	3,98,78,197	3,60,97,833	15,42,750	3,76,40,583	55,166	11,67,985	3,14,338	14,81,518	96·15	100·46	94·62
1892-93 ...	3,83,72,332	15,04,773	3,98,77,110	3,70,81,735	11,46,219	3,82,27,954	1,21,495	12,83,767	2,85,735	15,69,502	95·71	99·67	96·16
1893-94 ...	3,84,35,386	14,11,068	4,06,97,634	3,72,93,505	17,39,748	3,90,33,253	1,21,495	12,83,118	2,67,258	15,33,376	95·87	99·89	96·06

These figures show an increase of more than two lakhs of rupees in the total demand, and an increase of more than two and three-quarter lakhs in collections.

Collections, balances and remissions.

While the current demand increased by Rs. 1,13,054, the current collections rose by Rs. 1,81,770, so that the percentage of current collections on current demand advanced from 96·48 to 96·66, but failed to reach the record figure 96·92 attained in 1891-92. The total collections were Rs. 2,75,199 higher than in 1892-93 in consequence of the collection of Rs. 93,429 more of the arrear balances, so that the total balances have again been substantially reduced. All the percentages of the collections as displayed in columns 12 to 14 of the above statement are better than in the previous year, but they are not so good as in 1891-92. The present improvement is a recovery from the low figures of 1892-93, and the Board have been asked to continue to urge the District Officers to aim at higher results. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,21,405, of which nearly three-fourths were in class III. The remissions of grace, amounting to Rs. 43,169, were chiefly in the 24-Parganas, Mymensingh, and Backergunge.

Permanently-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I, was Rs. 3,29,84,927, of which Rs. 3,22,87,238 were collected. The percentage, after excluding from the demand sums in suspense during the year, and adding the sums collected but not credited during the year, was 98·12 as compared with 97·86 in 1892-93 and 98·41 in 1891-92. The actual percentage of current collections on the current demand was 97·98: so that the prescribed standard of 99 per cent was not attained. Seventeen districts failed to reach that standard, but eight of them collected over 98 per cent. Patna and Shahabad only attained to 89·16 and 88·23 per cent. respectively. In Bogra Rs. 12,609 out of a total arrear of Rs. 13,443 were collected in other districts during the year, but not credited in the Bogra treasury accounts until after its close; this was not an arrear at all from a Provincial point of view, Government having received the money at some of its treasuries.

In the collections of the arrear demand, eleven districts did not reach the standard, and three of them did not even collect 80 per cent. Champaran was the worst of all; the large sum of Rs. 23,604 shown as an arrear there was due to the frauds discovered in the Tauzi Department of that district, which would have to be adjusted. This district accounted for nearly half of the total arrear balance of the whole Province (Rs. 50,572). Apart from such special cause, the arrear demands should be entirely collected within the year following that for which they were originally due. The arrears due from permanently-settled wards' estates were Rs. 13,440, against Rs. 1,07,134 in 1892-93. A large proportion, about Rs. 10,000, was due from the Tikari estates in Champaran in connection with the tauzi frauds already mentioned.

Temporarily-settled estates.

Class II or temporarily-settled estates consists of three divisions—

(*a*) those settled for periods with proprietors,
(*b*) private estates leased to farmers for periods,
(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.

For all of these classes a minimum standard of 95 per cent. was laid down; but the following table, which gives the result of the collections in each subdivision of this class of estates for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94, shows that in no single instance has it been achieved:—

Classification of Estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Settled with proprietors ...	1892-93 ...	95·72	89·96	95·53
	1893-94 ...	94·77	84·99	94·20
(*b*) Private estates leased to farmers.	1892-93 ...	83·74	73·36	80·62
	1893-94 ...	80·26	40·02	70·79
(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers.	1892-93 ...	85·70	77·21	84·10
	1893-94 ...	85·16	76·26	83·71
Total ...	1892-93 ...	93·21	80·24	92·13
	1893-94 ...	92·38	75·95	91·05

The total demand, current and arrear, from these estates was Rs. 30,58,092 against Rs. 29,56,421, and the total collections Rs. 27,84,531 against Rs. 27,23,884 of the previous year. The comparative figures in this statement show worse results in every case. The remissions also rose from Rs. 5,314 to Rs. 31,332, and the balances outstanding increased by Rs. 15,000. For several years the state of the collections in farmed estates was unsatisfactory and the special attention of District Officers was called to the subject by the Board; not only was there no improvement, but less success was attained: only 40·02 per cent. of the arrear demand was collected from private estates leased to farmers. The current collections were not up to the mark in 28 districts under one or other of the three subdivisions of this class, and the explanations offered were not satisfactory. The largest item outstanding was Rs. 36,224, due from the Basudebpur ward's estate in Midnapore; but this estate does not come under this class, as it has lately been released, with the exception of the Jallamutha Mahal, which is attached to effect the realisation of this arrear. The arrear collections failed to reach the standard in one or other of the three subdivisions of estates in 20 districts. The Board of Revenue have been requested to continue to give this branch of the Revenue administration their special attention.

Estates held direct by Government.

Class III, or Estates held direct by Government, comprises two subdivisions:—

(*a*) those managed for proprietor.

(*b*) those owned by Government as proprietor.

After excluding demands not due during the year, and including collections realized but not credited, the net demand was for both classes together Rs. 40,06,154, and the collections Rs. 33,99,310, so that the percentage of total collections on total demand was 84·8. In the following statement the percentages of actual recorded collections are compared with those of the previous year:—

Sub-class.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ...	1892-93 ...	72·64	50·	65·25
	1893-94 ...	76·51	48·02	65·72
(*b*) Owned by Government ...	1892-93 ...	88·94	68·87	86·66
	1893-94 ...	89·61	69·39	87·04
Total ...	1892-93 ...	86·52	61·38	82·66
	1893-94 ...	87·63	59·53	83·16

In this class, again, the prescribed standard of 90 per cent. was not attained, though there was some improvement in every respect, except in the arrear collections from private estates. In 16 districts this standard for current collections was reached under both sub-classes; in 2 more districts under one or other of the two sub-classes; for the rest various explanations are offered. In the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, and Khulna the current collections from the estates held direct by Government were only 81·16, 82·47, 68·82, 81·42 per cent. of the current demand. These are poor results and not satisfactorily explained. In Midnapore, there were again heavy balances both in the current and arrear collections, as shown below:—

		Rs.
Current ...	Sub-class (*a*) ...	67,136
	Ditto (*b*) ...	14,211
Arrear ...	Ditto (*a*) ...	1,18,301
	Ditto (*b*) ...	4,551

The attention of the Board of Revenue has been specially invited to the constant recurrence of these heavy balances, and they have been asked to suggest some remedy to improve this state of things.

Revenue and Rent money-orders.

The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-order continues to develop at a steady rate of progress as to the number of orders, but the money transmitted thereby has not increased proportionately. A revised money-order form has been brought into use to remove two of the three defects noticed by Mr. W. C. Macpherson in his Tauzi Procedure Report. The third defect will be remedied when new forms are issued. The following table shows the progress of the payments during the last five years:—

Year.	Number.	Amount of revenue paid.	Average value of each order.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs. A.
1889-90	139,535	11,11,353	7 15
1890-91	160,892	15,64,268	9 11
1891-92	167,229	14,68,037	8 12
1892-93	183,403	16,35,409	8 14
1893-94	190,785	16,46,450	8 10

The system of payment of rent by money-orders has been in force since 1st July 1891 in all districts in which the whole of the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force. The following table gives the figures for the nine months of the year 1891-92 and for the whole of the two subsequent years:—

Year.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	5,07,819	12,544	1,27,153
1892-93 ...	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94 ...	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606

Thus, speaking broadly, about one-third of the number of money-orders were refused, transmitting about one-quarter of the amount tendered.

The number of orders increased during the year, and each rent money-order accepted was about half as large again as the average value of each revenue money-order.

Operation of the Sale Laws.

During the year 991 whole estates and 438 shares, total 1,429, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 1,43,689, were sold, as compared with 1,355 estates and shares bearing a revenue of Rs. 1,38,912 in 1892-93. The law was worked with moderation. In the 292 appeals made to the Commissioners, 61 sales were annulled by them, and 33 sales were annulled by Government on the ground of mistakes or hardship, on recommendations submitted by the Board. The Board have been asked to report on the grounds of these annulments by the Commissioners, and the extent to which they were based on technical grounds, such as non-service of processes or on errors of the Tauzi Department. They have been further asked to report in how many cases the Civil Courts interfered under section 33 of Act XI of 1859. The largest number of defaults, 1,641, occurred in Saran, and their frequency

justified severe measures to some extent. The general rule of practice is that, whenever arrears of all kinds have been entirely paid before sale, the legal right to sell up defaulting estates is waived; but in Saran the legal right appears to have been enforced, and it is to be regretted that it should have been thought necessary to insist on so harsh-seeming a procedure. The Bill which has been introduced into the Legislative Council will obviate the necessity for such action by putting things on a better basis. The percentage of sales to defaults was again highest in Chittagong, reaching 36·6: it was also as high as 28·5 in Nadia. The orders enjoining that the sales for arrears at one kist day should be effected before the next kist day comes round appear to have been neglected in several districts: the delays in holding sales were especially great in the districts of Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Patna, the 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Darbhanga, and Jessore. As considerable confusion and risk to the Government revenue must result from such delays, the Board have been requested to take measures to enforce the existing orders.

A Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law has been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council, and will be proceeded with as soon as the further reports called for from Revenue Officers and certain Associations have been received and considered.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending— More than six months.	Pending— Less than six months.	Pending— Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5	481	1,572	2,053	1,543	52	458	510
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7	6,390	16,199	22,589	17,943	1,031	3,615	4,646
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	2,490	4,248	6,738	5,457	96	1,185	1,281
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	1,350	8,713	10,063	9,389	118	556	674
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	40,324	77,510	117,834	80,402	15,380	22,052	37,432
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7	7,924	7,930	15,854	10,299	3,627	1,928	5,555
All other demands under section 7	11,398	27,714	39,112	27,353	2,974	8,785	11,759
Total	70,357	143,886	214,243	152,386	23,278	38,579	61,857
In 1892-93	83,283	146,572	229,855	159,522	30,328	40,005	70,333

It appears from this statement that the number of certificates filed again decreased, but only by 2,686; however, as more work was done, the pending cases were reduced from 70,333 (or 70,357) to 61,857. A decrease in the total institutions was observed in the water-rate collection department, though there was an increase in the Burdwan Division, as is shown by the following figures:—

	Filed in 1891-92.	Filed in 1892-93.	Filed in 1893-94.
Districts of the Orissa Division ...	8,634	7,991	6,667
Ditto Patna " ...	3,167	2,914	2,219
Ditto Burdwan " ...	3,427	1,237	2,046
Total ...	15,228	12,142	10,932

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cesses again decreased, viz., from 78,952 to 77,510; those for the realization of rent due to Government also decreased from 16,904 to 16,199. The certificates filed for demands of the Court of Wards has rapidly fallen from 13,299 in 1891-92 to 9,906 in 1892-93 and 7,930 in the present year. This is a consequence of the Government order that certificates are not to be issued except when the claim is undisputed, or has been fixed by settlement proceedings.

Compulsory measures for realization.

There was a satisfactory decrease in the total number of cases in which compulsory measures of sale were necessary from 6,380 to 3,818. The number of cases in which demands were paid upon mere issue of notices has fallen from 52,047 to 44,827. The number of persons imprisoned but eventually

released without payment of the debts decreased from 44 in the preceding year to 22 in the year under report. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands of various descriptions also fell off from 20 in 1892-93 to 11 in 1893-94.

Land Registration.

The following statement shows the number of interests registered under initial registration, and the number of applications for mutation filed during the year:—

1	2	3			4	5	6
Divisions.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	Number of applications under section 42 filed during the year—			Percentage of column 3 (c) on column 2.	Percentage during 1892-93.	Percentage during 1891-92.
		(a) On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	(b) On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	(c) Total.			
Burdwan	50,044	1,734	1,653	3,387	6·7	6·5	6·7
Presidency	62,974	2,964	1,645	4,609	7·3	5·2	5·1
Rajshahi	26,925	997	722	1,719	6·3	7·0	7·2
Dacca	99,454	4,583	4,688	9,271	9·3	8·2	7·7
Chittagong	184,574	3,124	4,668	7,792	4·2	4·1	6·9
Patna	287,642	13,906	10,546	24,452	8·5	6·4	6·1
Bhagalpur	98,614	1,407	1,915	3,322	3·5	3·8	3·9
Orissa	160,694	5,134	4,812	9,946	6·1	4·2	3·4
Chota Nagpur ...	4,211	292	202	494	11·7	3·5	3·4
Total ...	973,132	34,141	30,851	64,992	6·6	5·5	5·7
Total for 1892-93 ...	971,200	26,459	27,048	53,507			

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows a marked improvement from 5·5 to 6·6, the increase in the Patna and Orissa Divisions being attributed to the survey-settlement proceedings in progress therein. The total number of cases disposed of was 61,428, against 59,037 in 1892-93 and 61,425 in 1891-92.

Partitions.

Partitions were comparatively infrequent, except in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions, for which the following statement gives the figures of the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	1,679	1,545	338	327	2,017	1,872	472	402	1,545	1,470
Bhagalpur	119	101	39	42	158	143	57	28	101	115
Dacca	463	441	92	113	555	554	114	136	441	418

There were fewer cases disposed of in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, but more in Dacca, than in the previous year: the cases pending were fewer in Patna and Dacca, but more in Bhagalpur. Doubts having arisen whether the work progressed as it should have, and whether the officers, the Deputy Collectors, who were on special duty in connection with partition work, were not liable to be somewhat overlooked, and thus to lose their activity, the Board and the Commissioners have been asked to exercise a more vigorous supervision over this branch of the revenue administration than has hitherto been done by them. The Board have not yet submitted their report on the Bill to amend the law relating to partition of estates.

Land acquisition.

The following table shows the quantity of land required during the year under Act X of 1870, and the cost of acquisition, as well as the department for which it was acquired:—

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.	Abatement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.
1	2	3	4
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	151 1 20	44 2 9	74,105 8 9
Irrigation	780 2 7	178 12 3	75,602 10 9
Municipalities ...	62 2 12	75 7 8	2,83,969 2 8
Railways	4,660 3 5	1,174 4 7	6,57,016 4 10
District Boards ...	434 1 30	126 15 6	53,944 13 0
Chaukidars' jagir lands ...	16 0 39	11 14 11	1,568 11 9
Lands for Port Commissioners.	651 1 22	965 3 0	27,23,677 9 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,757 1 15	2,576 12 8	38,69,884 13 7

Less land was acquired for Government than for some years past. A few poles of land for the Howrah foreshore road at Sibpur represent nearly half the expenditure of Government. They were required to complete the connection between the end of that road and the Royal Botanical Gardens. The total outlay of the year was enormously swelled by the charge of over 27 lakhs of rupees for the 644 acres taken up for the Kidderpore Docks scheme. This amount came, after much delay, into the accounts of the year, although the Docks had been open for some time past.

The new Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, came into force on the 1st March 1894, and it is hoped that its provisions will admit of proceedings being considerably expedited, and of the expenditure being curtailed within reasonable limits.

Kanungos and patwaris.

In Orissa all the kanungos (except a few in Balasore), who had been deputed to settlement work, reverted to regular duty in October 1893, their services, which were found of very little value, being no longer required by the Settlement Officer. The question of re-organising the kanungos and patwaris for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records in this division has been for some time under consideration, and it is hoped that a scheme will be fully matured before the new settlement comes into effect in 1897. The registration of patwaris in the Patna Division and Monghyr under the old Regulation of 1817 still continues, but in Bihar the attempt which had been made to utilise the existing patwaris in the survey-settlement operations was abandoned. If these persons cannot be utilized for such operations, and are not considered a fitting agency for the maintenance of the records, while their duties as village accountants are practically obsolete, and their conduct as a class is generally condemned, it is a matter for consideration whether they should be continued merely as a possible nucleus for the organization of a village agency.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Out of the sum of Rs. 54,970 allotted for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, only Rs. 29,431 were actually distributed. The largest advance of Rs. 4,100 was made in Gaya, where such works are most required. But this sum contrasts remarkably with the Rs. 35,350 and Rs. 24,050 expended there the two previous years for similar purposes. The total balance outstanding on 1st April 1893 was Rs. 2,21,685; whilst Rs. 25,349 represents only the sum which ought to have been recovered during the year, but was not realized. The balances were very large in Saran, Champaran, and Bankura. In Saran Rs. 3,467 principal and Rs. 1,264 interest for previous years were due: the collections were only Rs. 926, and Rs. 3,069 principal and interest remained outstanding from what ought to have been collected in the year. In Champaran

Rs. 5,720 advanced were due, and Rs. 434 old interest: only Rs. 618 were collected, so that Rs. 5,219 principal and Rs. 675 interest,—total Rs. 5,894,—were still due for the year. In Bankura Rs. 27,185 principal and Rs. 1,811 old interest were due: only Rs. 7,229 were collected, and Rs. 9,601 more ought to have been collected in the year.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The sum of Rs. 1,13,201 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, as against Rs. 1,93,070 in the previous year. The following districts took the largest sums, viz., Midnapore Rs. 9,964 for purchasing seed and agricultural implements: the 24-Parganas Rs. 4,000 for seed and food rice: Faridpur Rs. 22,753 and Backergunge Rs. 17,000 in consequence of the high floods and failures of crops in parts of the districts: Tippera Rs. 5,776 for the purchase of cattle and seed after the inundation: in the Patna Division, Muzaffarpur took Rs. 21,913 and Darbhanga Rs. 7,851, in certain villages where the crops were injured by floods: in Manbhum Rs. 10,015 in consequence of scarcity in certain parganas. Out of the demand due for the year, viz. Rs. 3,22,384, only Rs. 1,71,668 were collected: Rs. 2,348 were remitted, so that Rs. 1,48,368, or nearly half which should have been recovered, were not realized. Half, or nearly half, the demand of the year was uncollected in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, and Manbhum. The Board have been desired to request greater attention on the part of District Officers to this subject.

Relations between landlord and tenant.

There has been no marked change in the year in the generally satisfactory relations between landlords and tenants in the Lower Provinces, except in particular localities. In Midnapore, the relations between the managers of Messrs. Watson and Company and their tenants are said to have improved. A settlement was effected last December, and the Collector hopes that there is now every prospect of continuous peace. In Khulna the practice, of one zamindar purchasing the rights of the under-tenants of another landlord, gave rise to disputes. In Murshidabad, a muharrir and peon of an indigo concern were murdered by raiyats. In Backergunge the relations are strained, because of (1) the persistent attempts of the landlords to levy illegal cesses or benevolences upon all sorts of pretexts, and (2) the extraordinary degree of sub-infeudation prevalent in the district, with its consequent interposition of a host of middlemen, all making their living by intercepting part of the rent between the cultivator and the zamindar. A naib of a cutchery at Baria Baishdia was murdered. In the Patna Division the instances of strained relations occurred chiefly in the districts to which the survey-settlement operations have not been extended. There was friction in Supaul, in consequence of attempts to enhance rents, and in Purnea too, but the cause is not known. The settlement proceedings in Orissa have not to any noticeable extent affected the relations between landlords and tenants, and the country is said to be quieter under resettlement than many parts of Bengal at ordinary times. In Lohardaga the relations were much the same as they had been for the last few years, the zamindars withholding receipts when they can, and the raiyats refusing payment whenever strong enough to resist pressure. A Bill has been framed for the application of the Tenancy Act adapted to the circumstances of the Division, and for the commutation of predial services and conditions, which it is hoped will conduce to the welfare of the rural community of Chota Nagpur.

Operation of the Tenancy Act.

The Tenancy Act is reported, as in previous years, to have worked smoothly and to have had no tendency to foster litigation. The Board's remarks may be here quoted at length:—

"The Commissioner of Rajshahi reports that 'the provisions made by the Act for the protection of the raiyats have proved effectual, and it is to their operation that we owe the cessation of the attempts to enforce the surrender of occupancy rights or enhancement of rents beyond customary limits, which at one time disturbed the tranquillity of this Division. The law has thus attained its main object, and it has also proved an efficient instrument for realisation of rent.' The Collector of Monghyr, on the other hand, remarks that the main provisions of the Act for the protection of the raiyats are to a great extent a dead letter in his district:—'Illegal ejectments, enhancements and distraint, are not uncommon, and there is more or less a constant struggle between petty maliks and tenants on the questions of *kamat* and *gora*, the latter claiming *gora* rights where none existed before, and the former asserting *kamat* rights in lands which always have been raiyati.'"

Since the conclusion of the year the subject of the transfer of raiyats holdings has been considered and reported upon, and will be further dealt with in connection with the question of the indebtedness of the agricultural population.

The following statement shows the operation of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province:—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Transfer of Tenures.												
Divisions.	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (1).	(b) By sale in execution of decree, section 12 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Apportionment or division of rent, section 37, clause (a), and sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certification of Collector's fee to landholder's receipts, or for other purposes, section 81.	Notices of resumption of land by landholders, section 87.	Written permission to landlords to measure land, section 90.	Applications by Collector for appointment of common manager, section 95.	Applications made for the survey and record of proprietors' private lands (under Chapter X).	Applications made for survey and record of tenants' holdings (under Chapter XI).	Local inquiries held by order of a Court, section 105.
Burdwan	5,973	68	98	90	9	209	...	77	...	...	8	1	3
Presidency	7,540	213	293	...	4	3	...	4	...	...	6	...	...
Rajshahi	620	283	4	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	3	...	...
Dacca	2,413	908	186	...	...	14	...	16	...	...	36	...	15
Chittagong	2,023	681	263	...	...	43	...	90	...	...	6	...	46
Patna	1,276	1	7	72	992	76	3	501	...	...	1	...	15
Bhagalpur	1,326	...	2	1	84	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total for 1893-94 ...	20,780	2,147	853	163	388	424	3	1,037	...	...	63	1	79
,, for 1892-93 ...	23,729	2,115	680	44	358	224	...	1,934	1	...	54	4	61

The remarkable feature in this statement is that the statistics vary so little from year to year. The figures in column 2 refer only to transfer of "*permanent*" tenures. Since the close of the year, a circular has been issued which it is hoped will have the effect of diminishing to a material extent the accumulation of "landlords' fees" (on transfers of tenures) in the treasury.

Rent suits.

The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the Rent Laws for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 is shown as follows:—

Districts.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	21	33	12	.....
Jalpaiguri	4,690	4,709	19	.....
Cuttack	2,674	3,582	908	.....
Puri	2,112	2,939	827	.....
Balasore	2,172	2,460	288	.....
Angul	.....	13	13	.....
Hazaribagh	2,974	3,071	97	.....
Lohardaga	8,627	7,626	.....	1,001
Singhbhum	395	319	.....	76
Manbhum	6,321	5,579	.....	742
Palamau	172	237	65	.....
Total ...	30,158	30,568	2,229	1,819

Two years ago notice was taken of the undue delay in the disposal of rent suits (of which the number continues to increase). The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur has, in his inspections and examination of quarterly returns, impressed on the District Officers and their subordinates the necessity of disposing of these suits with promptitude, and of avoiding frequent adjournments. While the decrease of suits was considerable in Lohardaga, the increase was marked throughout the Orissa districts.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

THE passing of the new Indian Tariff Act, which, speaking broadly, imposes a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imports, with a few exceptions, of which the most important is cotton yarn and goods, was the principal event of the year in connection with the administration of the Customs Department. The Act, however, came into operation on the 10th March 1894, or only three weeks before the close of the year.

Customs duty.

The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years and in the years before and after the remission of import duties on the 10th March 1881-82:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,433	61,72,991	14,87,018	24,45,683	26,75,754	28,68,900	31,06,425	35,94,860
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,013	2,25,83,827	2,30,68,656	2,30,34,018	2,40,16,651	2,36,63,901
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	16,08,445	20,89,014	22,43,551	18,97,339	17,54,901
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,66,97,955	2,78,31,424	2,89,86,469	2,90,20,006	2,90,13,722
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Imports	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	3,12,697	3,13,188	3,32,736	2,63,270	2,98,531
Exports	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	31,606	70,223	1,02,850	72,886	57,433
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,44,303	3,83,411	4,35,586	3,36,156	3,55,964
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,62,93,652	2,74,48,013	2,85,50,883	2,86,83,850	2,86,57,758

Notwithstanding the receipt of over two lakhs in March from the duties imposed by the new tariff, the revenue of the past year shows a slight decline of Rs. 26,092, or ·09 per cent., as compared with that of 1892-93. It was, however, only 9 per cent. less than the amount realised prior to the reduction of the salt duty and the remission of import duties except those on arms and ammunition, liquors and opium, in 1881-82. Owing chiefly to larger clearances of kerosine oil, the import duty on general merchandise improved by nearly five lakhs, or 16 per cent. The loss of revenue occurred in the import duty on salt and the export duty on rice. The salt trade has been separately dealt with in another portion of this volume. The decline in rice exports is attributed to the high prices prevailing in Bengal. The charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 9,36,157, and the net revenue, after allowance for receipts from coast light dues and miscellaneous items other than duty, was Rs. 2,82,76,916, against Rs. 2,83,03,565 in 1892-93.

The realisations of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Import duty.

1		Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa ports.	Narayanganj.	Total.
		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition	1892-93	1,45,061	.....	.....	.....	1,45,061
	1893-94	1,55,248	23	.....	.....	1,55,271
Liquors	1892-93	16,76,430	350	148	.....	16,76,928
	1893-94	16,42,714	102	96	.....	16,42,972
Oil	1892-93	12,57,132	16,764	7,813	.....	12,81,709
	1893-94	15,28,244	38,054	15,626	.....	15,81,923
Opium	1892-93	2,227	.....	.....	.....	2,227
	1893-94	2,110	.....	.....	.....	2,110
Total	1892-93	30,80,950	17,114	7,961	.....	31,06,025
	1893-94	33,38,316	38,239	15,721	.....	33,92,276
Salt	1892-93	2,30,96,073	6,18,380	.....	3,02,198	2,40,16,651
	1893-94	2,28,35,578	6,23,627	.....	2,04,856	2,36,63,961
GRAND TOTAL	1892-93	2,61,77,023	6,35,494	7,961	3,02,198	2,71,23,676
	1893-94	2,61,73,894	6,61,866	15,721	2,04,856	2,70,56,337

Export duty.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	16,84,876	15,31,082
Chittagong	43,979	24,991
Orissa Ports	1,68,475	1,98,828
Narayanganj	.....	.....
Total ...	18,97,330	17,54,901

To the above total figures for the past year should be added the amount (Rs. 2,02,580) realised under the new tariff during the year.

As already stated, the increase in import duty occurred mainly in mineral oil, the only other heads showing an increase being arms and ammunition. The slight falling off in duty on liquors, including ale, spirits and wines, has not been accompanied by any such reduction in the quantity or value of those luxuries as might have been expected from the effects of the depreciation of the rupee on the incomes of the European residents, who are the principal consumers of the commodities. The total value of these imports amounted in the past year to about 46½ lakhs of rupees, against 44 lakhs in the preceding year and about 49 lakhs in 1889-90. The export duty on rice shows an increase at the Orissa ports against a considerable decrease in Calcutta and Chittagong.

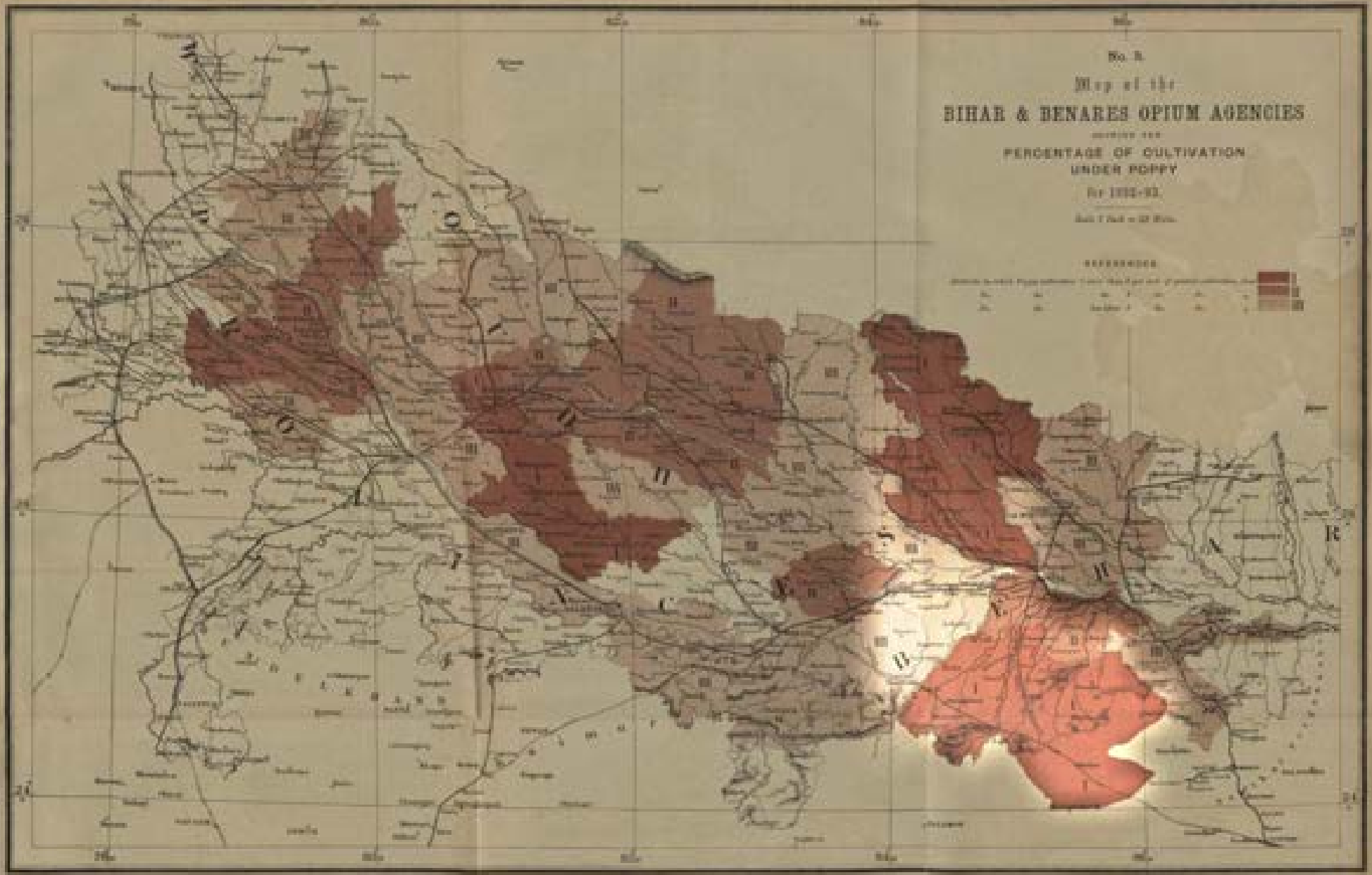
OPIUM.

General.

During the year 1892-93 the area of cultivation, including the area over which the crops failed, was 4,07,157 bighas (equal to 254,473 acres) in the Bihar Agency, and in the Benares Agency 3,51,870 bighas (219,918 acres), being 618 bighas more in the former and 28,631 bighas less in the latter than in the previous year. The decrease of cultivation in the Benares Agency is 7·52 per cent. as compared with the year 1891-92, and taking the decrease of the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 together, the percentage comes to 14·84 on the figures of 1890-91. In the Pertabgarh, Rai Bareilly, and Azimgarh divisions, the decrease in cultivation amounted to 29·93, 27·75, and 25·59 per cent. on the

No. 1.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGAH
for 1882-83.

No. 2.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
showing the
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
for 1892-93.


No. 8.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
showing the
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION
UNDER POPPY
for 1892-93.

cultivation of 1891-92, and in seven other divisions it was between 2 and 10 per cent. On the other hand, in the Sitapur Division there was an increase of 21 per cent., and an addition of nearly 10,000 new cultivators in the rolls of the division. Mr. Rivett-Carnac reports that according to the Report of the Director of Land Records, North-Western Provinces, for the half-year ending 31st December 1892, the area sown with autumn crop was in excess of that of the previous year by 673,083 acres. The decrease in the area of poppy cultivation is accounted for by the following reasons: (1) the policy of Government not to take any measures for increasing the area of cultivation; (2) a series of bad seasons, which has disheartened the opium cultivators; and (3) the competition of other crops, such as sugarcane, potato, and wheat, the cultivation of which has been stimulated by European exporting firms by means of advances, and by the scale of prices which increase with the demand, and are not stationary, like the price paid to opium cultivators. The area over which crops failed was discouragingly large, viz., 21,396 bighas in the Bihar and 10,841 bighas in the Benares Agency, though in the preceding year the area was larger still, namely, 30,951 bighas and 14,225 bighas in the two Agencies respectively. The consistence of last season's crop was much lower than the year before. The average produce per bigha was 4 seers $2\frac{3}{4}$ chitaks in Bihar and 5 seers $\frac{3}{4}$ chitaks in Benares, against 3 seers $6\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks and 4 seers $3\frac{1}{4}$ chitaks, respectively, in the preceding year. The quantity and value of opium to each cultivator was 2 seers 8 chitaks and Rs. 12-8 respectively in the Bihar Agency, and 3 seers $1\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks and Rs. 15-6-3 in the Benares Agency. The corresponding figures for the year 1891-92 were 1 seer 14 chitaks and Rs. 9-6 in Bihar, and 2 seers 9 chitaks and Rs. 12-13 in the Benares Agency. There was a decrease of 2,642 cultivators in Bihar and of 43,127 in the Benares Agency; the total number of cultivators in the two Agencies was 1,195,442 against 1,241,211 in the year 1891-92. The result was therefore much better to the cultivators than during the preceding year. The cost of a chest of provision opium is, however, stated by the Bihar Agent to have been Rs. 388-5-9 against Rs. 308-2-7 in the previous year, and in the Benares Agency it was Rs. 394-15-7 against Rs. 438-13-9 in the preceding year. The price realized for a chest of provision opium was Rs. 1,207 in Bihar and Rs. 1,214 in Benares, on an average, as compared with the averages of Rs. 1,159 in Bihar and Rs. 1,123 in Benares in 1891-92. Considering that the number of chests now sold per year is nearly 12,000 short of the normal supply as fixed for some years by the Government of India, the price cannot but be considered as exceptionally low; but this is attributed by the Board to the currency legislation of June 1893, and its effect on trade relations with China and the East.

Outturn and manufacture.

The prospects of the poppy crop were excellent up to January 1893. Towards the end of that month, as well as during the next two months, damp and cloudy weather set in with rain and hailstorms, and the result was much damage to the crop and an inferiority in the quality of the outturn. The consistence was in fact so low that but for the higher consistence of opium gathered towards the end of the season, when dry weather had set in, it would not have been possible to cake at the standard consistences in the two Agencies. The gross outturn at a uniform consistence of 70° was 40,339 maunds in the Bihar Agency and 42,970 maunds in the Benares Agency, against 31,955 maunds and 38,490 maunds in the preceding year. Of the Benares product, over 2,000 maunds were transferred to Bihar for the manufacture of provision chests. The comparatively lower consistence of the produce of the season will be apparent from the fact that, while in 1891-92 an yield in the two Agencies of 65,609 maunds of crude opium gave 70,446 maunds of opium at 70°, in the year under review 84,223 maunds of crude opium gave only 83,309 maunds at 70°. The average produce per bigha was highest in the Aliganj, Chapra, and Shahabad Divisions of the Bihar Agency, being 6 seers $1\frac{1}{4}$ chitaks, 5 seers $3\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks, and 5 seers $0\frac{1}{4}$ chitak respectively in each, while in the Benares Agency the highest averages were 5 seers 14 chitaks in Mainpuri and 5 seers $11\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks in Mirzapur. The average for the whole Benares Agency was, as has been noted before, higher than the average for the whole Bihar Agency. The number of chests of provision opium of 75° consistence made at the Bihar Agency was 19,927, or 919 chests less than in the preceding year. In the Benares Agency the number of chests

made was 20,578 of the Benares standard of 71°, against 12,833 chests in the year before.

Reserve.

The number of chests of Patna and Benares opium fixed for sale during the year 1894 was 21,780 and 20,520 respectively, leaving a reserve of only 26 chests of Benares opium on the 31st December 1894. The reserve, which amounted to 49,705 chests in the beginning of 1890, and the normal amount of which has been fixed by the Government of India at 30,000 chests, will thus entirely disappear, in spite of the sales having been reduced by nearly 12,000 chests.

Nepal opium.

Nepal opium was delivered direct by the cultivators at Ekdari in Motihari and at the Tirhut Sub-Agency in Bihar. The total quantity delivered was 145 maunds 21 seers as compared with 136 maunds, the supply of the previous year. The Nepal cultivators are reported to be well satisfied with the present arrangements, under which the opium is received direct from the Nepalese raiyats and paid for under the conditions which apply to cultivators in British territory. It is expected that larger quantities will be delivered in future years.

Opium Convention with the French Government.

The Opium Convention with the French Government, which expired on the 31st December 1893, was renewed for a further term of five years, with effect from the 1st January 1894. It provides for the conversion into an annual payment of Rs. 3,000 of the rights in connection with the opium trade reserved to the French Government by article 6 of the Convention of the 7th March 1815, and for the prevention of the introduction of contraband opium into Chandernagore. An additional clause has been inserted in the new Convention, to the effect that all contraband opium seized in French territory shall be handed over to the Collector of Hooghly on payment of its value, such value being calculated at the same rate as is allowed in British India in making payments of the value of confiscated opium to any one who has contributed to the seizure of the drug.

Excise opium.

The total quantity of excise opium manufactured during the year was 5,610 maunds, of which 1,116 maunds were made in Bihar and 4,494 maunds in Benares: during the previous year the number was 5,203 maunds, viz., 2,610 of Bihar and 2,593 of Benares. The difference in the quantity supplied by the Benares Agency in the two years was due to the fact that in 1891-92 the Benares Agency did not supply any excise opium to Bengal, Assam, and Burma. There appears to have been a slight increase of the demand in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but on the other hand there was a decrease in the demand in the Central Provinces, and in the Panjab the supply fell off from 147 maunds in 1891-92 to 50 maunds in 1892-93.

Balances.

The balances outstanding at the end of 1892-93 were Rs. 20,371 in the Bihar Agency, of which Rs. 13,364 appertained to the Bettiah Sub-Agency, where considerable damage was done to the crop by hail; in the Benares Agency the balances amounted to Rs. 16,595, of which Rs. 13,832 have since been recovered. These balances are only nominal in comparison with the price paid to cultivators for opium, which amounted to nearly 81½ lakhs in Bihar and 87 lakhs in Benares.

Irrigation.

In the Bihar Agency the unirrigated area—73,504 bighas—was 19 per cent. of the total area—3,85,761 bighas—against 17 per cent. in the preceding year. This increase is attributed to the larger rainfall of the year 1892-93. In the Benares Agency the unirrigated area in both the years was less than 3 per cent. There was an enormous falling off, for which no satisfactory explanation is given, in the advance for wells in the Bihar Agency, which amounted to only Rs. 9,670 in 1892-93, as against Rs. 49,535 in the preceding year. In the Benares Agency the advances amounted to Rs. 11,024, the amount for the previous year being Rs. 11,359.

Saw-mills.

As compared with the year 1891-92, there was an increase of Rs. 622 in the total cost of working the saw-mills, which amounted to Rs. 25,056. But the saving effected by abolishing sâl-wood was Rs. 60,376. There was an increase in the cost of

manufacturing by 1¼ anna per chest, but this was more than compensated by the comparative cheapness of the price of timber, which was 1 anna per cubic foot less than in 1891-92. The net cost per chest was thus Rs. 2-3-7¾ against Rs. 2-7-5 in the previous year, showing a saving of 3 annas 9½ pies per chest. The difference between the cost of a mango-wood and sâl-wood chest is Rs. 3-11-9½ in favour of the former. It is worthy of note, however, that mango-wood chests supplied by contractors are 1 anna 9¾ pies per chest less than the saw-mills chests.

Water-supply and fire-extinction arrangements at the Ghazipur Factory.

The question of improving the defective water-supply and fire extinction arrangements at the Opium Factory at Ghazipur was considered during the year. At the instance of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were requested to depute a competent Engineer to examine the question professionally, and to report on the measures necessary to safeguard the factory against fire. Mr. W. Parry, Municipal Engineer of Allahabad, was selected for the purpose, and under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer of the North-Western Provinces prepared a scheme which was accepted by the Bengal Government with the concurrence of the Board. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 34,000 will be required to give effect to the scheme, together with an additional sum of Rs. 1,000, if sanction be also given to a supplementary proposal to include the supply of drinking-water as part of it. The case has been laid before the Government of India, who have been asked to provide the funds required.

Breaches of Opium Laws.

Taking the opium subdivisions alone, as compared with the preceding year, the number of cases investigated, those brought to trial, the number of persons convicted, and those acquitted were in the year 1892-93 respectively 238, 72, 230, and 11. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 307, 81, 335, and 4. There was thus a decrease under all the heads, with the exception of "number of persons acquitted," in which there was an increase of seven persons. The great disparity between the number of cases investigated and those brought to trial appears to have been due to the fact that in the Aliganj subdivision, which furnished 73 per cent. of the total number of cases investigated in 1891-92, and nearly 70 per cent. of the number investigated in 1892-93, departmental punishment was inflicted on the offenders, who were all opium cultivators, instead of sending them up to the criminal court. In the Benares Agency the number of cases brought to trial was more than seven times the number in Bihar, being 546, or 9 more than in the year before. There was, however, a decrease in the number of persons convicted and an increase in the number acquitted, being respectively 479 and 92, against 501 and 64 in 1891-92. The amount of fines imposed in Bengal was Rs. 26,094 against Rs. 17,124 in the previous year, and the amount disbursed to informers and others for rewards was Rs. 22,233, against Rs. 15,254 in 1891-92. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the corresponding amounts were much smaller, the amount of fines being Rs. 7,543 and of rewards Rs. 4,416, against Rs. 7,237 and Rs. 4,831 in the year 1891-92. In Bengal there were five cases of large seizures. In one of these, at Patna, one Bepin Behari Dutt, an inhabitant of Kidderpore in Calcutta, was found in possession of 40 cakes of pure abkari opium packed in three layers of Nepal paper, as sent out from the factory. The results of prosecutions in the North-Western Provinces show that opium cultivators are, in the majority of cases, punished for the possession of infinitesimally small quantities of opium. As there is no great difficulty in bringing home against a cultivator a charge of possessing illicit opium, care should be exercised with discrimination in sending up cases for trial, and the course adopted in the Aliganj Sub-Agency, of punishing opium cultivators departmentally for trivial offences, would generally appear to be the more suitable one.

The following statements furnished by the Accountant-General, Bengal, show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1893-94, as compared with the official years 1877-78, 1878-79, 1887-88, 1891-92, and 1892-93. Some of the figures for 1892-93 will be found to differ from those given in last year's statements, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted

his statement from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1893-94 are open to final adjustment.

ITEMS.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1887-88.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency ...	6,26,92,825	6,79,86,395	6,63,79,675	5,94,96,695	6,00,32,635	4,90,53,705
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes	5,027	6,650	11,691	38,485	18,909	9,666
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal ...	5,13,109	5,14,297	5,66,810	5,83,028	5,63,901	5,75,442
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments ...	10,52,645	12,84,992	...	14,72,765	16,46,688	13,32,116
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts...	64,701	2,46,973	43,768	13,851	10,712	13,522
Confiscations	7	1	...	...	...	...
Total receipts ...	6,43,33,723	7,00,41,294	6,19,05,884	6,16,01,711	6,31,07,951	5,00,14,370
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	8,02,180	7,73,645	8,07,638	8,53,040	8,74,338	8,37,496
Manufacturing charges	17,39,081	15,19,036	5,86,276	13,73,393	13,89,781	13,07,540
Payments for cultivation	2,40,45,779	1,45,58,546	2,15,90,614	1,43,95,913	1,38,85,295	1,65,76,493
Miscellaneous disbursements	6,545	6,004	9,906	6,145	5,053	6,155
Total charges ...	2,65,71,585	1,69,57,276	2,41,94,454	1,85,88,779	1,59,75,500	1,86,99,613
Net revenue ...	3,77,62,139	5,30,84,018	3,83,12,430	4,30,33,032	4,71,32,451	3,13,14,757

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of abkari opium for the following years :—

YEAR.	Sale-proceeds of opium.	Contingencies.	Balance.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	12,43,954	5,667	12,43,287
1878-79 ...	13,34,552	6,325	13,28,227
1887-88 ...	16,08,267	5,246	16,03,021
1891-92 ...	16,74,671	5,221	16,69,450
1892-93 ...	16,09,420	9,162	16,00,258
1893-94 ...	16,42,080	3,632	16,38,448

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 43,353, being 5,499 chests less than the number sold during the previous 12 months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,00,14,370 and the charges to Rs. 1,86,99,613, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,13,14,757, being Rs. 1,58,77,694 less than that of the previous year, and Rs. 1,17,18,245 below that of 1891-92 :—

OFFICIAL YEAR.	NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD.			AMOUNT REALIZED.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Bihar.	Benares.	Total.	Bihar.	Benares.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	26,245	23,255	49,500	3,30,91,500	3,37,01,325	16,49,910	6,83,42,735	2,65,71,585	3,17,62,150
1878-79	20,600	25,500	46,100	3,79,20,120	3,20,56,573	20,54,599	7,20,41,294	1,69,57,276	5,30,84,018
1887-88	29,500	28,500	57,000	3,07,32,472	3,06,47,200	6,37,209	6,10,05,884	2,41,94,454	3,63,12,430
1891-92	28,709	29,256	58,259	3,07,50,515	3,07,20,520	21,02,116	6,16,01,711	1,85,88,779	4,30,33,032
1892-93	24,482	24,330	48,852	3,09,65,980	3,09,65,980	23,35,996	6,21,07,951	1,59,75,500	4,71,32,451
1893-94	22,788	20,565	43,353	2,61,56,199	2,33,93,545	19,80,605	5,00,14,370	1,86,99,613	3,13,14,757

The decrease in the net revenue may be attributed to the fact that only 43,353 chests of provision opium were sold during the year against 48,852 chests sold in 1892-93, and also to a falling off in the prices realized; while the total charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,86,99,613 against Rs. 1,59,75,500. The increase in charges is apparently due to the fact that the number of chests of opium manufactured during the season covered by the charges was larger than in the previous season, being 40,505 against 33,679 chests.

The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,105-6-7 for Bihar and Rs. 1,113-3-8 for Benares opium, against Rs. 1,253-10-3 and Rs. 1,240-14-8, respectively, in the preceding year.

The statement given in the margin shows the quantity of land sown with poppy during the past two years. It will be seen that in the year under review, the charges for which will appear in next year's report, there was, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 7,495 bighas in the Bihar Agency and of 6,257 bighas in the Benares Agency in the area of poppy cultivation. There was an increase of 13,752 bighas in the aggregate cultivation of both Agencies.

Agency.	1892-93. Bighas.	1893-94. Bighas.	Difference. Bighas.
Bihar ...	3,85,761	3,93,256	+ 7,495
Benares ...	3,51,870	3,58,127	+ 6,257
Total ...	7,37,631	7,51,383	+13,752

The outturn of provision opium in the Bihar Agency during the past season is reported to be 16,785 chests, against 19,927 chests manufactured in 1892-93, being a decrease of 3,142 chests. The outturn of the Benares Agency is reported to be 16,544 chests, against 20,578 chests manufactured in the previous season, or 4,034 chests less in the year under review.

The total quantity of provision opium of the season 1893-94 is 33,329 chests. A total of 37,260 chests will be brought forward for sale in 1895. The number of chests to be offered for sale during each of the months of October, November, and December 1894 has been reduced from 3,525 to 3,105, and the quantity, 1,260 chests, thus rendered available will, with the addition of the 26 Benares chests representing the reserve on the 1st January 1895, be included in the amount to be sold during 1895. Besides this, it will be also necessary, in order to make up the quantity of provision opium required for sale in 1895, to take 2,651 chests from the outturn of the next season's crop, viz., 426 chests of Bihar and 2,225 of Benares opium.

SALT.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years were—

Heads.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.	Decrease in 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
Import duty on salt	2,27,28,686	2,25,83,826	2,30,66,657	2,39,34,019	2,40,16,650	2,36,63,962	.....	3,52,688
Excise ditto	3,22,087	1,98,310	3,21,044	46,437	2,01,678	61,232	.....	1,40,446
Total ...	2,30,50,773	2,27,82,136	2,33,87,701	2,39,80,456	2,42,18,328	2,37,25,194	.....	4,93,134
Provincial—								
Rent of warehouses	53,908	90,100	93,545	83,210	53,634	43,085	.....	10,549
Miscellaneous	34,197	36,969	35,899	(a) 28,893	(a) 46,633	39,408	.....	7,225
Total ...	88,195	1,27,060	1,29,444	1,12,103	1,00,267	82,493	.....	17,774
Total Receipts ...	2,31,38,968	2,20,09,205	2,35,17,145	2,40,92,559	2,43,18,595	2,38,07,687	.....	5,10,908
Charges.								
Imperial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Refunds of customs duty on salt	2,26,413	2,36,190	2,09,364	2,01,109	1,54,442	1,84,658	30,216	.....
Total ...	2,46,413	2,56,190	2,29,364	2,21,109	1,74,442	2,04,658	30,216	.....
Provincial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	21,223	46,521	68,258	51,608	1,24,595	26,778	.....	97,817
Refunds other than custom and excise duty.	.....	.....	.....	5	33	.....	.....	33
Total ...	21,223	46,521	68,258	51,613	1,24,628	26,778	.....	97,850
Imperial—								
Charges of the Orissa Sal Department.	.....	1,07,294	1,10,496	1,33,003	(b)1,51,553	1,29,277	.....	22,276
Total Charges ...	2,67,636	4,10,005	4,08,118	4,05,725	4,50,623	3,60,713	30,216	1,20,126
Approximate net revenue ...	2,28,71,332	2,24,99,200	2,31,09,027	2,36,86,834	2,38,67,972	2,34,46,974	.....	4,20,998

(a) Includes the cost price of salt manufactured under the direct management of Government in Orissa.
(b) Details are given in the statement in paragraph 48 of the Report.

After a steady rise for four years, the receipts last year showed a decrease amounting to Rs. 5,10,908, or 2·1 per cent. as compared with those of 1892-93. The decrease is due to smaller clearances from shipboard, owing to a considerable advance in the price of salt, and also to a falling off in the local manufacture. The imports, however, rose from 93,83,308 maunds in 1892-93 to 1,03,58,803 maunds, and it is apparent from this that importations sometimes depend more on the state of the shipping trade than on the immediate demand for salt. The charges of the year show a decrease of Rs. 89,910 as compared with 1892-93, but this is mainly accounted for by two heavy and exceptional items having been paid in the latter year.

The following statement illustrates the fluctuations of the salt trade in Bengal during the last two years:—

The salt trade.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock ... { Sea-imported salt in bond ...	24,97,493	14,52,226	7,19,816
{ Excise salt in bond	69,299	37,938	20,159
	25,66,791	14,90,164	7,39,475
Import and manufacture. { Sea-imported	90,52,997	93,84,837	1,03,61,985
{ Manufacture or added ...	8,985	67,202	15,430
	90,61,982	94,52,039	1,03,77,415
Clearances ... { Sea-imported salt from ship board	59,00,244	63,47,425	60,65,233
{ Sea-imported salt from bond ...	41,33,501	37,10,170	39,01,963
{ Excise salt from bond ...	18,866	81,329	24,460
	1,00,52,611	1,01,38,924	99,91,661
Closing stock ... { Sea-imported salt in bond ...	14,52,226	7,19,317	10,66,459
{ Excise salt in bond	37,938	20,158	10,197
	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656

The stock of salt in the golas at the close of the year, though larger than in the previous year, was still much below that of the four preceding years. In addition to this stock, however, there were 4,50,909 maunds afloat in the port of Calcutta ready to be sold direct to purchasers.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net increase of 9,75,495 maunds, or 10·3 per cent. over those of 1892-93, but Chittagong had a decrease of 34,679 maunds. The shipments were received from the following countries:—

Imports.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1891-92.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1892-93.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I. United Kingdom	55,27,227	60,40,724	66,04,461	61·0	63·3	63·8
II. { Hamburg	16,56,709	9,86,100	7,46,700	18·3	9·3	7·2
{ Trieste	.....	.....	53,370			
III. { Foreign (Asiatic Turkey)	56,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Adelaide	.....	.....	120			
{ Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	14,997	·6	.....	·1
IV. { Ras Rawayah	.....	1,99,672	4,71,290			
{ Jeddah, Muscat and Sahil	5,09,393	7,27,547	4,39,317			
{ Aden	9,79,841	9,99,713	13,39,624	12·1	20·5	24·0
{ Linga	.....	.....	2,27,589			
V. Madras	43,118	73,940	67,335	·4	·7	·4
VI. Bombay	5,01,103	5,43,683	5,03,814	6·6	5·7	4·9
Total ...	99,57,276	93,83,308	1,03,58,803	100·0	100·0	100·0

Chittagong received cargoes from the United Kingdom only in the past year. There were larger importations into Calcutta from the United Kingdom, Ras Rawayah and Aden, and for the first time shipments also came from Trieste, Adelaide, Rio de Janeiro and Linga. Hamburg, Muscat, Madras and

Bombay, however, sent smaller consignments. The increase shown under group IV shows that the production of salt in those parts is cheap and the trade with India increasingly profitable.

Consumption of salt.

The total clearances of salt of all kinds fell from 1,01,38,924 maunds in 1892-93 to 99,91,661 maunds in the past year. Deducting from these clearances the excess of exports by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 4,93,539 maunds, and adding 27,182 maunds of saltpetre salt brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in the Province was 95,25,304 maunds, against 94,33,923 maunds in 1892-93. The increase occurred mainly in the saliferous tracts, and was due to greater prosperity, as those parts were free from the disastrous floods which did serious damage to crops elsewhere in the Province. The consumption of the saliferous tracts, excluding Orissa, was 10·52 lbs. per head, while in Orissa and the rest of the Province the average rates were 10·54 and 10·26 respectively.

Inland trade.

The total imports by land and river—such salt having paid duty in the provinces from which it was brought—rose from 4,23,188 maunds in 1892-93 to 5,52,228 maunds. This increase is attributed partly to reduction in local manufacture in Orissa, which led to larger importation from Madras, and partly to the higher price of sea-imported salt, which stimulated importation from Rajputana and the Punjab. The latter cause operated at the same time to reduce exports from Bengal to other provinces, and these fell from 11,62,549 maunds to 10,45,767 maunds, giving an excess over the imports of 4,93,539 maunds, against 7,39,361 maunds in 1892-93.

Prices were generally higher than in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to a rise in the price of Liverpool salt, which is attributed to the coal strikes in England. The wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt ranged from Rs. 96-10-2 to Rs. 55-6-11, against a variation from Rs. 68-12 to Rs. 57-8 in 1892-93.

Working of the salt laws and rules.

Including the Orissa districts, the total number of seizures of contraband salt fell from 2,015 to 1,124 during the past year, and the quantity attached from 1,671 to 693 maunds. There were altogether 1,005 prosecutions, chiefly for illicit manufacture and possession, against 1,472 in the previous year, and 932 persons were convicted out of 1,042 apprehended. The rewards disbursed amounted to Rs. 4,608.

Salt in Orissa.

The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department fell from Rs. 2,17,409 to Rs. 66,353 during the year, the decrease being due to the failure of local manufacture. The expenditure (Rs. 1,29,277) was nearly twice the revenue, the percentage of the charges to the receipts being 194·8. The Madras salt authorities claim that the Department should get credit for the duty realised elsewhere on salt consumed in Orissa, on the ground that but for the existence of the preventive establishments this revenue would not have been realized. On this calculation the total receipts would amount to Rs. 19,03,496, and the percentage of the charges on the receipts would be 6·79. This argument cannot, however, be accepted. Revenue was realised elsewhere on salt imported into Orissa before the preventive establishments came into existence, and although the amount has increased largely since, its growth has been counterbalanced by a reduction in the receipts from local manufacture, and is, in the main, the outcome of the great falling off in such manufacture. The total sales* of all descriptions of salt in Orissa before the Madras authorities took charge of the Department were nearly the same as now, and the consumption per head of the population was greater, being 10·73 in 1885-86 against 10·54 in 1893-94. The Government thus obtained almost the same revenue when the preventive work was in the hands of the police. Though the transfer of the salt administration to Madras was decided on for the express purpose of developing the local industry and making excise salt cheaper and more plentiful, they show that only 15,000 maunds of salt were produced last year, against several lakhs in former years, that the salt is bad and dear, that the consumption per head is slightly less than in 1885-86, that the retail price has remained stationary and is

	Maunds.
*1885-86	5,44,139
1886-87	7,44,420
1893-94	7,59,317

not much below the prices that prevail in the rest of Bengal, that the *malangis* who make salt at the factories are in debt to Government, and that not a single case of illicit wholesale manufacture was detected during the year. The charges, on the other hand, even after credit is given for the entire amount of duty realized on Ganjam, Madras and Liverpool salt, have been out of all proportion to the receipts, the cost for levying less than 20 lakhs of revenue having been 1¼ lakhs, while in the rest of Bengal a revenue of Rs. 2,36,63,962 was collected at a cost of Rs. 26,778. In the presence of these facts, there can be no room for doubt that the Madras system has not been successful in Orissa. The system pursued is a mistake, and though it may be desirable to place under Madras control the making of salt on the Chilka lake, the establishment entertained to prevent and detect the illegal manufacture of salt has been a waste of money.

EXCISE.

There was no administrative change in the management of this Department during the year. Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta was Commissioner of Excise throughout the year, and he had the direct assistance of three Deputy Collectors, one of whom was his Personal Assistant, and two were peripatetic Inspectors of Excise. In 18 districts the Department was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors whose whole time was, or should have been, given, and whose pay was charged, to the Excise Department, while in the remaining districts excise work was intrusted to a half-time Deputy Collector on the ordinary staff. In all but three of the former districts there are central distilleries, the working of which demands the careful supervision of the Special Deputy Collectors. The distilleries generally are in immediate charge of Sub-Deputy Collectors or of Kanungos, as Superintendents. Their number was reduced during the year by the closing of those at Hooghly and at Maniktola in Calcutta, and since the end of the year the Mymensingh distillery has also been abolished. The number of Sub-Deputy Collectors now employed is 9, and of Kanungos, inclusive of the Deputy Superintendents of certain distilleries, 27.

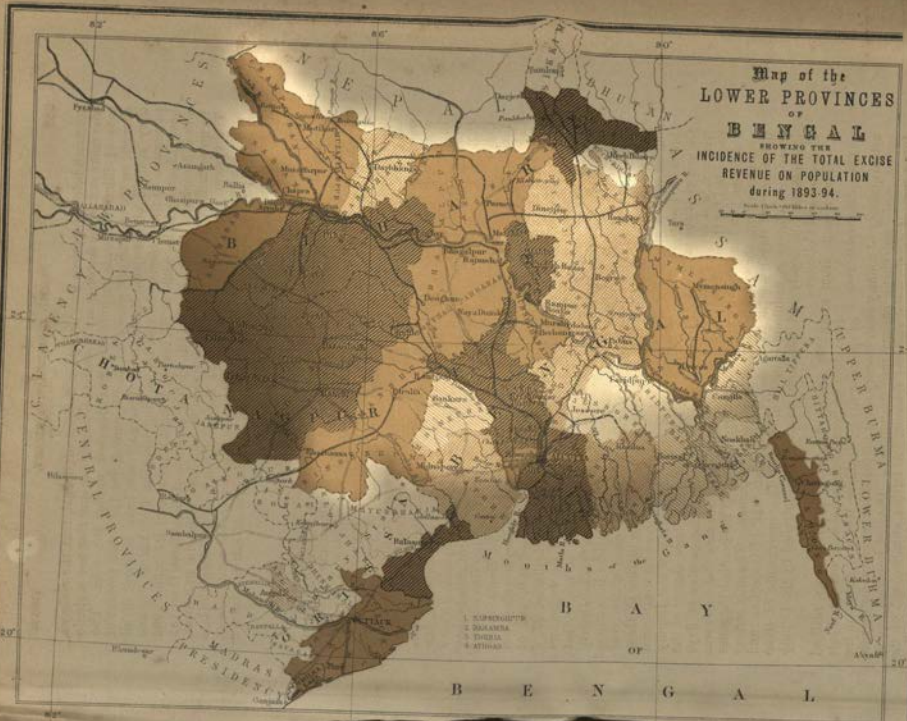
Inspections.

The amount of inspection done by the Commissioner and the Inspectors was satisfactory. It is satisfactory to notice that in 16 out of the 18 districts in which Special Deputy Collectors are employed, the minimum number of days prescribed for inspections in the interior (120) was attained or exceeded. Since the close of the year orders have been issued fixing the minimum number of days for touring by these officers at 150, and directing that they are not to be employed on magisterial duties or placed in charge of treasuries. In the other districts the Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff supervising excise are not to have charge of the treasury, and are required to spend 90 days on tour. The number of days prescribed for these officers last year was 60, and it is satisfactory that there was a deficiency in the tours in only three districts, excluding the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling, the circumstances of which are exceptional. The only serious deficiency (24 days) was in Tippera. A subordinate staff of inspecting and preventive officers is maintained in all districts. The movements of these officers should be closely and constantly watched and controlled by the Deputy Collectors and Collectors.

Financial results of the year.

The revenue from exciseable articles was, as in previous years, realised from fees on licenses for wholesale and retail sale of spirits or drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in the central distilleries, opium, ganja and bhang passing into consumption. Duty on imported liquors forms part of the Imperial customs revenue. A further enhancement of the duty on ganja, and the substitution of a distillery fee of 2½ annas per gallon London-proof, for the former fee of one anna per gallon irrespective of strength, were the principal changes made last year in rates. The total receipts of the year, according to the figures returned by the District Officers, amounted to Rs. 1,21,37,096,* or Rs. 6,37,096 in excess of the budget estimates. The total charges having been Rs. 6,47,740 against a budget estimate of Rs. 6,96,000, the net receipts were Rs. 1,14,89,356.

* The Accountant-General's figures show receipts larger by Rs. 28,563.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF THE TOTAL EXCISE
REVENUE ON POPULATION
during 1893-94.
BAY
OF
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HOTAN
NAGPUR
Mouths of the Ganges
1. KASHMIR
2. RAJPUTANA
3. BARODA
4. ATHGAR

All exciseable articles show an increase of revenue in the past year, with the exception of maduk, chandu and methylated spirits, the largest increase being obtained from the license fees of outstills and the duty on ganja. The incidence of the excise revenue per head of the population amounted to two annas and eight pies, against five annas and five pies and eight annas and four pies respectively in Madras and Bombay, and one anna and nine pies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending the 30th September 1893. The expenditure, on the other hand, decreased by Rs. 6,000.

Relation of growth of consumption to growth of revenue.

The accepted principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption has been carefully kept in view, as may be seen from the following figures showing the revenue derived from, and the consumption of, the chief articles of excise in the past two years:—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
Distillery liquor ...	24,03,063	24,45,174	+1·8	402,158	416,857	+3·6
Outstill shops ..	26,27,080	28,07,724	.....	.....	.....	.....
Country rum ...	4,19,717	4,36,308	+3·7	80,176	83,554	+4·2
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...	20,35,635	21,34,837	+2·4	1,934	1,970	+1·8
Ganja ...	23,36,066	25,35,045	+6·2	5,451	5,116	—6·1

The consumption of distillery liquor increased more than the revenue derived therefrom. This occurred mainly in Bihar, and is accounted for by the reduction of the duty in that province, which was intentionally made in order to enable that liquor to compete with the cheap outstill liquor and check illicit dealing in the latter. In other Divisions, where higher rates of duty are levied, consumption fell of. In the case of outstill liquor the returns of consumption obtained from the license-holders' books are too untrustworthy for quotation. The revenue from country rum would have amounted to Rs. 4,39,600 in the past year if the full duty of Rs. 5 per gallon had been paid in Bengal on 1,073 gallons imported from Shahjehanpur which passed into consumption. If this sum is taken as the true revenue, the increase over the previous year was 4·7 instead of 3·7 per cent., and exceeded the increase in consumption. The increase in revenue from opium and ganja also gives a larger ratio than the increase in consumption. The reduction in the consumption of ganja, accompanied by a large increase in the revenue, is especially remarkable.

The gross revenue, the charges, and the net revenue in the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889-90	1,04,73,431	5,31,382	99,42,049	5·07
1890-91	1,04,60,932	6,47,112	98,13,820	6·1
1891-92	1,11,29,813	6,67,792	1,04,62,021	6·
1892-93	1,16,00,621*	6,53,715*	1,09,46,906*	5·6
1893-94	1,21,37,096†	6,47,740†	1,14,89,356†	5·3
Difference between the past two years	+5,36,475	—5,975	+5,42,450	—·3

* Revised figures.
† Figures subject to revision by Accountant-General.

Saving a slight fall in 1890-91, the revenue has steadily advanced, the net increase last year over the preceding year being Rs. 5,42,450. The charges at the same time show a gradual decrease in the past three years. Distributed according to the Divisions, the revenue compares thus for the past two years, after exclusion of the advance collections of each year:—

Division.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference + or —
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	11,57,570	11,61,512	+3,942
Presidency	32,14,624	35,64,906	+3,50,282
Rajshahi	8,81,117	9,37,755	+56,638
Dacca	8,12,196	8,11,233	—963
Chittagong	2,68,588	2,65,973	—2,615
Patna	24,28,015	25,85,849	+1,57,834
Bhagalpur	12,09,774	13,08,328	+98,554
Orissa	5,64,242	6,18,447	+54,205
Chota Nagpur	8,37,868	8,75,374	+37,506
Total ...	1,13,73,994	1,21,29,377	+7,55,383

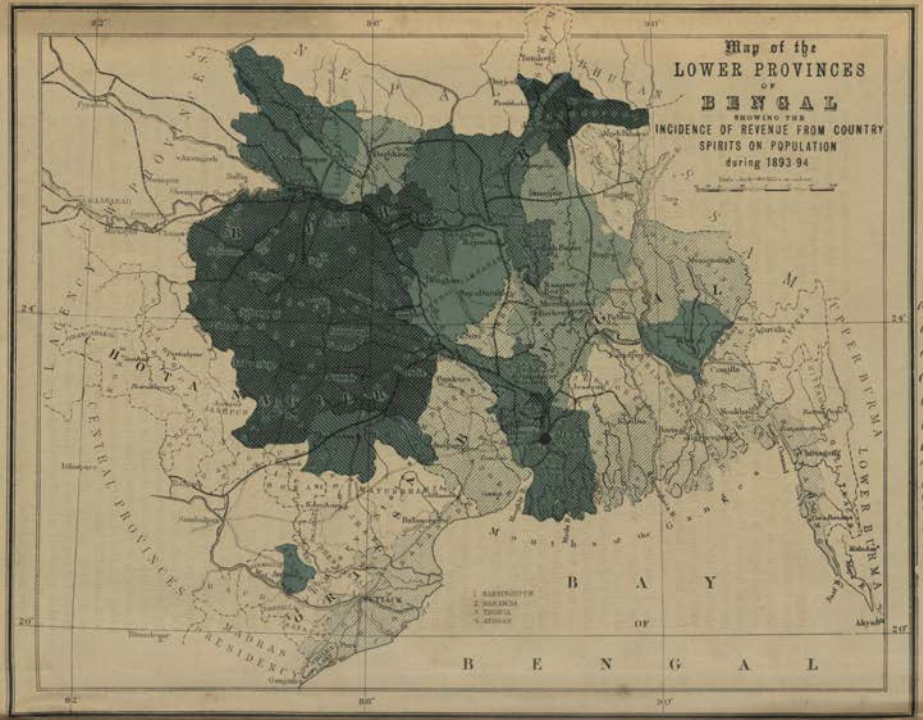
It will thus be seen that there was an increase of over 7½ lakhs last year if comparison be made of the revenue received in each year on account of the year itself. There were slight decreases in only two divisions, Dacca and Chittagong, while large increases were obtained in the Presidency (including Calcutta), Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.

Revenue under different heads.

Classified under the different heads, the revenue (without adjustment of advance collections) has been as follows in the past five years:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1893-94 compared with 1892-93.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirit	47,07,132	46,38,263	48,14,643	50,30,143	52,52,898	2,22,755	...
Rum ... ... *	1,66,859	98,389	2,39,972	4,19,717	4,33,388	15,591	...
Imported liquors	2,14,090	2,31,096	2,23,648	2,67,092	2,38,162	28,970	...
Beer	76	71	174	193	224	31	...
Tari	8,26,314	8,45,588	9,07,466	9,50,370	10,16,375	65,996	...
Pachwai	2,32,683	2,72,468	2,94,108	3,34,527	3,46,518	11,991	...
Charas	3,535	6,594	7,568	9,097	10,776	1,679	...
Siddhi, sabzi or bhang	45,141	44,547	46,464	53,558	55,752	2,194	...
Majum	2,767	1,910	1,923	1,984	2,069	85	...
Madak	92,325	81,467	80,343	79,689	78,379	...	1,310
Chandu	35,216	36,327	35,332	31,693	24,476	...	6,556
Spirits used for arts	143	466	778	1,066	337	...	729
Ganja	22,50,030	23,11,713	22,92,956	23,86,000	26,35,645	1,43,975	...
Opium	19,59,491	19,95,312	21,16,525	20,85,385	21,34,807	49,232	...
Miscellaneous	6,430	6,671	7,973	10,413	10,910	497	...
Total ...	1,04,73,431	1,04,60,932	1,11,28,213	1,16,00,021*	1,21,37,936	5,46,970	8,595
					Net increase ...	Rs. 5,38,475	

* Revised figures, owing mainly to the inclusion of the revenue of the new district of Angul and Khondmals.



No. II.

REFERENCES.

(a) One Rupee per 51 persons & upwards

(b) „ „ 41 to 50 „ „

(c) „ „ 31 to 40 „ „

(d) „ „ 21 to 30 „ „

(e) „ „ 11 to 20 „ „

(f) „ „ 1 to 10 „ „

(g) for less than one person

(a) Jessore, Rangpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri.

(b) Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Khulna, Pabna, Mymensingh.

(c) Nadia, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, Darbhanga.

(d) Howrah, Dacca, Maldah, Sonthal Parganas, Angul and Khondmals.

(e) Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Singhbhum.

(f) Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum.

(g) Calcutta.

The revenue from country spirits, which fell by nearly 2 lakhs in 1890-91, has steadily advanced since, and in 1893-94 exceeded the receipts in that year by over 7 lakhs. Tari and pachwai show an unbroken advance since 1889-90, and rum, ganja and opium have also made steady progress from the same year save for a falling off in one year in each case. The settlements of licenses for the current year have again been very favourable, and the fees show up to the 31st May an increase of Rs. 4,44,099 over the amount in the past year.

Country spirit.

No article of excise contributes so largely to the revenue as country spirit. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 52,52,898, or 43·3 per cent. of the total excise revenue, against Rs. 50,30,143, or 43·4 per cent. in 1892-93. Country spirit is manufactured either at central distilleries or at outstills. The central distilleries are maintained by the Government; stills are worked within them by distillers, and the liquor is passed out, after the levy of the distillery fee and the duty, for sale at licensed shops. Except at a few subdivisions, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the distilleries are located at the head-quarters of the districts, the subdivisions being sometimes served by depôts supplied from them, from which the liquor is taken by the retail vendors. The central distillery system is in force throughout the following divisions and districts:—Burdwan, except certain wild tracts of Bankura and Midnapore, where outstills are allowed; the Presidency, Dacca and Orissa, except the jungle tracts of Cuttack along the frontier of the Tributary States, where outstills were re-introduced in the past year; the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district; and the Sonthal Parganas district. In the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, a dual system of central distilleries and outstills is maintained, the areas served by the distilleries being defined, and outstills being placed at such a distance from the boundary as to minimise the risk of smuggling of outstill liquor into those areas. In the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, in the Chota Nagpur Division, except a small portion of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, and in the districts of Purnea and Malda of the Bhagalpur Division, the outstill system only is in force. In all districts the number of distillery or outstill shops, or of both, sanctioned is fixed with due regard to the requirements of the drinking population, as ascertained by careful enquiry renewed from time to time, and to the policy steadily maintained by the Government of affording no undue facilities for procuring liquor; the sites are selected in consultation with the magisterial and other local authorities, changes being made in deference to their views and the opinion of respectable residents; and the licenses are sold by auction, at upset prices fixed with reference to consumption, so far as it can be estimated, and the prices obtained in previous years.

Changes effected or proposed in the management of Sadar Distilleries.

The modification in the rate of the distillery fee already referred to was a change of some importance made during the year in the rules relating to central distilleries. It is yet too early to judge its effect, but as far as can be ascertained the receipts under this head have fallen in the Patna Division, where it was too high before, considering the weakness of the liquor distilled, and have risen elsewhere, where the spirit distilled is stronger. So far, therefore, the object of the change has been achieved. Another change was the introduction in some distilleries of locked receivers for the spirit passing from the stills on distillation, in order to prevent any fraudulent abstraction. The advantages of the plan cannot be considered as proved, and its extension must depend on the reports received of its working in the places where it is in force. On the question of issuing liquor from the distilleries at fixed strengths obtained by blending liquors distilled at different strengths, the opinion has already been given that the system should be enforced with discretion; minute differentiation of strength in the issues from the distilleries should not be allowed, and the fixing of a few standards of strength, conformably to the wishes of the distillers, who know the tastes of the consumers, tends to simplify the accounts and act as a check on the distillery establishments. The plan of fixing minimum prices for the retail sale of liquor, whether at distillery shops or at outstills, which involved minute interference and was never effectual, has been abolished. The Board observe in their comments on the Excise Commissioner's annual report that it has been considered a desirable policy to encourage the distillers to

issue weak instead of strong liquor, but they do not advocate a policy of interference. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the interference has been on the part of Government, which, by imposing a heavy still-head duty, has encouraged traders to distil at high strength: and the object of lowering the duty and the distillery fee is to allow things to take their course, and the tastes of the consuming classes to be consulted. In Bihar, where the demand is for a cheap, weak and comparatively innocuous liquor, the distillation of strong spirit had the tendency of encouraging drunkenness, or else of driving consumers to the use of illicit spirit.

Changes in the management of outstills.

With regard to outstills, effect was given from the beginning of the past year to the order of Government, directing the withdrawal of the restrictions on the capacities of the stills and the fermenting vats, which were introduced some years since on the recommendation of the Excise Commission, but were found after full trial to be vexatious and ineffectual in practice. The licensees of outstills cannot, however, increase the size of the stills already sanctioned without the approval of the Collectors and the Excise Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor anticipates no evil results from the change. Mr. Westmacott deprecates the abandonment of the system followed by him when Excise Commissioner, of fixing the upset prices for the licenses for outstill shops on the basis of the quantity of liquor sold, a system which was condemned by Government in the Resolution on the report of 1891-92. Seeing that the information procurable as to the quantity of liquor sold at the outstills is generally untrustworthy, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the average fees realised at the auctions in the previous three years must be the main guide for the calculation of the upset prices.

Revenue from country spirit.

Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs. 24,45,174 were contributed by the central distilleries and the shops dependent on them, and Rs. 28,07,724 by the outstills, there being in the former case an increase of Rs. 42,111 and in the latter of Rs. 1,80,644 over the receipts in the previous year. The number of distillery shops settled increased from 1,175 to 1,255, or by 80, and of outstill shops from 2,007 to 2,034, or by 27; but the total number of shops of the two classes was still much below the annual average of the five years 1888-93. The increase in each case in the past year is explained to be partly due to the settlement of a larger number of the sanctioned shops during the past year. For the purpose of ascertaining the number of new shops it is necessary to compare, not the number of shops actually leased, which is always a little below the sanction, but the number of sanctioned shops in each year. It appears that for the past year the number of sanctioned distillery shops was 1,292 against 1,243 in 1892-93, and of outstill shops 2,041 against 2,029. It is hoped that the Board and the Commissioner will continue to check carefully all proposals for an addition to the number of existing shops, and to accord their sanction only in cases where the opening of a new shop is found necessary to meet a local demand which might otherwise be supplied by illicit dealing. In the Burdwan Division there was a decline in revenue from country spirit in all districts except Birbhum, but the loss was almost made up by increased receipts from pachwai and tari. It is clear from the figures furnished by the Commissioner that illicit distillation prevails largely in the Jahanabad sub-division of the Hooghly district and in Bankura, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider any proposals which the Board may desire to submit for the entertainment of special police in these tracts. The Presidency Division shows an increase of nearly Rs. 8,000 in the revenue, and a simultaneous decrease of nearly 6,000 gallons in consumption. In the Rajshahi Division, with Purnea and Malda, an increase of Rs. 40,820 was obtained. The Dacca Division shows a slight increase, a heavy falling off in Dacca, and a slight one in Backergunge, being compensated by a large rise in Mymensingh and a smaller one in Faridpur. The decrease in Backergunge is attributed partly to the use of country-made Eau-de-Cologne as a stimulant. In the Chittagong Division the consumption of spirit is very limited. The revenue rose during the year owing chiefly to better settlements of the licenses. The Patna Division, with the addition of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, yields the largest revenue from country spirit, the amount received in the past year being Rs. 18,09,289 against Rs. 16,85,515 in

1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,23,774, which was obtained in both the distillery and the outstill areas. Even the revenue from distillery liquor, which has long been on the downward grade, has commenced to rise, and this may be the result of the measures lately taken to reduce its costliness. The lower classes of these districts are much addicted to drink, but the liquor consumed is ordinarily weak, and there is also a very large consumption of tari, which is still weaker. An increase of revenue was also obtained in the Sonthal Parganas and the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, Palamau contributing the largest amount in the latter division, owing to the closer attention paid to excise since its formation into a district.

Country rum.

With the view of checking the competition of country rum with country spirit, the substitution of a strong for a weak liquor being undesirable in the interests of the people, the duty on rum was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per gallon London-proof in certain districts from the 1st April 1892. The effect of the change in 1892-93 was a decrease in consumption, but a recovery took place in the past year. The total quantity passing into consumption from the distillery at Sibpur and by importation from Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces and Aska in the Madras Presidency was 83,554 gallons London-proof against 80,176 gallons in 1892-93, showing an increase of 3,378 gallons. These figures, however, include the exports to Assam. If these exports are excluded, the actual increase in consumption in Bengal itself was, as the Board report, 640 gross gallons. The duty rose during the year from Rs. 4,00,321 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,13,734. The income from license fees being insignificant, the total revenue from rum rose from Rs. 4,19,717 to Rs. 4,35,308.

Imported liquor.

The excise revenue from imported liquor is made up entirely of fees for licenses for wholesale vend, and for licenses for retail in shops, at hotels and railway refreshment rooms, and on steamers. The total receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 2,33,162 against Rs. 2,07,092 in the preceding year. The number of hotel, railway refreshment room and steamer licenses increased, but licenses for wholesale and retail shops fell off considerably in Calcutta owing to the enhancement of the fees from Rs. 50 and Rs. 600 to Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. This reduction is satisfactory, as it implies the closing of a large number of shops for the sale of cheap imported spirits. Regarding these spirits the Commissioner writes (paragraph 101):—

"Most of the cheap and low class foreign spirits imported into Calcutta is made in North Germany from starchy roots, and is shipped here from Hamburg and London. All the varieties of these spirits (brandy, whisky, gin, spirits of wine, and spirits other sorts), except some consignments of gin, are imported over-proof, in order to save freight. Nearly three-fourths of the total quantity imported is Hamburg spirits of wine, the average strength of which is seldom less than 63° O.P. The greater portion of the imported liquors sold in the native shops is concocted in Calcutta from these spirits of wine. The manipulation begins after they are cleared from the Custom House. The strength is reduced according to requirements, flavouring essences and colouring matter are added, and the mixture is variously sold as whisky, brandy, gin, and even as port and sherry. Gaudy and flaring labels are used, and the number of brands, specially of brandies and whiskies, is enormous, though care is apparently taken to avoid a close imitation of any recognized trade marks or an infraction of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, the Penal Code, or the Sea Customs Act as amended by Act IV of 1889. These manipulated spirits are sold at an average strength of 40° U.P. The cost price of a dozen bottles is about Rs. 8, and the wholesale price Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 12. The retail price varies from Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-6 a bottle, which leaves a very large margin of profit. The importers of such spirits are known, and they have been warned that if they sell German spirit so labelled as to show it to be French brandy, English gin, Scotch whisky, or anything other than what it really is, they will make themselves liable to prosecution."

The Board add—

"A condition has been inserted in all the licenses issued for the current year, binding the licensee not to possess or sell any spirituous or fermented liquor other than country rum, unless the bottle bears a label or capsule, or the cork is sealed with a seal showing the name and style of the firm or shop by which, and the place at which, the liquor has been bottled, and the country of manufacture. It is beyond the power of the law to prevent the bottling and concoction of imported liquors so long as the provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to trade marks are not infringed, and so long as the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act are satisfied. The measure adopted should go some way towards diminishing the use of

liquors locally manipulated, as the purchaser will know that it is not the original article which he is buying."

Tari.

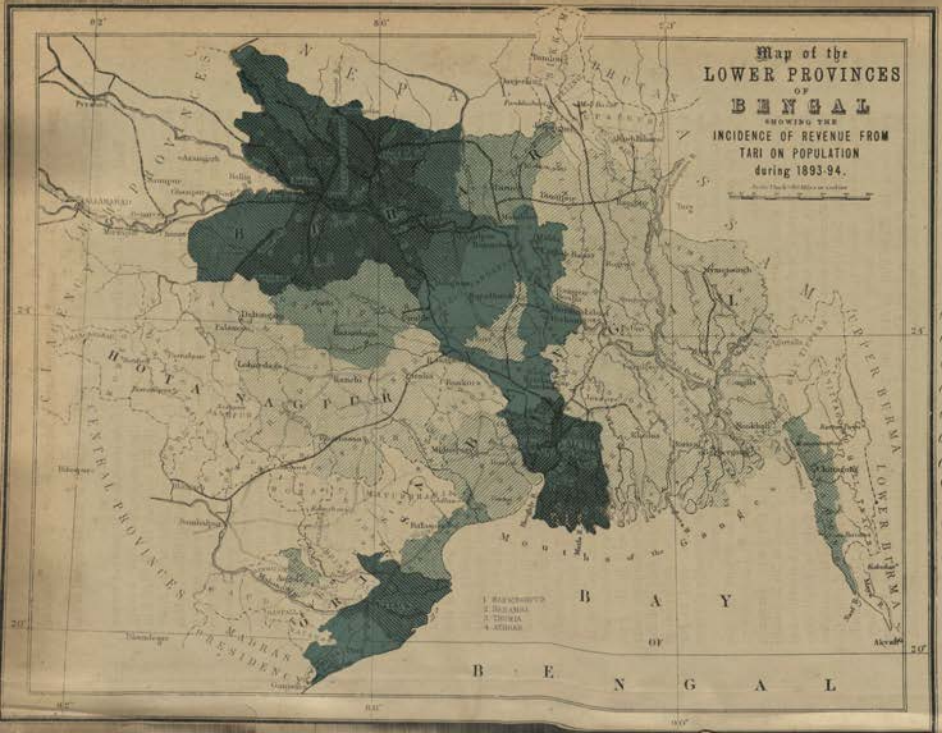
Tari, or the sap drawn from palmyra and date trees, is an important source of excise revenue, the receipts last year having amounted to Rs. 10,16,375 against Rs. 9,50,379 in 1892-93. The liquor is used as a stimulant in a fermented state: when fresh and unfermented, it is a pleasant beverage having no intoxicating effect: when fermented, it is said to be nearly the same strength as about weak country liquor, but experiments should be made with the hydrometer to support this assertion. It is not distilled in this Province. Fresh tari is largely used in some districts for the manufacture of molasses, and is in such case exempt from taxation, the exemption extending to the whole of the Dacca Division under a notification issued by the Government in 1883. In other districts a small fee only is levied, 2,461 licenses granted in the past year having yielded a revenue of only Rs. 7,211. The tari revenue is thus practically derived entirely from the fermented juice. The districts of Bihar contribute by far the largest share, and the proper regulation of tari taxation in those districts is a matter of great importance. A commencement has been made towards the introduction of the Madras system of fixing the license fee according to the number of trees tapped, a schedule of trees being filed by every applicant for a license, and the trees being subsequently marked for identification; but for the full introduction of the system it may be necessary to amend the law.

Pachwai.

This liquor, prepared by the fermentation of rice or marwa (*Eleusine Coracana*) and other grains, is a favourite beverage of the aboriginal or hill tribes who are found mainly in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Murshidabad, the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling. In other districts licenses are granted where settlements of the aboriginal tribes exist. Besides the licenses for sale, which yielded last year a revenue of Rs. 3,27,827 against Rs. 3,17,699 in 1892-93, licenses for home consumption are granted to the headmen of villages at low fees fixed according to number of households. In certain tracts free home-brewing is permitted. These relaxations of the ordinary excise *rules* are necessary in the interests of the aborigines, to whom pachwai is nutritious as well as stimulating, and who, if subjected to a stricter system, might be driven to the illicit manufacture and use of stronger liquor. The system appears to have worked well in the past year. An attempt is being made to compel vendors of pachwai to keep accounts of their transactions, and also to ascertain the quantity of material used and the alcoholic strength of the liquor, with the view of obtaining better information for the fixing of the license fees. The attempt should be persevered in for statistical purposes and for general information, but it is most desirable the rate of taxation on this simple and useful beverage should be increased.

Ganja.

The proceedings of the Hemp Drugs Commission, whose report has not yet been received, have attracted special attention to ganja and its congeners during the year. Ganja is grown under close supervision in a compact area, with Naogaon in Rajshahi as its head-quarters, and is exported thence to golahs (or bonded storehouses) in the districts, from which it is issued on payment of duty to retail vendors. With a smaller area under cultivation there was a considerable increase in the outturn last year. The total quantity consumed in Bengal during the year, however, shows a satisfactory decline from 5,451 to 5,116 maunds, while the revenue, owing mainly to the increase in the rates of duty, rose from Rs. 23,86,066 in 1892-93 to Rs. 25,35,045. Bhagalpur, Purnea, Mymensingh, Monghyr, Puri, Gaya and the Sonthal Parganas gave the largest increases in receipts. The figures of consumption in Orissa show that, while the total quantity for the Province has fallen from 241½ to 236½ maunds, the quantity of Garjhat ganja consumed in the district of Puri has increased from 5 maunds 14 seers to 18 maunds. It would thus appear that the enhancement of the duty on this kind of ganja has not checked its licit use in Puri. In Cuttack and Balasore, however, the drug did not come under taxation, although its consumption on the borders of the Tributary States is suspected. The local officers must continue their efforts to check any smuggling. The exports include 145 maunds sent to London, no mention of such exports having been made before: the nature and growth of this trade should be watched.

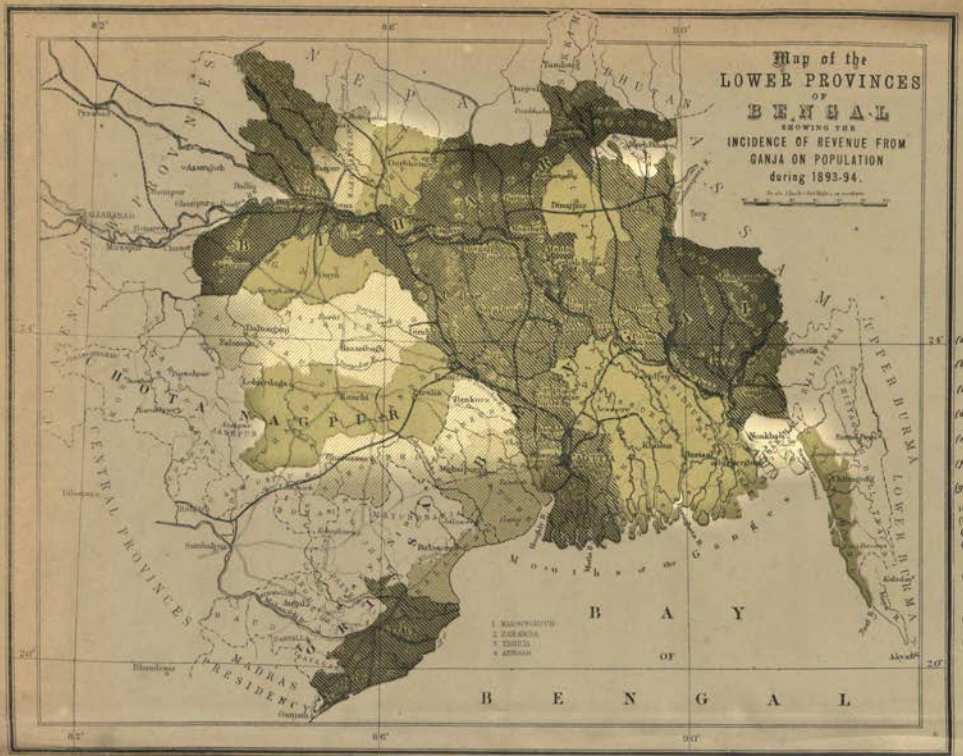


No. III.

REFERENCES.

(a) One Rupee per 601 persons & upwards
(b) „ „ from 401 to 600 persons
(c) „ „ „ 201 to 400 „
(d) „ „ „ 101 to 200 „
(e) „ „ „ 51 to 100 „
(f) „ „ „ 10 to 50 „
(g) Nil.

(a) Bankura, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum, Singhbhum.
(b) Birbhum, Midnapore.
(c) Chittagong, Purnea, Balasore, Angul and Khondmals, Hazaribagh.
(d) Burdwan, Murshidabad, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Puri.
(e) Shahabad, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Cuttack.
(f) Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Patna, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr.
(g) Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri.



No. IV.

REFERENCES.

(a) One Rupee per 101 to 120 persons
(b) " " 81 to 100 "
(c) " " 61 to 80 "
(d) " " 41 to 60 "
(e) " " 21 to 40 "
(f) " " 1 to 20 "
(g) NIL.

(a) Noakhali.
(b) Bankura, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Singhbhum.
(c) Midnapore, Muzaffarpur, Balasore.
(d) Howrah, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Gaya, Darbhanga, Lohardaga, Manbhum.
(e) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Tippera, Saran, Champaran, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri.
(f) Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda.
(g) Angul and Khondmals.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
OPIUM ON POPULATION
during 1893-94.
No. V.
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 121 persons & upwards
(b) " " 101 to 120 " "
(c) " " 81 to 100 " "
(d) " " 61 to 80 " "
(e) " " 41 to 60 " "
(f) " " 21 to 40 " "
(g) " " 1 to 20 " "
(a) Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Angul and Khondmals, Hazaribagh, Palamau.
(b) Dacca, Patna.
(c) Bhagalpur.
(d) Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Mymensingh, Backergunge.
(e) Sankura, Nadia, Khulna, Lohardaga, Manbhum, Singhbhum.
(f) Burdwan, Birbhum, Howrah, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Purnea.
(g) Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Chittagong, Malda, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri.
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL

Production and distribution of ganja.

The figures for 1893-94 appear to stand as follows:—

			Mds.
Estimated produce (paragraph 123)	...	...	9,755
Exported from Rajshahi (paragraph 125)	...	...	7,434
Quantity unaccounted for, and remaining in producers' godowns		...	2,321
Details of quantity exported	...	...	7,434

		Mds.
Consumed in Bengal (paragraph 130)	...	5,116
Sent to North-Western Provinces (paragraph 133)	...	463
„ Nepal (paragraph 134)	...	234
„ Mauritius	...	59
„ Sikkim ...	...	1
„ Hill Tippera	...	2
„ Orissa Tributary States	...	4
„ Assam	...	731
„ Kuch Bihar	...	76
„ London	...	145
Duty free		
Total accounted for	...	6,831
Balance remaining (presumably) in golahs	...	603

Bhang.

Bhang is a variety of hemp found wild in many districts of Lower Bengal and Bihar. For excise purposes it is stored and retailed in the same way as ganja, but the quantity thus taxed must be a fraction only of what is actually used, and the facility with which it can be procured renders abortive any attempt to suppress its illicit use. The revenue from bhang increased during the year from Rs. 53,558 to Rs. 55,752, with a decline in consumption from 1,034 to 943 maunds. The decrease was marked in Calcutta, where the drug is chiefly consumed, owing to a rise in the retail price caused by enhanced license fees. In Gaya, which is also a large consumer, a greater influx of pilgrims is said to account for a considerable increase in consumption.

Opium.

Excise opium is supplied to the licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 16 to Rs. 32 per seer. The minimum price is fixed for the districts of the Patna Division, where the poppy is cultivated, with the view of removing the temptation of obtaining the drug illicitly from the cultivators. An enquiry was made during the year into the question whether the low price of excise opium in those districts does not tempt vendors to export it to other districts where the price is higher, but the Government eventually accepted the Board's view that such exportation, if on a large scale, could be easily detected from any abnormal increase in the quantity of the drug taken from the treasuries, while an enhancement of the price would offer greater inducement to the cultivators to keep back a portion of their produce for illicit sale. It was found necessary during the year to regulate the supply of opium to the shops in the Tributary States of Orissa bordering on the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, so as to equalize taxation on both sides of the border, and prevent the vendors in the Tributary States from underselling those in British territory. The total revenue from excise opium rose last year from Rs. 20,85,635 in 1892-93 to Rs. 21,34,867, both license fees and duty contributing to the increase. The quantity of the drug sold also increased from 1,934½ to 1,970 maunds, or by 35½ maunds, but it was lower by nearly 36 maunds than the quantity sold in 1891-92. Increases took place in Calcutta and 19 districts, but were generally slight, except in Calcutta, Cuttack, Balasore, and Manbhum. In Calcutta the increase was due to larger consumption by the chandu shops, but was small compared with a heavy decrease in the previous year. The increase in Cuttack was due to the inclusion in the return of the year of a quantity of the drug sold in 1892-93 to the Dhenkanal State. The increase in Manbhum is due to the opium vendors of the Gangpur State having taken their supplies from that district. An increase of 3¼ maunds in Hooghly is attributed to the detection of some important smuggling cases in the previous year, and to a stricter watch being kept on the shops bordering on French Chandernagore, into which

opium has long been smuggled from the producing districts. A considerable decrease in the quantity of opium taken from the treasury occurred in Chittagong, and is possibly due to the regulation of the supply to the vendors according to local requirements, and the consequent check on smuggling into Burma. The district of Murshidabad, in which consumption has steadily fallen in the past three years, and smuggling is suspected, appears to require the special attention of the excise authorities.

Madak.

This is a preparation of opium for smoking. A considerable reduction in the revenue occurred in Calcutta, owing to the prohibition of smoking on the premises of the licensed shops. The reduction of the limit of retail sale and of private possession to one tola, and the fixing of a fee of Rs. 50 for a special license for manufacture for domestic consumption, have also had an effect on the revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor does not regard the decrease in revenue with regret, but it would appear from the very great increase in the number of prosecutions for unlicensed manufacture, and the fact that only one license was taken during the year, that the fee of Rs. 50 for a special license is prohibitive and merely encourages illicit practices. The Board have been asked to submit a proposal for the reduction of the fee to a reasonable rate.

Methylated spirit.

This spirit is professedly imported for use in the arts, manufactures and chemistry, but evidence exists that much of the foreign imports, received mostly from Germany, is manipulated into Eau-de-Cologne and sold for use as spirit, and it is also suspected that methylated spirit is drunk after dilution with water or used for the adulteration of ordinary spirit. Methylation with caoutchoucine, which is the only substance used at the Custom House, Calcutta, effectually renders spirit unfit for use as liquor, but spirit methylated with wood-naptha, as in the case of most of the foreign imports, can with the admixture of essences be manipulated into a potable liquor, and it is this kind which passes into consumption in the form of Eau-de-Cologne. The Collector of Backergunge has drawn attention in his last administration report to the large consumption of the so-called Eau-de-Cologne in his district, and the Lieutenant-Governor learns that the Commissioner of Excise will submit a separate report, with suggestions for suppressing the abuse which has grown up in connection with imports of methylated spirit. Much loss is at present caused to the excise revenue by the competition of this spirit, which pays an *ad-valorem* duty of 5 per cent., and is seldom less than 50° over-proof, with the more heavily taxed ordinary liquor, whether imported or country-made.

Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws.

While the number of prosecutions of licensees for petty and isolated infractions of the conditions of their licenses shows a satisfactory decline, prosecutions for other offences have increased; the Police, and to a less extent the Excise officers, having exhibited greater vigilance than in the preceding year. The net increase in cases is, however, due to the numerous prosecutions for unlicensed manufacture of madak. The total number of persons prosecuted was 5,138, against 4,634 in 1892-93, and the percentage of convictions also rose from 84·8 to 85·2. A marked increase in the number of prosecutions and convictions for illicit distillation of country spirit occurred in the Sonthal Parganas, and it may be hoped that a check has been given to the offence in that district. Illicit distillation seems to prevail largely also in Bankura, Midnapore, Angul, Singhbhum, and the Jehanabad sub-division of the district of Hooghly. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 89,366, of which Rs. 57,791, or 64·6 per cent., were realised. Under both heads there was an increase as compared with the preceding year. Simultaneously with an increase in the number of cases, an advance in the amount paid as rewards is to be expected, and the total sum expended in the past year in payment to Police and Excise officers and informers accordingly rose from Rs. 68,252 in the previous year to Rs. 74,697. The necessity for prompt payment of rewards, especially to informers, was fully recognized during the year.

STAMPS.

The receipts, charges and net revenue in 1893-94 under both the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870 were, as reported by

the Board of Revenue, Rs. 1,59,71,845, Rs. 6,70,998, and Rs. 1,53,00,847, respectively, against Rs. 1,55,45,461, Rs. 6,58,937, and Rs. 1,48,86,524 in the preceding year. It appears, however, from the latest figures supplied by the Accountant-General, Bengal, that the approximate receipts and charges in 1893-94 were Rs. 1,59,76,000 and Rs. 6,32,000 respectively. The probable net revenue of the year was therefore Rs. 1,53,44,000.

The increase in the receipts occurred under both judicial and non-judicial stamps. According to the return furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery, which will have to be reconciled with the final figures compiled by the Accountant-General, judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 2,98,523, the largest contributions to which were made by Mymensingh (Rs. 47,970), Calcutta (Rs. 45,242), Bhagalpur (Rs. 25,935), Midnapore (Rs. 22,809), Cuttack (Rs. 20,407), Burdwan (Rs. 18,854), and Saran (Rs. 17,310). Fluctuations in the districts are not unfrequently due to the institution of one or two suits of high value (for instance, in Calcutta Rs. 45,000 are reported to have been paid as probate duty on a single estate), but a steady advance in the revenue under this head is observed from the figures for the Province as a whole for the past five years. In sales of non-judicial stamps, marked improvement occurred in fewer districts, but there was an increase in the majority of districts. The largest increases were in Mymensingh (Rs. 26,637), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 20,791), and Patna (Rs. 11,225), while in Faridpur there was a decrease of Rs. 12,737. These fluctuations were doubtless due to special local circumstances.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied during the year was 4,375 against 3,902 in the preceding year, and the amount of duty and penalty realized amounted to Rs. 37,727 as compared with Rs. 34,353 in 1892-93. Prosecutions were instituted in 710 cases against 803 persons: in 1892-93 the numbers were 667 cases and 703 persons. The increase in cases does not necessarily indicate greater care in checking the stamp duty on the documents which came before the officers and Courts, for the number of insufficiently stamped documents detected must vary from year to year. In 11 districts the sale of receipt stamps declined, and it may be that in some districts sufficient care is not always exercised in the examination of account books and receipts produced before the income-tax assessors and other officers.

Rewards were paid for the detection of evasions of the Stamp Law in 14 districts against 11 in 1892-93 and 9 in 1891-92; but the amount paid was only Rs. 1,455 against Rs. 1,563 in the year before. Detection of infringements of the Stamp Law must largely depend on the encouragement afforded by a liberal distribution of rewards; and although the past year shows some improvement as compared with the preceding two years, there is reason to believe that sufficient attention has not yet been paid to this important subject.

INCOME TAX.

The principal administrative change in the working of the Income-tax Act during the year was the appointment of a whole-time officer as Collector of the tax for Calcutta, in the place of an officer who also discharged the duties of another office. The scale of the clerical and assessing establishments was revised in accordance with a suggestion of the Government, and made more elastic and commensurate with the work done, the scheme resulting in an immediate saving of Rs. 2,004 per annum, and a further gradual saving of Rs. 2,640 per annum.

The following statement compares the financial results of the income-tax during the last two years:—

	1892-93. Persons.	1893-94. Persons.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants ...	106,142	107,741
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	103,894	105,476
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	111,858	113,770
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid the tax within the year	108,818	110,483

	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year	41,73,554	43,51,144
Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years	44,50,299	46,06,032
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	40,60,705	41,97,022
Total actual receipts, including advance and excess payments and after-adjustments ...	42,25,366	43,48,453
Charges	1,80,171	1,76,272
Percentage of charges on total actual receipts	4·3	4·1
Net revenue	40,45,195	41,72,181

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,26,986, or 3 per cent., against a decrease of 1·8 per cent. in the preceding year. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 43,48,453, against Rs. 42,25,366 in the previous year. The receipts on account of the current demand for 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 42,27,219, which is Rs. 1,40,792i n excess of similar receipts in the previous year.

The increase in the final demand occurred in every district, except Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Cuttack, and Singhbhum, and is attributed to fresh and enhanced assessments resulting from more careful and systematic enquiries on the part of the assessing officers.

Demand, collections and balances.

The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	106,142	103,894	38,17,869	36,97,623	35,84,774	96·9
1893-94	107,741	105,476	39,99,291	38,58,026	37,03,904	96·0

The outstanding balance at the close of the year, including penalties, &c., aggregated Rs. 2,66,987, against Rs. 2,48,747 in 1892-93. Of this balance, Rs. 60,742 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 1,19,464 doubtful, and Rs. 86,781 bad and irrecoverable.

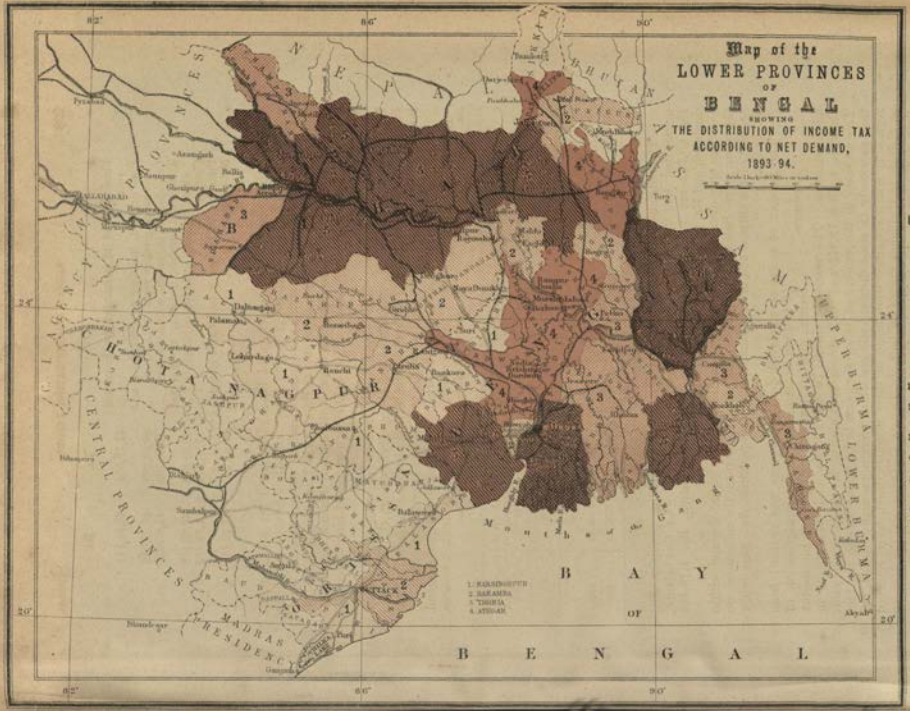
The only districts which succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year were Balasore and Puri. In eleven districts the collections on account of the current and arrear demand, including penalties, &c., were below 95 per cent.

Assessments.

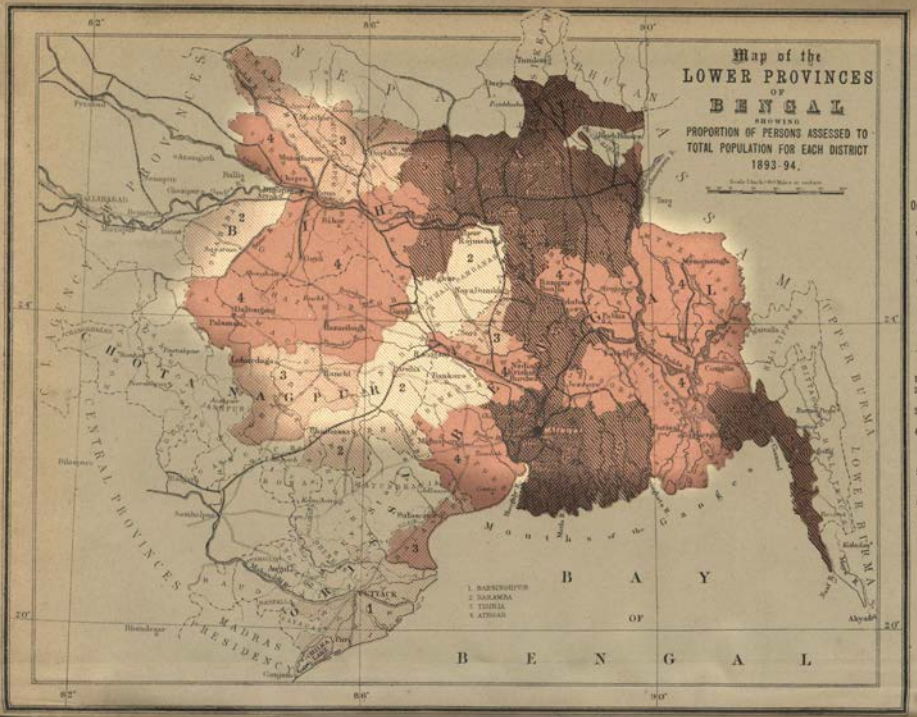
The number of assessors employed during the year was reduced from 52 to 49 in consequence of the amalgamation of certain districts for the purpose of Income-tax administration. The assessors visited 70,992 villages and 542 streets in Calcutta, against 78,447 and 512 streets in Calcutta in the previous year. The decrease in the number of villages appears to be mainly due to the fact that previously in some districts villages which were not actually visited, but regarding which enquiries were made in their neighbourhood, were returned as visited, and villages visited by both the Deputy Collector and the Assessor were shown twice.

The number of persons finally assessed was 105,476, against 103,894 in 1892-93, the percentage of exemption (2·1) being the same as in the previous years. Calcutta also partly recovered its position with an increase of 248, against a decrease of 516 in the preceding year. A few districts show a reduction, but nowhere exceeding 90, save in the 24-Parganas, where the number was 487. This large decrease is attributed to depression in some trades and closure of business, but it appears partly due to want of energy on the part of the establishment.

No. I.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAX
ACCORDING TO NET DEMAND,
1893-94.
REFERENCES.
Less than Rupees 20,000 1
" " " 30,000 2
" " " 45,000 3
" " " 60,000 4
" " " 75,000 5
" " " 1,00,000 6
Above Rupees 15,00,000 7
1. Singhbhum, Palamau, Bankura, Balasore, Puri, Sirbhum, and Lohardaga.
2. Howrah, Nowkhali, Manbhum, Cuttack, Santhal-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Hazaribagh, and Rogra.
3. Khulna, Chittagong, Pabna, Shahabad, Faridpur, Jessore, Champaran, and Tippera.
4. Hooghly, Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Nadia, Rangpur, Burdwan, and Murshidabad.
5. Backergunge, Midnapore, Monghyr, Darbhanga, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Dinajpur, Patna, and Bhagalpur.
6. Saran, 24-Parganas, Dacca, and Mymensingh.
7. Calcutta.
HOTANGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS RESIDENCY
B A Y
O F
B E N G A L
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
1. KARIMGUNJ
2. HARAMBA
3. TIMURIA
4. ATGHAR

No. II.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
PROPORTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED TO
TOTAL POPULATION FOR EACH DISTRICT
1893-94.
REFERENCES.
One in more than 1,500 persons 1
between 1,200 & 1,500 2
1,000 & 1,200 3
800 & 1,000 4
600 & 800 5
in less than 600 6
39 7
1. Cuttack and Puri.
2. Singbhum, Sonthal-Parganas, Shahabad, Manbhum, and Bankura.
3. Darbhanga, Champaran, Birbhum, Muzaffarpur, Lohardaga, and Balasore.
4. Mymensingh, Jessore, Backergunge, Gaya, Tippera, Saran, Patna, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Pabna, Midnapore, Dacca, Palamau, and Faridpur.
5. Noakhali, Rangpur, Nadia, Bhagalpur, Jalpaiguri, Murshidabad, Malda, Bogra, Chittagong, and Khulna.
6. Hooghly, Furreed, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta.
1. BARISHOPUR
2. SARAMPA
3. TISHRIA
4. ATHGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
CUTTACK
ALLAHABAD
Akyab
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

No. III.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION REPRESENTED BY
NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSESSED TO
EACH RUPEE OF TAX,
1893-94.
REFERENCES.
Less than 90 persons 1
70 2
50 3
40 4
30 5
10 6
1 person 7
1. Cuttack, Singhbhum, Santhal-Parganas, & Banaras.
2. Balasore, Puri, Lohardaga, Palamau, Shahabad, and Manbhum.
3. Jessore, Nookhali, Darbhanga, Birbhum, Faridpur, Hazaribagh, Midnapore, Rangpur, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Tippera.
4. Mymensingh, Chittagong, Khulna, Patna, Backergunge, Nadia, Saran, Gaya, Monghyr, Malda, Howrah, and Purnea.
5. Rajshahi, Bhagalpur, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dacca, Patna, 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Dinajpur, and Murshidabad.
6. Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta.
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
HYDERABAD
BERAR
Mouths of the Ganges

The statistics of objections to assessment are shown in the following table:—

Objections.

YEAR.	Number originally assessed.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of successful to total number of objections, column 4 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892-93	106,142	11,640	11·0	4,205	36·1
1893-94	107,741	12,269	11·4	4,593	37·4

After full allowance for the difficulty of estimating profits in the absence of accounts, it is clear that the assessments were hasty and injudicious in many cases.

Incidence of the tax.

Excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of officials, the average incidence of the tax on the whole population of the Province was Re. 1 to every 18·4 persons, against 19·2 in the previous year. Without Calcutta, the average was Re. 1 to every 35·7 inhabitants, against Re. 1 to every 36·9 inhabitants in 1892-93. Darjeeling again shows the highest mufassal average (Re. 1 to every five persons) and Cuttack the lowest (Re. 1 to every 82 persons). In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons, and one person in every 39 persons was assessed to the tax, the proportion for the whole of Bengal being 1 in 674, against 1 in 684 in the previous year. In Calcutta 21,634 persons were assessed with the tax during the year and paid Rs. 17,70,462, while outside Calcutta 83,842 persons were assessed and they paid an aggregate of Rs. 19,33,442.

Coercive measures.

The coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Number of persons finally assessed.	DISTRESS WARRANTS.		CASES OF DISTRAINT.		CASES OF SALE.	
		Number	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1891-92 ...	103,176	6,450	6·2	2,329	2·2	333	·3
1892-93 ...	102,894	5,559	5·4	2,403	2·4	362	·3
1893-94 ...	105,476	5,929	5·6	2,396	2·2	336	·3

In the majority of cases payment is made on the issue of the warrants, while in the remainder distraint suffices and sales are rare. Wilful recusancy doubtless accounts for a large proportion of the warrants, but the number in some districts is excessive. Earlier completion of the assessments would obviate the issue of coercive process, which is often found necessary towards the close of the year.

The amount of tax collected under section 9 (2) of the Income-tax Act, which permits private employers to undertake the collection of the tax from their employés on receipt of a commission from the Government, was Rs. 2,66,584, against Rs. 2,47,918 in the previous year. The number of companies, &c., who undertook to collect the tax again fell from 324 to 307.

Expenditure.

The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax fell from Rs. 1,80,171 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,76,272. In view of the increased collections and the appointment of a whole-time officer as Collector of Calcutta, the decrease is very satisfactory.

The system of payment by money-order continues to gain in popularity. Only one case of embezzlement of a very trifling character was discovered during the year.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

Birth-rate.

THE total number of births registered in the whole province was 2,534,859, giving a birth-rate of 35·66 per thousand, as compared with one of 28·06 in 1892. In the face of Mr. Baines' calculation that the average annual birth-rate for all India is 48 per mille, and that the Bengal rate approaches 50, the rate returned, viz. 35·66, would appear to be still below the truth, though it shows a considerable improvement as compared with previous years. This is further apparent from the fact that there is now for the first time reported in every Division of Bengal an excess of births over deaths.

Registration of births. Towns.

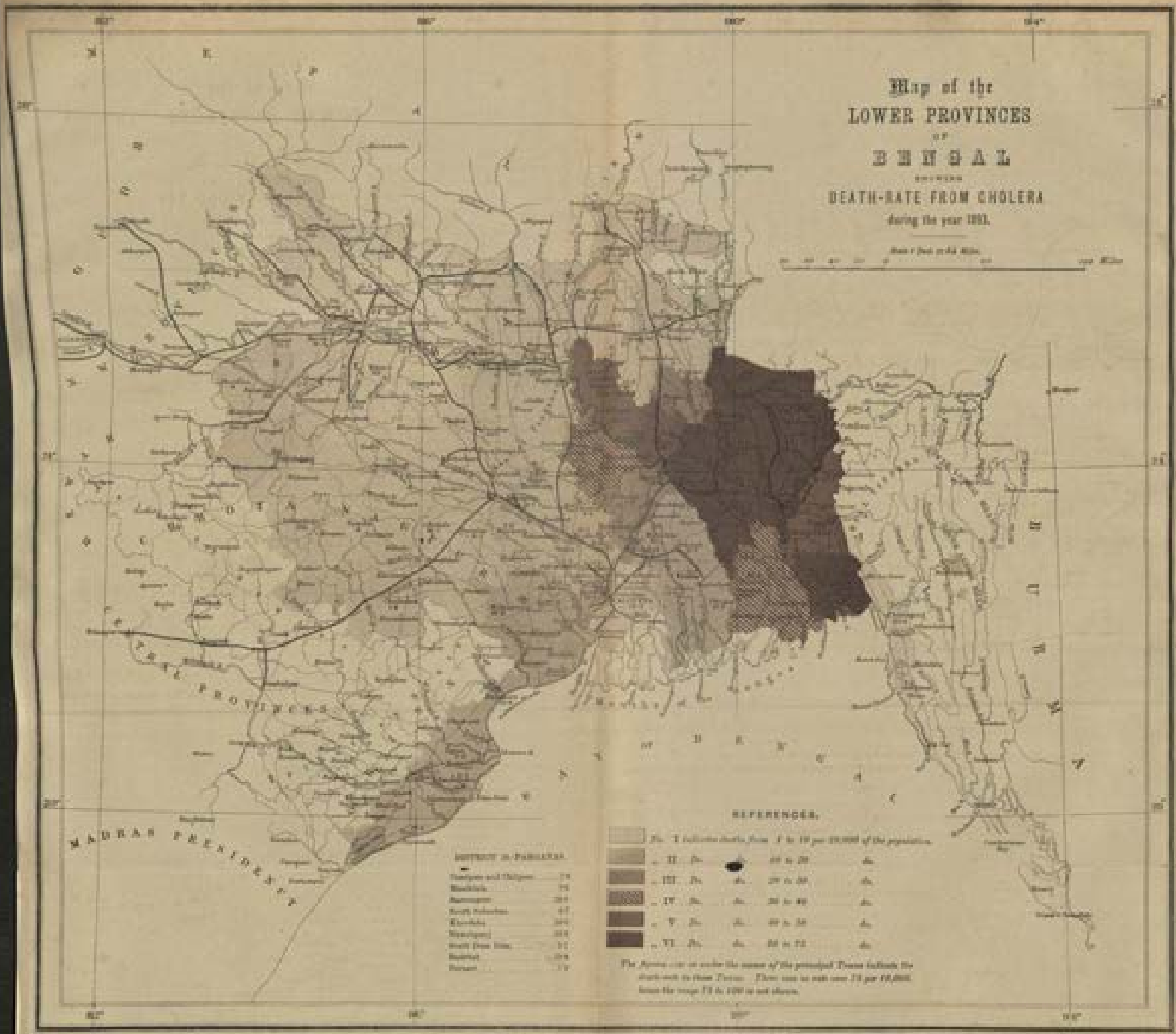
The number of towns in which births were registered in 1893 was 147, with a population of 3,453,465, as compared with 145 towns in 1892, having a population of 2,768,381. The number of births recorded was 90,743, giving a ratio of 26·27 per thousand of the population against 70,088, or a ratio of 25·31 per thousand in the previous year. The statistics supplied in the report show on the face of them how unreliable the registration of births in certain urban areas still continues to be. The highest figures were returned by the towns of Mohespur (49·2), Meherpur (47·25), Chanduria (45·5), Lohardaga (43·17), Jamalpur (42·34), Rosera (42·06), Kushtea (41·43), and Jamui (40·62), in all of which the recorded birth-rate exceeded 40 per thousand. In twenty-five other towns it was between 35 and 40; in thirty-one between 30 and 35; and in seventeen it was under 20 per thousand. Seventeen town areas show a birth-rate of less than 20 per thousand.

Registration of births. Rural areas.

The total number of births recorded in rural areas, of which there are 558 with a population of 67,616,178, was 2,444,116 against 1,911,872 births in a population of 67,619,702 in the previous year. The birth-rate in rural areas was 36·14 per thousand against 28·27 in 1892. The highest rates for the rural areas in a district are reported from Nadia (50·66), Murshidabad (47·87), Noakhali (44·58), Dinajpur (43·73), Rajshahi (43·54), Malda (42·65), while five others have a birth-rate of 40 and more. The lowest rates are recorded in Darjeeling (20·25), the Sonthal Parganas (26·84), Manbhum (28·61), and Shahabad (29·66). Before the 1st of January 1892 births were recorded in urban areas only, and it is creditable that the registration should have been as high as 28·27 per thousand in the first year of the system with an improvement of 7·8 per mille in the second twelve months.

Births according to sex.

Taking both town and rural areas together, the male births numbered 1,314,459, and the female births 1,220,400, giving a proportion of 107 male births to every 100 female births. Dr. Gregg, the Sanitary Commissioner, demurs to the conclusion that the registration of female births is still very imperfect, and he urges that more male than female infants are born, citing in support of his contention the fact that a larger number of male deaths is reported among children up to five years of age. But this reasoning is unsound. In not a single district was the number of female births reported greater than that of male births, and it seems much more reasonable to assume that this disparity is in some measure due to the fact that the birth of a son is more carefully reported than that of a daughter, and that the same feeling—the greater value and importance of male infants—accounts for the greater number of deaths of male infants reported. It was clearly shown at the Census of 1891 that among the infants living under one year of age, the


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
DEATH-RATE FROM CHOLERA
during the year 1865.
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
REFERENCES.
DISTRICT OR PARGANAS.

females outnumbered the males: the sentiment already referred to would certainly tend to the more careful preservation of male infants, and it is therefore difficult to avoid the conclusion that the excess in the number of births and deaths of male infants reported is due to a comparative disregard for female infants.

Registration of deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 2,005,463 against 2,247,275 in 1892, the death-rate per thousand of population being 28·21 against 31·90 in the previous year. The year 1893 was one of comparative healthiness in Bengal, and it is worthy of notice that this seems to have been the experience of the whole of India, since, with the exception of Burma, every province returned for the year a death-rate lower than that of 1892.

Even after making allowance for this fact, however, there can be little doubt that the actual death-rate in Bengal is much higher than that recorded.

Deaths in towns.

In urban areas the reported death-rate decreased from 32·75 in 1892 to 30·03 in the year under review, the figures ranging from 63·02 in Netrakona to 13·84 in Maniktala. Forty-four out of one hundred and forty-seven towns returned a death-rate in excess of 34 per thousand, which was calculated by Mr. Bourdillon in his report on the Census of 1881 to be the probable average death-rate in Bengal. Mr. Baines, however, in his report on the Census of 1891, reckons the average death-rate for all India to be 41 per mille, and it is hardly probable that the mortality in Bengal is so much lower than in the rest of the Empire. The death-rate in Calcutta, where deaths are very carefully registered, was 29·51 against a rate of 30·16 in the other towns of Bengal: it is strange that the difference should not be more in favour of Calcutta, the population of which contains an unusually large proportion of persons in the prime of life, and where the sanitary arrangements, including a pure water-supply, are superior to those of most other towns in the province.

Deaths in rural areas.

For rural areas, seven out of forty-six districts return a death-rate in excess of 34 per thousand. In fifty-seven rural areas the rate is returned at less than 20 per thousand, the lowest of all being the rural area of Dumka in the Sonthal Parganas, from which the absurd figure is returned of 9·74.

Deaths according to sex.

It is remarked by Dr. Gregg that from the third year of life to the twenty-fifth there is very little difference between the mortality of males and females, but that after the later age females die less rapidly than males, the difference in their favour increasing with age. If this were really so, and the births were divided pretty equally between the sexes, such a preponderance in the male death-rate as is reported would soon produce a great deficiency of males. The

Infant mortality.

more correct solution would seem to be that, as suggested above, the deaths of male infants are more carefully reported, the parents feeling a greater loss. The mortuary statistics according to age give a mortality of 187·38 per thousand for infants under one year of age, and of 36·56 for children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

Death-rate from various causes.

The following statement shows separately the death-rate from the principal diseases during the year compared with 1892:—

Causes of death.	In 1888—92.			In 1892.			In 1893.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cholera	3·84	2·54	2·61	4·64	3·62	3·67	2·13	1·76	1·78
Small-pox ...	·37	·17	·18	·39	·31	·31	·19	·20	·20
Fever	11·88	18·09	17·79	17·09	23·01	22·72	16·88	20·98	20·78
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2·81	·60	·70	2·98	·59	·71	2·95	·45	·57
Injury	·46	·40	·41	·43	·39	·39	·49	·43	·44
Other causes ...	6·99	3·33	3·61	7·17	3·91	4·07	7·28	4·27	4·43
All causes ...	26·38	25·16	25·22	22·75	51·85	31·90	30·03	28·12	28·21

With the exception of fever and small-pox, diseases usually produce a higher death-rate in towns than in rural areas, the reason assigned by Dr. Gregg being the crowding of persons together in towns, and the consequent violation of sanitary conditions.

Cholera.

The mortality from cholera during 1893 was less than half that of the previous year; for 126,976 deaths were recorded against 261,417 in 1892, while for the five years 1888-92 the average was 185,651 deaths. The disease visited every district and attacked altogether 22,444 villages. The most remarkable features in the cholera history of the year were the excessive mortality in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, which are usually comparatively free from this disease, and the immunity of the districts of the Orissa Division, which have of late years frequently suffered severely. Owing to the copious rainfall of the first three months of 1893, and the consequent ample supply of drinking-water, there was little or no cholera in the hot months of the year, while on the other hand the unusual prevalence of the disease during the months of October, November, and December is attributed to the excessive rainfall during the monsoon.

Small-pox.

The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 14,531 against 22,380 in 1892, representing a ratio of 2 in 10,000 of the population against 3·1. As in the previous year, the disease was most prevalent in Puri and Cuttack.

Fever.

The deaths from fever as usual supply a very large proportion of the total mortality of the year, amounting to 73 per cent. of the whole. Although the deaths from this cause were fewer in 1893 than in the previous year, viz., 1,477,288 or 20·78 per thousand, against 1,615,334 or 22·72 per thousand in 1892, they were largely in excess of the average of the last five years, which was 1,264,352 or 17·79 per thousand. This increase Dr. Gregg attributes partly to improved registration and partly to greater saturation of the soil caused by the heavier rains of 1893 falling on a country with defective drainage. As usual the greatest mortality was recorded in the months of October, November and December. The districts in which the mortality was highest are Rajshahi (35·43), Jessore (33·73), Malda (33·28), Murshidabad (30·85), Dinajpur (29·41), Nadia (28·99), and Jalpaiguri (28·11). All these districts, with the exception of Murshidabad, were the most fever-stricken districts in 1892 also.

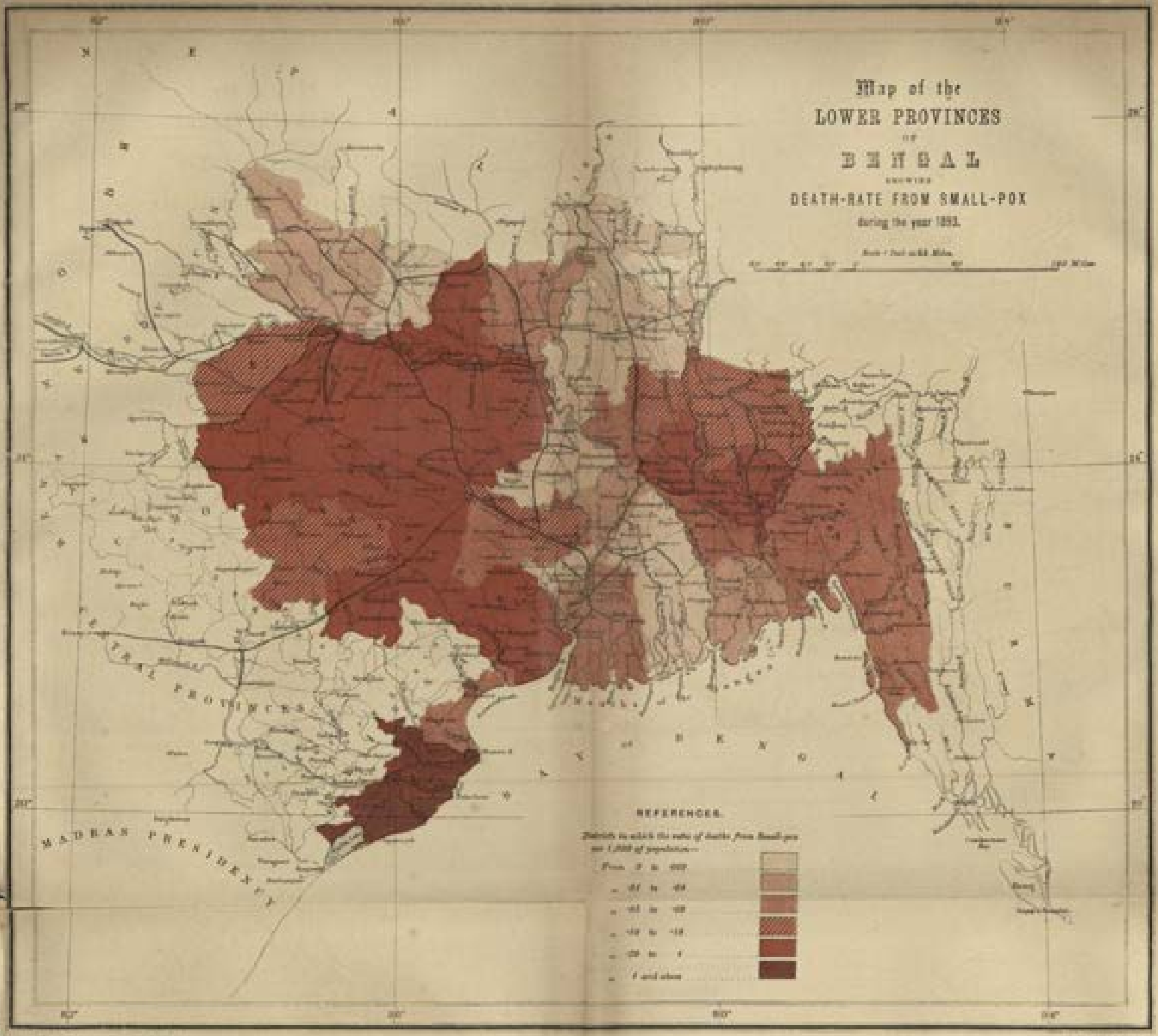
The mortality was lowest in Puri (7·70), Balasore (11·35), Calcutta (11·87), Lohardaga (12·20), Saran (12·21), Singhbhum (12·35), and Cuttack (12·38).

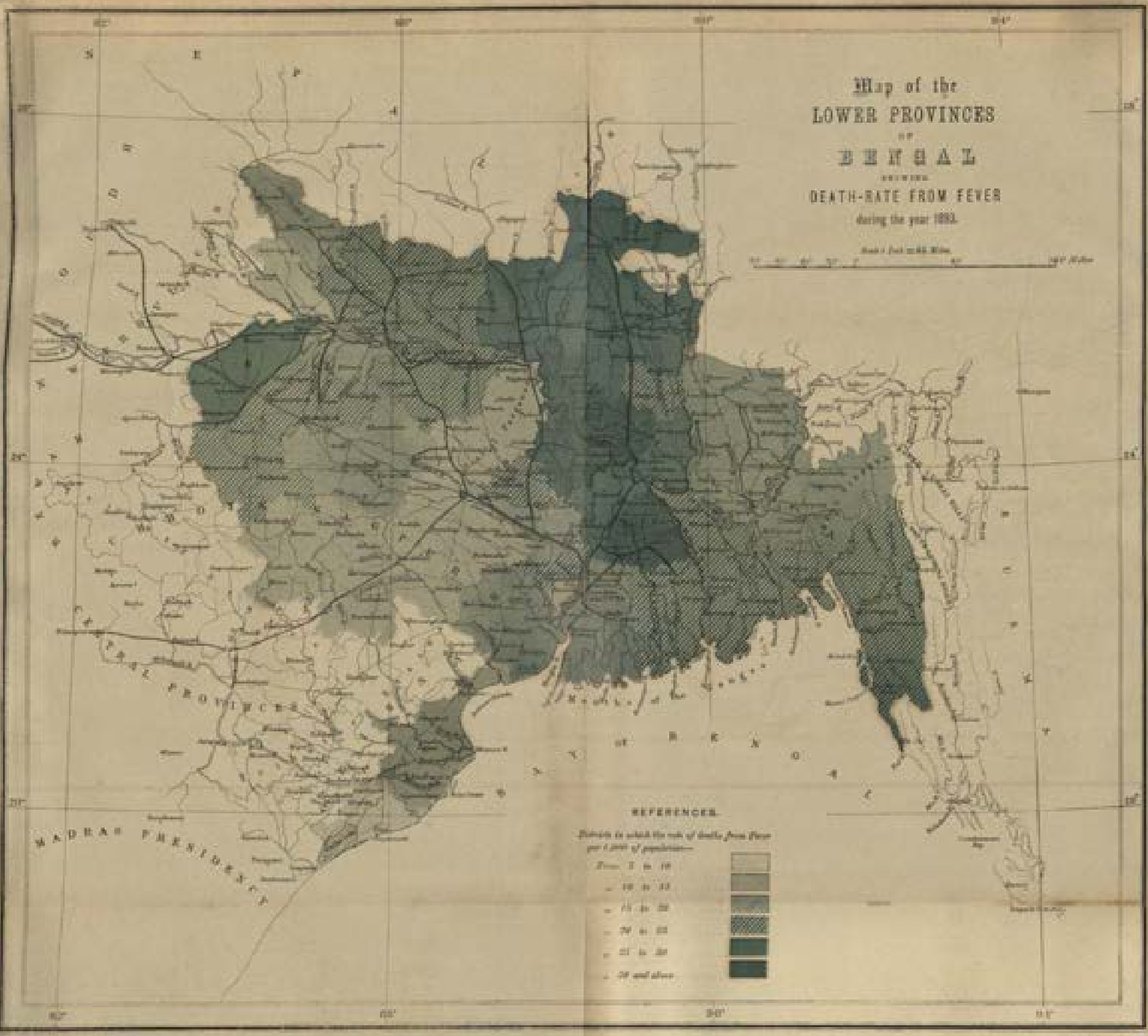
Sale of quinine in pice packets.

It was in order to place within reach of the people everywhere the medicine most effectual in affording protection from fever that the Lieutenant-Governor started at the end of the year 1892 the scheme for the more extended supply in Bengal of Government quinine made up into packets containing five grains each for sale at one pice the packet. As a first step a beginning was made through the agency of the Postal Department, and the first issues were made about the 29th November 1892. By the end of January 1893 all the post offices in the Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal Circles were supplied with a stock of quinine, and the quantity distributed up to the 31st December 1893 was 1,677½lb, the total number of five-grain packets sold in all districts being 1,313,410. Those districts in which fever is usually most prevalent were supplied first, and the Lieutenant-Governor hoped that it would be in them that the fullest advantage would be taken of the scheme: this hope has only been partially realised, for, although Jessore and Nadia absorbed large quantities of the drug, the other five districts mentioned in the preceding paragraph took a comparatively small supply.

Mortality from "Other causes."

The reported deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, injury and the miscellaneous causes grouped under the head of "Other causes" were 41,150, 31,311, and 314,207 respectively. As usual, Darjeeling suffered most from dysentery and diarrhœa, followed by Calcutta, Howrah, Balasore, and Puri. The ratio of reported deaths from these two diseases per thousand of the population was the same for 1892 and 1893 in urban areas, viz. 2·98, and in rural circles it was ·45 in 1893 against ·59 in 1892.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
DEATH-RATE FROM SMALL-POX
during the year 1893.
REFERENCE.
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
DEATH-RATE FROM FEVER
during the year 1863.
REFERENCES.
NORTH WEST PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Expenditure on urban sanitation.

The total expenditure incurred by municipalities for sanitary purposes is shown in the following table:—

Heads of expenditure.	Total expenditure.		Difference.	
	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On conservancy, including latrine	3,32,229	3,79,699	.....	2,530
Ditto establishment ...	3,76,688	3,81,946	5,258	.....
On drainage	98,600	1,33,190	34,590	.....
„ water-supply	1,50,641	2,14,516	63,875	.....
„ disposal of the dead ...	6,774	6,613	.....	161
„ markets and slaughter-houses	16,734	21,818	5,084	.....
„ vaccination	18,200	18,908	708	.....
„ treatment of the sick ...	2,58,752	2,62,426	3,674	.....
Other sanitary works ...	1,72,196	1,44,844	.....	27,352
Total ...	4,78,714	16,13,960	1,35,246	.....
On construction, maintenance, and repairs of roads	5,03,115	5,00,882	.....	2,233
Total, including roads ...	19,81,829	21,14,842	1,33,013	.....

It is satisfactory to note an increase of expenditure under "Drainage" and "Water-supply." The most important schemes in progress during the year were the construction of water-works at Arrah and Maniktala, the improvements in those at Burdwan, and the introduction of better drainage in Patna. But a good deal of attention was directed to sanitary improvement in other towns such as Howrah, where it is proposed to reorganise the conservancy establishment, and Puri, where an attempt has been made to cleanse the Swetganga, the filthiest of its tanks, and to introduce better sanitary arrangements into its numerous lodging-houses. Some progress was made also in the scheme for supplying with pure water the municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly above Calcutta. The town in which the largest proportion of municipal income was devoted to original sanitary works was Maniktala (39·31), while on the other hand in 47 municipalities nothing at all was spent under this head. This year, as in 1892, the town in which the highest proportion of municipal income was devoted to sanitary works of an annually recurring nature was Nasirabad, where an expensive water-works establishment is maintained.

The total cost of the works undertaken and completed by the several local bodies during 1893 is said to have been Rs. 2,17,729, against Rs. 3,34,658 in 1892, while that of those in progress in towns is estimated at Rs. 3,79,196 against Rs. 62,874. The total amount spent by private individuals on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 3,69,889 against Rs. 3,19,469. These works were tanks and wells for the most part, and large sums have been contributed on this account in various districts by the wealthy nobility and gentry of the locality. Dr. Gregg reiterates the despondent opinions he has expressed on previous occasions of rural sanitation in Bengal, where the people continue to disregard the most elementary rules of hygiene. It is unfortunately the case that these rules are neither believed nor followed by the mass of the people, but tedious though the process may be, reform must be left to spontaneous development. No widespread revolution of this character can take place with any prospect of stability unless it derives its impulse from the people themselves, or at any rate commands their sympathy. At present they are not prepared for any measure of sanitary compulsion, especially if such a measure would necessitate additional taxation; but a considerable section of the more enlightened members of the native community recognise the merits of well-considered schemes of drainage, and there has been a general awakening to the importance of a pure water-supply: and though the day is doubtless far distant when the sanitation of Bengal shall be placed on a

Rural sanitation.

sound footing, Sir Charles Elliott is satisfied that progress has been made, and that the attention which has been drawn to the subject during the year 1893, one outcome of which is the Sanitary Drainage Bill now before the Legislative Council, and another the arrangements made for the analysis of drinking water by an experienced chemist, will certainly not fail to produce useful results.

The Sanitary Board.

The most important work undertaken by the Sanitary Board was the preparation of the scheme for supplying filtered water to the municipality of Howrah. The scheme as first designed contemplated an intake at Bellore, two miles north of the town, but arrangements have since been made which will enable the water to be taken at a point much higher up the river, where it is less contaminated. A survey for the drainage and possible sewering of the town of Howrah is still in progress. The Engineer to the Board and the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner were occupied on a Committee to enquire into the purity of the Darjeeling water-supply; this matter is still engaging the Board's attention. Besides these projects, the Sanitary Board gave their advice to municipalities on various projects, notably on the sewering and drainage of Dacca, the improvement of the drainage of Jessore, and the condition of the river Bhyrub near that place. Their work for the year has been useful and important.

Inspections.

The number of municipalities inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner was 43, against 35 in the previous year.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination.

The following table shows the strength of the local working and supervising establishment during 1893-94 as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Inspecting staff.						Operators.					Remarks.
							Vaccinators.		Apprentices.			
	Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head vaccinators.	Total of inspecting staff.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Total of operators.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893-94	59	1	62	157	14	293	458	1,830	13	985	3,286	
1892-93	59	2	61	135	11	269	676	1,756	14	964	3,410	

The decrease of one Deputy Superintendent is only apparent, being due to the change of designation of the officer in charge of the Calcutta Animal Vaccination Depôt from Deputy Superintendent to Inspector. The increase of head vaccinators was found to be necessary to provide for extra supervision in the Orissa Tributary States. The inclusion of the staff of paid vaccinators employed in those States, which was omitted from the last year's returns for want of information, the employment for the first time of special establishments paid by the District Boards of Puri and Noakhali and by zamindars in Tippera, and also the appointment of a small extra Government staff in certain districts where small-pox broke out, account for the increase in the number of paid vaccinators.

Number of operations and average per man.

The total number of vaccinations, and the average number performed by each operator during the year as compared with the previous year were—

Year.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Average number of operations per man.
1892-93	1,836,411	603
1893-94	1,844,304	560

The average number of operations per man compares unfavourably with that for 1892-93. There was, however, an increase in the number of operations in some districts, especially Dacca, Chittagong, Shahabad, Champaran, and Monghyr.

Protection afforded to infants.

The total number of infants under one year of age was estimated at 2,461,862, of whom 363,942 or 147·83 per thousand were vaccinated, this result being a little better than that of the previous year, when the degree of protection was only 125·49 per mille. A comparison with the percentages attained in other Provinces, however, shows that far less success has been achieved by the Department in Bengal than in most parts of India, and that attention should be specially directed to such changes in the system here as are likely to smooth down opposition and popularise vaccination. The best results have been obtained in Lohárdaga, Malda, Palamau, and Darjeeling, while Backergunge, Cuttack, Patna, and Puri show the worst. There are marked differences between districts which differ but little, if at all, in the character of their population, and these are apparently to be accounted for only by very unequal activity in carrying on operations in the various parts of the circles.

Primary operations.

The ratio per cent. of successful cases for the entire Province is returned at 99·20, against 99·32 in the previous year. Save in a few districts, notably Backergunge, Chittagong, Puri, Burdwan, and Jessore, the results of inspections made by the Civil Surgeons bring out remarkable ratios of success. It seems possible that Civil Surgeons in their rapid visits of dispensary inspection have not much time to linger in a village, and that they only see such children as are presented before them, who presumably are those who have "taken" well. It is desirable that they should have a list prepared beforehand of the operations reported by the vaccinator in the village they intend to visit, and should send for and inspect the children in that list. The amount of success attained in the number thus collected would probably be less than 99 per cent.

Vaccination at the expense of District Boards.

The District Board of Puri allotted Rs. 850 for free vaccination, and Rs. 40 were contributed by the District Board of Noakhali. The increase in the number of operations in Puri from 14,199 to 16,328 as compared with the figures of 25,196 and 19,720 in 1890-91 and 1891-92 hardly bears out the Sanitary Commissioner's remark that a remarkable impetus has been given to vaccination in that district by making it free. It is desirable, however, that the experiment should be continued.

Cost of vaccination.

The total cost of vaccination to the Government in 1893-94 was Rs. 1,80,200, against Rs. 1,65,601 in 1892-93, the average cost of each reported successful vaccination being 1 anna and 7 pies, against 1 anna and 5 pies in 1892-93. The cost shown for 1892-93, however, did not include the entire year. If the average cost of the last three years is taken, the cost of each case during the year under report was not actually in excess of past years.

Death-rate from small-pox and proportion of population protected.

The following districts, which return the highest death-rate from small-pox, show also a very low ratio of protected population :—

District.	Protected per 10,000.	Death-rate from small-pox per 10,000.
Puri	1,500	18·5
Cuttack	1,000	11·0
Gaya	1,200	6·0
Manbhum	2,100	6·0
Bhagalpur	1,800	6·0
Palamau	1,500	4·2

Darjeeling, with 4,900 protected out of every 10,000 of the population, had a mortality of only ·13 per 10,000 from small-pox.

Vaccination direct from village calves.

The plan of vaccinating direct from calves in the villages, suggested by Dr. Dyson, was introduced during the year, but too late to admit of a full trial. It was ordered that the experiment should be continued during the ensuing season with all the precautions needed to give it a fair chance of success. A

series of interesting experiments in vaccination from the kid was made by Dr. Moir, and the results showed that children can be successfully vaccinated with lymph so obtained, but success was not obtained in inoculation from kid to kid. Dr. Moir was requested to continue the experiments with the view of ascertaining whether such inoculation is possible.

Animal Vaccine Depôts.

Misunderstandings occurred which prevented the full utilisation of these depôts during the year under report, but they have since been satisfactorily settled, and arrangements have been made for the better working of the institutions in future, and for the regular supply of lanoline lymph during the working season. The depôts serve a most useful purpose in diminishing the need of arm-to-arm vaccination, and their development to the fullest extent is a matter of great importance.

Inspections.

Civil Surgeons were this year more active in inspecting the work of the vaccinators. One Civil Surgeon inspected over 10,000 operations, six from 5,000 to 10,000, thirty-two from 1,000 to 5,000, and eight under 1,000. In 1892-93 five inspected from 5,000 to 10,000, twenty-four from 1,000 to 5,000, and sixteen under 1,000, while one made no inspections. The improvement is perhaps greatest in Patna, but in many districts the work received very inadequate attention. Chittagong, Cuttack, Nadia, Rangpur, the 24-Parganas, Balasore, and some others show very poor inspections. In Calcutta the Health Officer did very little inspection. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners inspected 1,516 villages, against 1,032 in the previous year. The increase is satisfactory.

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Administrative measures.

SOME amendments were made during the year in the rules issued under the Colonial Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, and, among other changes, a revised scale of the medicines and medical comforts, miscellaneous medical stores, and other stores with which emigrant vessels must be provided, was adopted and enforced.

Requisitions and despatch of emigrants.

Eight agencies, including seven British and one Dutch, were engaged during the year in collecting and despatching labourers to the Colonies, against five in the previous year. Nevertheless the number of adult labourers indented for suffered a further slight reduction from 10,558 in 1892 to 10,510 in 1893. The requisitions made by the Colonies were as follows:—

	Indented for.	Supplied.
Demerara	5,450	4,959
Trinidad	1,800	1,807
St. Lucia	150	150
Jamaica	472	469
Mauritius	465	350
Natal	361	548
Fiji	700	750
Surinam	1,112	1,035
Total ...	10,510	10,068

In respect of four Colonies the supply was equal to or greater than the demand, while the deficiencies in the cases of British and Dutch Guiana were more than made good early in the present year. The deficiency in the case of Jamaica was trifling, but in that of Mauritius was relatively large, a fact which is explained by the amount of the average savings per emigrant brought back from the different Colonies, which is far the smallest in the case of Mauritius. No emigrants were required by the Colonies of Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, and Grenada, and none were supplied to the French Colonies.

Recruiting operations.

Eight hundred and sixty-six recruiting licenses (of which six were subsequently cancelled for misconduct on the part of the holders) were granted during the year, against 857 (of which two were cancelled) in 1892.

The total number of intending emigrants registered was 15,046 against 17,225 in the previous year. Of this number 4,682, or 31 per cent., were registered in Bengal and Bihar, and 10,364, or 69 per cent., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, against 30 per cent. and 70 per cent. respectively in 1892. These figures point to a development of the tendency to recruit emigrants in the Lower Provinces, which was noticed in the previous year's report. A further development is the increase in the number registered in Bengal, which rose from 2,126 in 1892 to 2,520, and is accompanied by a more than corresponding decrease in the number registered in Bihar, which fell from 3,012 to 2,162. Of those registered in Bengal, 2,445 were registered in the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Burdwan, though only 57 of them were natives of these districts. In respect of the number of registrations, the district of the 24-Parganas stands first, closely followed by Cawnpur, Fyzabad, and Benares, and at some little distance by Shahabad, all of which show over 1,000 registrations, while Allahabad, Ghazipur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Burdwan come next with

over 500. If regard is had to the native districts of the intending emigrants, then Basti, Azamgarh, Gonda, and Shahabad head the list, followed by Ghazipur, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, and Gorakhpur. The following table compares the province of registration with that of birth as declared by the emigrants:—

		Bengal.	Bihar.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
1		2	3	4	5
Number registered in ...	1892	2,126	3,012	9,212	2,875
	1893	2,520	2,162	7,463	2,901
Number who declared themselves to be natives of	1892	2,743		14,028	
	1893	2,649		11,791	

Of the 606 emigrants whose province of birth is not given in the above table, 372 appear to have been born in the Native States and 130 in the Punjab; the remainder include five natives of Demerara and one of Singapore.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration.

If to the number of intending emigrants registered during the year is added the number remaining in the mufassal sub-depôts at the close of the previous year, the total number to be accounted for amounts to 15,136. From this number a large deduction must be made on account of those subsequently rejected as unfit to proceed. One thousand four hundred and sixty-four, or 9·6 per cent., against 7·9 per cent. in 1892, were so rejected before being despatched to the depôts at Garden Reach, and out of a total depôt population of 13,220 (including emigrants remaining over from the previous year and a few others) 1,079 were rejected on medical grounds, or 8·16 per cent., against 8·92 per cent. in the previous year.

So many as 381 emigrants, or 2·47 per cent. of those registered, deserted before arrival at the depôts, against 464, or 2·69 per cent., in 1892, and 81 were released as unwilling to proceed, against 55. Subsequently 159 deserted from the depôts and 101 were released, against 211 and 104 in 1892.

The number of emigrants who arrived at the depôts was 12,264; prior to this seven deaths occurred against six in 1892. The remainder (including those who were rejected or were released or deserted) are satisfactorily accounted for, with the exception of 345 against 584 similarly unaccounted for in 1892.

Sanitation and management of the depôts.

A remarkably high standard has been reached in the general arrangements, sanitation and management of the Calcutta depôts. Out of a total strength of 13,220 emigrants, the small number of 359, or 2·71 per cent., were admitted into hospital, and only 14, or 0·10 per cent., died. In 1892 the percentages of sickness and mortality were 4·44 and 0·37, and in 1891 they were 4·67 and 0·66 respectively. Of the 14 deaths which occurred during the year, one was due to measles, three to fever, four to chest diseases, one to cholera, and five to other causes.

Embarkation.

The number of emigrants who embarked for the colonies during the year was 10,674, distributed between 20 vessels, of which 17 were sailing ships and 3 steamers, being an average of 533 persons for each vessel. The number of deaths which occurred in the 18 vessels which have sent in their papers was 121, or 1·27 per cent. of the number on board, while in the previous year the percentage was 1·31 in the course of 20 voyages. The steamers chartered for the conveyance of emigrants were the *Pongola*, the *Congella* and the *Warora*, of which the two former were in the trade in 1892. As regards the health of emigrants, statistics are in favour of steamers as opposed to sailing ships: no deaths occurring on board the *Pongola* or the *Warora*, and only one on the *Congella*. This is partly because the duration of the voyage in the case of steamers is considerably

Map showing
THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH
INLAND EMIGRANTS WERE REGISTERED
during 1893.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles, or
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per million of population 1
From 100 to 400 per million 2
400 to 700 NIL 3
700 to upwards 4
78°
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
INDIA AGENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BERAR
BEHAR
BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges

Map showing
THE NATIVE DISTRICTS
OF THE INLAND EMIGRANTS
during 1893.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles. or
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per million of population 1
From 100 to 400 per million 2
" 400 to 700 " " 3
" 700 to upwards NIL 4
Mouths of the Ganges
78°
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

shorter, the average being 22 days against 92 days in the case of sailing ships. The ship *Volga* was wrecked during the year at the mouth of Castries Harbour, but the emigrants and crew were rescued without loss of life.

Return emigrants.

Five thousand one hundred and seventy-three emigrants were re-shipped from the various colonies in 6 sailing vessels and 10 steamers, as against 5,225 emigrants re-shipped in 8 sailing ships and 8 steamers in 1892. The number of steamers employed for the purpose has therefore increased, and it is noticeable that while only three steamers were chartered to convey out-going emigrants, 10 steamers were engaged in bringing emigrants back. The number of deaths (excluding the mortality among infants born on the voyage) was 88, or 1·70 per cent., against 87, or 1·66 per cent., in the previous year. Including the mortality among infants born on the voyage, the number of deaths was 91, and of these 19 occurred in steamers and 72 in sailing vessels, the ratio of deaths to the total number on board being 1·35 and 1·9 respectively. The average duration of the voyage in the case of steamers was 32 days and in the case of sailing vessels 143 days. The savings brought back averaged nearly Rs. 140 per emigrant embarked, against Rs. 156 in 1892 and Rs. 138 in 1891. The largest average, amounting to Rs. 297 per head, was shown by Natal, and the smallest, as in the previous year, by Mauritius. The number of return emigrants who went back to the colonies was 776 against 551 in 1892, and in both years the greater number selected Demerara and Trinidad.

Administration of estates.

The estates of deceased emigrants which came under the administration of the Protector were in 1893, 526 valued at Rs. 77,200-8-11, against 500 valued at Rs. 70,384-1-3 in 1892. Enquiries were completed in respect of 293, valued at Rs. 45,305-12, leaving a balance of 233, valued at Rs. 31,894-12-11, in respect of which enquiries were in progress at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 6,650 standing at the credit of 56 estates lapsed to the Indian or Colonial Governments, owing in some cases to the absence of heirs, and in others to inability to trace them, due to the falsified particulars furnished by their emigrant relatives at the time of registration.

Financial.

The receipts derived from the consolidated fee of Rs. 3 per head on each emigrant embarked fell from Rs. 35,272 to Rs. 30,270, a result due to the smaller number of emigrants embarked and to the fact that the fees payable on account of 584 emigrants despatched by the ship *Bann*, which left the Port of Calcutta on the 24th December 1893, were not realized till the following January. The expenditure increased from Rs. 29,617 in 1892 to Rs. 31,753 in 1893, and the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,483, against a surplus of Rs. 5,656 in 1892. The increased charges occur principally under the head Pay and Allowance of Emigration officers, and have not been explained.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Legislative changes.

During the year the Act formerly known as the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, was amended by Act VII of 1893, and the title of the consolidated Act was changed to the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882. The principal changes introduced were the revision of the procedure for dealing with unhealthy gardens, the reduction of the maximum period of labour contracts from five years to four years, and the legalization of labour contracts executed at Dhubri. A revised edition of the rules under the Act, rendered necessary by its amendment, was prepared during the year, and has since been issued.

In September last the Inland Emigrants Health Act I (B.C.) of 1889 was extended to the Sonthal Parganas, where it was not previously in force. The revised rules under this Act, to which reference was made in the Resolution issued last year, still remain under the consideration of the Government of India.

Contractors' emigrants.

There were six licensed contractors, two of whom closed their depôts early in the year, leaving four at the close with one sub-contractor. The staff employed consisted of 24 licensed recruiters, who registered 4,484 intending emigrants, of whom 3,634 were labourers and 850 dependants, against 4,712 registered by 31 recruiters in 1892. In that year 365 emigrants were recruited in Madras, whereas in

1893 no recruiting was effected in that province by any licensed contractor. The average number registered by each recruiter was 186 against 152 in the preceding year. This high average, coupled with the fact that of the total number 4,123 were registered in the 24-Parganas, leads to the conclusion that emigrants were largely recruited from the depôts for free emigrants established in Calcutta and its neighbourhood by contractors working outside the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act. Some of the emigrants were rejected or deserted after registration, the aggregate number accommodated in the Calcutta depôts being 4,646, including 218 left over from the previous year. The depôts were maintained in a satisfactory condition and the sanitary arrangements were good. In the result the year was a remarkably healthy one, the total number of admissions into hospital being 47, or one per cent. of the depôt population, against 2·3 and 2·6 per cent. in the two preceding years. There were three deaths against 27 in 1892, the percentages being 0·06 and 0·53 respectively. Though not so marked, there has been an improvement in the number of emigrants rejected on medical grounds or discharged, which was 306 against 410 in the preceding year, and also in the number of deserters, 151 against 201. Four thousand and ninety-four emigrants were despatched to Goalundo, the port invariably chosen for contractors' emigrants, leaving a balance of 92 in the depôts at the close of the year. Two emigrants deserted on the way to Goalundo, and eleven were released after arrival. The remainder, numbering 4,081, were embarked in river steamers—2,921 proceeding to Assam and 1,160 to Cachar and Sylhet. No casualties of any kind occurred on the journey to Assam, and one child was born; so that 2,922 emigrants disembarked at the final landing stations. Of the emigrants whose destination was Cachar and Sylhet, 3 died on the way and 1,157 were finally landed. No deaths from cholera occurred among emigrants of this class at any stage of the journey.

Sardari emigrants.

The sardari emigrants are recruited by certificated garden sardars and sardarnis, generally under the supervision of local agents, and by special local agents. Of the latter there were five during the year, who registered 3,500 emigrants, chiefly obtained, it is supposed, with the help of the free emigration system of collecting labour. In the preceding year 7 special local agents registered 3,217 emigrants. The number of garden sardars employed was 4,762, which is largely in excess of the number in preceding years; the emigrants registered by them numbered 10,657, being an average of a little over two emigrants to each sardar. Adding 109 emigrants registered by 104 sardarnis, the total amounts to 10,766 against 10,191 registered by this agency in 1892. Inclusive of those registered by "special local agents" without the intervention of garden sardars, the total number of so-called sardari emigrants registered was 14,266 against 13,408.

*These are, in order of importance, Manbhum, Lohardaga, Hazaribagh, Midnapore, Bankura, Santhal Parganas, Burdwan.

More than the entire increase was drawn from the recruiting districts* of Bengal, which supplied 12,887 emigrants against 11,238 in the previous year, while the number recruited in Bihar fell from 2,170 in 1892 to 1,379 in 1893. Including emigrants registered but not despatched in the previous year, 13,682 left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 1,576 for Dhubri.

Sardari emigrants travelling to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

During the journey to, and the stay at, Goalundo, 44 emigrants were left behind or were released or deserted, against 126 in the previous year, and five emigrants died, three from cholera, against 17 deaths in the previous year, of which 16 were from cholera. Of the remainder, 8,905 embarked for Assam, 3,092 for Cachar, and 1,635 for Sylhet, one emigrant remaining at Goalundo at the close of the year. Similarly, in regard to the Dhubri emigrants, two deaths from cholera occurred prior to embarkation, against 12 deaths (11 from cholera) in the previous year. The number finally embarked was 1,563, the balance being variously accounted for. The total number of sardari emigrants embarked at Goalundo and Dhubri for Assam was therefore 10,465. During the river journey there were three desertions and one death due to cholera, against 58 deaths of which 50 were due to cholera and 7 left behind in the year before; so that, inclusive of one child born on the way, 10,465 emigrants were disembarked at the final landing stations. The emigrants

bound to Cachar lost four of their number by desertion and one death occurred from cholera, while two children were born. There were no casualties among those whose destination was Sylhet. The number finally landed was 3,089 in Cachar and 1,635 in Sylhet, making a total of 4,724.

Free emigrants.

No record is kept in the recruiting districts of the number of free emigrants actually despatched to Goalundo or Dhubri, but the Emigration Agents stationed at these places have been able to furnish statistics. 23,654 emigrants are said to have left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 8,061 for Dhubri, making a total of 31,715. This does not, however, include those who may have been transported from up-country by boat to Sylhet or Cachar, regarding whom the Superintendent of Emigration received no information. One death occurred at Goalundo from cholera; and prior to arrival at Dhubri three deaths occurred. Further deductions have to be made on account of emigrants who deserted or were released or left behind; and while only 11 emigrants were left behind during the journey to Goalundo, 270 emigrants, or 3·34 per cent. of those who travelled by this route, were left behind before arrival at Dhubri. The corresponding figures in the case of sardari emigrants are 12 and 3 respectively. The number of free emigrants finally embarked at Goalundo amounted to 23,597, of whom 13,008 were destined for Assam, 4,116 for Cachar, and 6,473 for Sylhet. Of the emigrants bound for Cachar and Sylhet, 662 were embarked on country boats and the remainder on steamers. So far as could be ascertained, no casualties occurred among the former. Among the latter only two deaths occurred—both due to cholera. The number of emigrants disembarked was therefore 10,587 against 10,080 in the preceding year. Of the Assam emigrants (all of whom travelled by steamer), four died of cholera before reaching Dhubri, against 17 (15 from cholera) in 1892, while 12,773 were landed at Dhubri to execute labour contracts, thus augmenting the number of free emigrants accommodated during the year at Dhubri to 20,574.

Offences connected with emigration.

Quarterly statistics are now received from the recruiting districts, and a quarterly Resolution is issued by Government regarding all complaints made to the Police or Magistrates, and all cases judicially tried by the latter, the subject-matter of which is kidnapping or illegal restraint or confinement by recruiters, or other offence connected with emigration.

While there has been a slight decrease in the number of contractors' emigrants, and a considerable decrease in that of free emigrants, the number of emigrants recruited under the sardari system has increased. The total number of emigrants registered under the Act increased from 18,120 in 1892 to 18,750, the number embarked from 18,285 to 19,276, and the number disembarked from 18,181 to 19,268. Taking all classes, however, the year shows a diminution in the volume of emigration, the total number of emigrants landed in the labour districts being 52,224 in 1892 and 49,801 in 1893.

Casualties.

The proportion of casualties is considerably the largest in the case of contractors' emigrants; but it is also appreciable in the case of free emigrants. In both cases much might be done by insisting on more careful recruiting in the first instance, thereby saving many labourers from much unnecessary harassment, and obviating the necessity for spending large sums in returning them to their homes. The total mortality caused by cholera in the course of the journey to the labour districts fell from 260 in 1892 to 17 in 1893, and the mortality from other causes was also much diminished.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE health of Howrah and of the town portion of Calcutta was much better in 1893 than in the previous year; and the rate of mortality in both places (21·4 and 25·9 per mille respectively against 23·7 and 27·1 in 1892) was remarkably low. The area added to the Municipality of Calcutta by Bengal Act II of 1888 was not, however, so healthy, and the death-rate in that locality rose from 34·8 to 37·1 per mille. The mortality from cholera was less than in 1893 in all three areas, and in Calcutta it was the lowest known during the last ten years. On the other hand, the death-rate from fever was above the average, and out of a total of 22,610 deaths registered during the year, 9,067 were ascribed to this cause. The prevalence of fever is said to have been due to excessive and prolonged rainfall amounting to 85·2 inches, against 46·6 in the previous year. Naturally the death-rate from fever in the Suburban area, which is still very imperfectly drained, was higher than in Howrah or the Town of Calcutta. Bowel-complaints caused a larger number of deaths than in the previous year. Small-pox shows a slight increase in Howrah and the amalgamated area; but there were only 39 deaths in all.

The following table gives the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the several hospitals in the metropolis during the past two years:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1892.								1893.							
	IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.					IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.				
	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Total number of deaths among the patients.	Percentage of deaths to total number of in-door patients treated.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Total number of deaths among in-door patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital	7,854	402·79	440	54,009	339·11	61,714	744	11·41	2,625	384·51	440	54,691	339·04	61,116	767	11·68
Presidency General Hospital	3,489	196·11	208	.....	.....	3,489	120	3·43	3,063	182·91	208	.....	.....	3,063	134	4·37
Campbell Hospital ...	8,501	412·23	508	11,470	90·45	20,021	1,597	19·78	9,384	497·97	508	22,566	188·59	34,950	1,797	19·14
Police Hospital ...	2,015	83·36	173	.....	.....	2,015	28	1·37	2,406	109	177	.....	.....	2,406	25	1·03
Sealdah Native Hospital ...	1,756	80·7	105	27,503	174·8	29,094	223	12·27	1,870	85·6	105	29,743	169·7	31,613	177	9·46
Chandney Hospital ...	421	13·92	12	44,947	244·92	45,368	10	2·37	433	15·16	12	44,555	313·23	44,988	14	3·23
Park Street Dispensary ...	.....	.....	.....	28,847	149·7	28,847	...	...	.....	.....	.....	29,149	172·6	29,149	.....	.....
Chitpur Dispensary ...	.....	.....	.....	20,621	124·8	20,621	...	...	.....	.....	.....	20,383	166	20,383	.....	.....
Sealdah Street Dispensary ...	.....	.....	.....	18,483	101·55	18,483	...	...	.....	.....	.....	19,256	158·97	19,256	.....	.....
Dufferin Victoria Hospital ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	155	9·35	22	8,746	62·09	8,913	6	3·87
Bhowanipur Dispensary ...	.....	.....	.....	9,737	55·69	9,737	...	...	.....	.....	.....	19,287	99·75	19,287	.....	.....
Total ...	23,325	1,197·11	1,567	216,275	1,482·77	239,600	2,669	12·28	24,536	1,285·26	1,539	241,721	1,726·38	266,057	2,920	12·14
Howrah General Hospital...	1,886	79·18	168	10,497	58·28	12,383	332	17·60	1,722	73·15	168	10,338	60·30	12,060	307	17·05
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,211	1,276·29	1,675	226,772	1,571·05	251,983	3,141	12·75	26,258	1,358·41	1,707	252,059	1,826·68	278,117	3,227	12·28

The above figures show a satisfactory increase of 25,287 in the number of out-door patients treated and of 155 in their daily average attendance. This increase is distributed over all the institutions, excepting the Medical College Hospital, the Chandney Hospital, and the Howrah General Hospital, and is said to be due partly to the inclusion for the first time of the statistics of the Dufferin Victoria Hospital, and partly to the increased prevalence of fever and bowel-complaints, while it certainly points to the growing popularity of the out-door departments of the several institutions. The out-door ward of the Campbell Hospital, opened in January 1892, to the efficiency of which the Inspector-General

of Civil Hospitals bears testimony, has drawn away some of the patients who used formerly to attend the Medical College Hospital. The decrease in the Howrah General Hospital was very small, while that in the Chandney Hospital was due to the fact that the admissions in the previous year had been abnormally large, owing to a severe epidemic of influenza in that neighbourhood.

The total number of in-door patients rose from 25,211 to 26,058. The increase occurred chiefly in the Police Hospital, the Campbell Hospital, and the Mayo Hospital, and is attributed to climatic causes, and to the high prices of food which tell chiefly on the poorer classes. Moreover, the Mayo Hospital was open for the whole of 1893, whereas it was closed for two months in 1892, and the figures for the Dufferin Hospital for women have been included for the first time. The large decrease in the Presidency and Howrah General Hospitals, which is observed chiefly in the numbers of Europeans, appears to be due to the better general health of the population in the port, since with a daily population in 1893, which was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below that of 1892, the admissions to hospital were 25 per cent. less.

Of the total number of patients, both in-door and out-door, treated in all the hospitals, 167,092 were adult males, 45,290 adult females, and 65,735 children. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 154,492, 37,707, and 59,784. There was thus an increase of 26,134 in the patients of both sexes. Of these patients, 49·06 per cent. were Hindus, next in order coming the Muhammadans, 32·61, the Eurasians 10·88, and the Europeans 3·002. The number of Europeans who sought relief in the hospitals fell from 9,233 to 8,351, owing partly to fewer sailors having visited the port, as has been stated, but chiefly to an improvement in their general health.

The death-rate among the inmates of the medical institutions was almost the same as that of the previous year, being 12·8, against 12·7 per cent. The mortality among adult males increased from 11·94 to 12·07, and that among female children from 9·81 to 14·78. An increase in the figures at Howrah is ascribed to a great influx of pilgrims returning from Puri, many of whom were moribund from dysentery and diarrhœa when admitted.

The number of small-pox cases in Calcutta, all of which are now sent to the small-pox wards of the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah, rose from 35 to 49, of which 13 proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 26·53. In only 13 of these cases were the patients said to have been vaccinated, and in 9 of them the vaccinal scars were indistinct.

The number of admissions to hospital for cholera decreased in proportion to the relative prevalence of the disease among the general population of the town, but the percentage of death among the patients admitted was rather high, being 55·9. The death-rate among Europeans and Eurasians was 57·14, and among other classes 55·85. There were 10 cases of cholera among patients under treatment for other diseases. Eight of these occurred in the Howrah General Hospital, and are attributed to the insanitary condition of the town, and to the impurity of the water.

There was a large increase in the cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases was very high in all the institutions excepting the Police Hospital, where there were only 5 deaths from dysentery in 225 cases. A large number of these cases were, however, examples of chronic and neglected disease admitted to hospital in a practically hopeless condition. The number of cases of malarial fever rose from 41,202 to 49,080, a result in keeping with the increased prevalence of the disease among the general population. The type of the disease is said to have been unusually severe, but the death-rate among the in-patients suffering from this disease was lower than during 1892. The total number of persons treated for venereal diseases was 14,483, against 13,072 in 1892, showing an increase of 1,411 cases, of which no less than 1,043 were cases of primary and secondary syphilis—the worst forms of venereal disease. The number of in-door patients admitted for these diseases, however, fell from 1,846 to 1,751, and there were only 2 deaths against 14 in the previous year. The disease is said to have been less prevalent among the European garrison. Admissions for leprosy show a reduction from 94 to 32, but all the patients admitted were at an advanced stage of the disease, and 10 of them died, giving a death-rate of 31·25 per cent. There were 17 cases of enteric fever, against 12 in the previous year, and 12 of these patients were

Europeans, among whom there were 5 deaths. The admissions for remittent fever show a little diminution, being 1,184 against 1,215 in 1892, and the rate of mortality was 29·05.

The total number of major operations amounted to 3,339, and death ensued in 110 cases, against 3,403 operations with 134 deaths in the previous year, the percentage of deaths being 3·15 against 3·78. The hospitals in which the largest amount of general and important surgical work is done are the Medical College and the Mayo Hospitals, while the operations at the Eden and Shama Charan Law Hospitals are equally important, but of a more special character. The largest number of operations was performed at the Medical College Hospital, where the year has been one of great surgical activity, with very satisfactory results. The major operations performed at the Campbell and the Mayo Hospitals were also numerous and gave a low rate of mortality; but at the former institution, beyond the amputation cases, there were very few really important operations, and the students of the Medical School at Sealdah, unlike those at Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack, had very limited opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of higher surgery. Any great improvement in this respect cannot be expected until a proper surgical ward has been provided: the construction of such a ward has been sanctioned, and the work is being taken in hand during the current year. The statistics of the Dufferin Hospital for women have for the first time been included in this report, and show 12 major operations. In the Howrah General Hospital the number of major operations fell from 230 to 116, but the number is said to have been abnormally large in 1892 owing to the number of operations on the eye performed by Surgeon-Major R. D. Murray, who had a special reputation in ophthalmic cases. The total number of minor operations was 19,001 against 19,880, showing a reduction of 879 cases; but it is said that no record of the minor operations performed at the Eden Hospital was maintained, which makes these statistics incomplete and accounts for the falling off noticed above. The number of dental operations performed during the year was 2,468 against 2,744 in the previous year. The Eurasians again head the list of persons applying for dental relief, while the number of Europeans fell from 702 to 695.

The number of admissions into the Eden Hospital was 1,367 against 1,546 in the previous year. The decrease is said to be due to cases of minor importance having been treated in the out-door department, but the attendance in that department also shows a reduction. There was, however, an increase in the average daily *number of inmates*, which indicates that the cases treated were severe in nature, requiring a long stay at the hospital. The death-rate among Europeans was very high, being 8·40 per cent. against 3·36 in 1892, while that among Hindus and Muhammadans shows a reduction from 8·98 to 8·42 per cent. The percentage of deaths among other classes was 12·02. The number of cases of septicæmia was the same as in the previous year, viz. 31, but there were fewer deaths. A proposal for the construction of a special ward for the treatment of this disease is under consideration: such a ward is much wanted, and it is hoped that it may soon be taken in hand. In this hospital, 337 major operations were performed, against 365 in 1892, and death followed in 31 cases.

The number of in-door patients treated in the Shama Charan Law Eye Infirmary was almost the same as in the previous year, but the increase of out-door patients noticed last year has not been maintained. Most of the operations performed in this hospital were extractions of the lens, and 70·98 per cent. of these operations were entirely successful.

The number of out-door patients treated in the Ezra Hospital rose by 383, but that of the in-door patients was very small, being 281 against 350 in the previous year; and out of 22 beds provided in the hospital, only 14 were constantly occupied, owing, it is said, to the admission being restricted to Jews to the exclusion of Parsis, Arabs, Armenians, &c., who have hitherto received admission to this institution more or less freely. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 7,547 incurred in the hospital during 1893, only Rs. 936 was met from the endowments of the founder, and Government had to pay the balance.

Very great improvement is said to have been made in the nursing arrangements at the different hospitals. The Medical College, the Eden and the Presidency General Hospitals are all supplied with a number of trained nurses from the Hospital Nurses' Institution; but at the Eden Hospital the bulk of

the work is said to be done by pupil nurses and pupil dhais, of whom there are 20 and 19 respectively. During the year 14 pupil nurses and 9 pupil dhais passed out of the Eden Hospital.

The invested capital of the Calcutta hospitals increased from Rs. 5,83,000 to Rs. 5,87,000, the increase being chiefly at the Howrah General Hospital. The following table compares the main heads of receipts and expenditure of all the hospitals in the metropolis:—

INCOME.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	17,020	19,086
From Government	3,15,296	2,96,478
Local Funds	33,441	68,717
Municipal Funds	35,522	36,054
Interest on investments	26,813	26,719
Sale of securities	10,000	.....
Receipts from paying patients	47,675	48,713
Miscellaneous receipts	1,622	2,198
Subscriptions—		
Europeans	11,819	8,779
Natives	1,371	3,706
	1,68,263	1,94,886
Total ...	5,00,579	5,10,450

EXPENDITURE.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
On establishment	1,92,969	2,02,427
„ bazar medicine	5,389	5,339
„ European „	31,039	32,688
„ diet	1,28,717	1,30,829
„ miscellaneous charges	78,100	76,680
„ buildings and repairs	36,842	28,039
Invested during the year	10,714	4,029
	4,83,770	4,80,931
Closing balance ...	16,809	29,519
Total ...	5,00,579	5,10,450

The difference between the closing balance of the previous year and the opening balance of the year under report is explained by the inclusion of the figures of the Dufferin Victoria Hospital.

Excluding the opening balance, the income of the year rose from Rs. 4,83,559 to Rs. 4,91,364. The increase was large under the head of Local Funds, and is due to a larger receipt from the Hospital Port Dues Fund for the treatment of sick sailors. The receipts from paying patients also rose to the extent of Rs. 1,038. The cost to Government shows a reduction of Rs. 18,818. Subscriptions from Europeans, however, show a considerable decrease, while that from natives rose from Rs. 1,371 to Rs. 3,706. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,80,931, against Rs. 4,83,770 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly under the head of Buildings and Repairs.

The cost of diet also shows an increase, but the maximum rate fixed for European patients by Government was not exceeded in any of the institutions, except the Campbell Hospital, where small-pox patients are treated, and where the average cost of dieting such patients is not restricted to the above maximum. In the Mayo Hospital, which at one time enjoyed the reputation of being the most economically managed medical institution in Calcutta, the cost of diet for native patients in 1892 (3 annas 8¼ pies) exceeded the maximum rate, and the cost in 1893 (annas 3 and 5 pies) is still above the maximum.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The following statement shows the admissions into the institution during the past nine years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patients	193	273	344	330	370	318	356	370	328
Relatives and attendants	63	120	84	107	123	98	151	44	31
Total ...	256	393	428	443	493	402	507	414	359

As compared with the figures of the preceding two years, there was a falling off during 1893 in the number both of patients and of relatives and attendants admitted. The decrease in the number of patients is attributed to fewer admissions during the first half of the season, owing to the comparative coolness and healthiness of that portion of the year in the plains, while the falling off in the number of relatives and attendants is said to be due partly to the nature of the cases admitted, but chiefly to a better understanding of the fact that the arrangements for the nursing, care, and comfort of the sick in the Sanitarium make the services of relatives and attendants unnecessary in many cases.

The following statement compares the number of residents in each class during the past four years:—

1	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	2	3	4	5
First class	57	75	59	51
Intermediate ,, ...	79	123	90	52
Second ,, ...	164	169	146	144
Third ,, ...	102	140	119	112
Total ...	402	507	414	359

It will be observed that the second class continues to be the most popular.

The Sanitarium was as usual opened on the 1st March, but it was closed a little earlier than is generally the case, viz., on the 18th instead of on the 30th November, in order that the repairs to the building might be taken in hand and completed in time to permit of the institution being re-opened in the current year as near the usual date as possible.

Of the 328 patients treated, 257 were adults (159 males and 98 females) and 71 children. The total number of patients who occupied free beds rose from 12 in 1892 to 19 during the year under review. Of these seventeen were sent from the Calcutta hospitals and two were admitted by the Sanitarium Committee. But besides these, thirteen patients were paid for from the grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned in March 1893, from the Hospital Port Dues Fund, to enable convalescent European sailors to be sent to the Sanitarium from the Calcutta and Howrah hospitals. Thus the total number of patients who enjoyed the benefits of the institution free of cost amounted during the year to thirty-two. The daily average number of patients in the institution, including those who occupied free beds, was 31·23, against 31·99 in 1892 and 31·02 in 1891. The daily average, therefore, was well maintained notwithstanding the decrease in the number of admissions. The average stay of each patient in the Sanitarium was 24·94 days as compared with 23·77 in 1892 and 23·97 in 1891. Of the patients about 40 per cent. admitted were suffering from diseases directly or indirectly of malarial origin, 18·5 per cent. from diseases of the digestive system, while diarrhœa and diseases of the liver and of the respiratory system were the next most common forms of complaint. Ninety-four surgical operations, of which 5 were major and 89 minor, were performed against 40 in the year 1892, and all of them were successful. Only three deaths occurred during the

year against eight in 1892. One of these three deaths was due to dysentery, one to cerebral effusion, and the other to tubercle of the lungs. The percentage of deaths was 0·91 against 2·16 in 1892.

The total income of the institution fell off from Rs. 31,524 in 1892 to Rs. 29,526 during the year under report. Of this amount Rs. 28,327 were received from patients, Rs. 935 as subscriptions, Rs. 195 as interest, and Rs. 69 as miscellaneous receipts. The decrease is attributed to the falling off in the number of relatives and friends admitted. The expenditure showed a more than corresponding reduction, and amounted to Rs. 27,367 only against Rs. 31,307 in 1892. Thus the credit balance at the close of the year rose to Rs. 10,076 against Rs. 7,918 at the close of 1892.

The free cot for children provided in 1891 was occupied during the year from the 18th April to 6th October. The expenditure was met from the principal of the fund, as the amount raised was not sufficient to form a permanent endowment. A sum of Rs. 150 having been collected by a lady at Dacca for the purpose, a second cot was made available for sickly children from 24th May to 5th September. Seven children in all occupied these cots during the year, and all of them returned to the plains in robust health.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

An important question connected with the medical administration of the Province engaged the attention of Government during the year, viz., the propriety and the possibility of improving the pay and prospects of the Civil Hospital Assistant class, so as to attract better men into the service. The whole question was referred to the consideration of a Committee, who were appointed in the month of December: their report had not been received when the year closed. Earlier in the year, however, as a first step towards the improvement of their position, the Lieutenant-Governor, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, allowed supernumerary Civil Hospital Assistants when unemployed to draw their full grade pay of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 instead of a reduced salary of Rs. 10, as was formerly the case.

Number of dispensaries.

The number of dispensaries open at the close of the year 1893, from which statistics were received for incorporation in the Provincial Returns, was 339, against 299 in the previous year. Of this increase of 40, 24 represent the number of new institutions opened during the year, the remainder being dispensaries of older standing, such as those maintained by the Irrigation Department and the Court of Wards, and also the Dufferin Hospitals for women, the statistics of which were for the first time included in the Annual Returns.

The establishment of two new dispensaries supported by Local Funds was sanctioned—the one at Samastipur and the other at Sherghati; but neither was opened during the year. Three private dispensaries were also to have been established, and permission was given to bring them on to the Government list, but two of these were not opened during the year, and no returns were received from the third. Besides these, arrangements have been made for the inclusion in future returns of the figures relating to 13 dispensaries maintained either partially or entirely by the Court of Wards or Lady Dufferin Fund.

Number of patients treated.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,926,528, against 1,613,771 of the previous year, showing an increase of 312,757. Excluding the number of patients (62,139) treated in those hospitals which have now for the first time been included in the Provincial Returns, the real increase was 250,623, against an increase of 117,717 in 1892 over the figures for 1891. In 14 dispensaries the increase in the number of patients attending the institution during the year was over 3,000. The daily average attendance of patients rose from 12,320 in 1892 to 15,426 in 1893.

In-door patients.

In 163 dispensaries as against 148 in the previous year, in-door as well as out-door patients were treated, the total number of in-patients amounting to 40,589, or 2,744 more than in the previous year. The total number of beds available rose from 2,357 in 1892 to 2,511, but the daily average of attendance was 1,693 only, which shows that full advantage is not yet taken of the accommodation provided for in-patients at hospitals. Notwithstanding the larger number of in-patients

treated during the year, the number of deaths in hospitals fell off from 5,107 to 5,059, the average death-rate of inmates being reduced from 13·49 to 12·46 per cent.

The table in the margin shows that, with the exception of a single year (1885), the number of out-door patients has gone on increasing every year during the last decade, the number having almost doubled during that period. Tweaty-two dispensaries had an average daily attendance of 100 and upwards in 1893 as against sixteen which reached this standard in the previous year. The largest average daily attendance (267) was at the Municipal dispensary at Chapra.

Out-door patients.

Year.	Number of patients treated.	Increase over previous year.
1	2	3
1884	965,555	.....
1885	960,218	—5,337
1886	1,006,457	46,239
1887	1,055,465	49,008
1888	1,106,700	51,235
1889	1,179,843	73,143
1890	1,239,850	60,007
1891	1,460,195	220,345
1892	1,575,929	115,734
1893	1,885,939	310,013

Diseases treated.

No less than 21·1 per cent. of the total number of cases treated both in-doors and out-doors were due to malarial fever, and this as usual was the commonest form of illness. The number of fever cases rose from 320,113 in 1892 to 408,043 during 1893, and even allowing for the figures returned from the new dispensaries, it is clear that there was a very large increase in the numbers who suffered from the disease. Cases of bowel-complaints (dysentery and diarrhœa) rose from 71,781 to 87,243. The number of cases of cholera and small-pox fell off from 9,795 and 191 in 1892 to 8,077 and 91 respectively; and although it is well known that such cases are only in rare instances brought to a hospital, it may be inferred from a comparison of the figures for the two years that these diseases were on the whole less prevalent during the year 1893 than during 1892. The number of lepers who attended at the hospitals was 3,286, against 2,769 in 1892, the largest number being treated at the Darbhanga and Laheria Serai dispensaries, viz. 209 and 138 respectively.

Surgical operations.

The total number of surgical operations, both major and minor, increased from 86,915 in 1892 to 92,476. The largest numbers of major operations were performed in the hospitals named in the margin, whilst in twelve hospitals more than a thousand operations of both kinds were performed, Dacca and Monghyr heading the list with 3,380 and 3,360 operations respectively.

Dacca	632
Gaya	607
Chapra	482
Bankipore ...	480
Monghyr	456
Arrah	288
Burdwan	237
Cuttack	234
Muzaffarpur ...	231

The number of operations for cataract (extraction of the lens) fell off from 2,333 in 1892 to 2,221 during 1893. The number of lithotomies performed during the year as compared with the previous year fell from 191 to 143. Eight ovariotomies were performed, and in five cases death occurred: this result is explained by the fact that only the very worst cases submit to operation.

Sex of patients.

During the year 299,187 females were treated both as in-door and out-door patients, showing an increase of 49,777, or 19 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. Although this represents but an infinitesimal fraction of the female population of these Provinces, the advance is satisfactory, and it is expected that, with the gradual increase in suitable accommodation provided by the construction of Dufferin Hospitals throughout the Province, the number of female applicants for medical help will increase, though the progress is necessarily slow. The average daily attendance of female in-patients was no more than 346, although 718 beds were available for them.

Income and expenditure.

The income of the dispensaries during 1893, inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 25,289, was Rs. 6,14,737, against Rs. 5,48,699 of the previous year. The net increase in the income was Rs. 76,076, but this, as above explained, was in a great measure due to the inclusion of the statistics of a number of dispensaries for the first time this year.

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 5,86,365 against Rs. 5,23,544, showing an increase of Rs. 62,821. This increase was again due mainly to the newly included dispensaries, but there was also some additional expenditure on salaries of medical officers and subordinate establishment, bazar and European medicines, diet, and miscellaneous charges. Future returns are expected to show a perceptible saving of expenditure on European medicines owing to the introduction of a plan which will secure the supply from England at wholesale prices of such drugs, instruments, and medical necessaries as cannot be better obtained in India, and the supply of tinctures and other alcoholic preparations from a leading Calcutta house at a greatly reduced cost. Government have with this object made the important concession of allowing the firm to obtain duty-free the amount of country spirit required for those preparations. Although the expenditure on diet on the whole shows an increase, as noticed above, the annual cost of maintenance of each patient was Rs. 39-7-2 in 1893 as against Rs. 40-6-5 of the previous year. Towards the total expenditure of Rs. 5,63,737 (excluding the amount invested during the year), Government contributed in cash Rs. 41,434, or 7·35 per cent. But besides this, in the majority of instances Government supplied the medical officers, who are the mainstay and support of the dispensaries all over the Province. No part of the salaries of Civil Surgeons is debited to the dispensaries situated at district head-quarters, which are daily visited by them; and at subdivisional head-quarters Government pays the salary of the Assistant Surgeon or Civil Hospital Assistant for doing his regular work, whilst for his work at the dispensary the local committee has only to pay a small allowance of Rs. 20 or Rs. 10 a month; thus the ostensible contribution of 7·35 per cent. of the expenditure represents only a small portion of the pecuniary assistance actually rendered by Government.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The statement on the margin, which gives details regarding the population of the five native asylums during the year 1893, shows that though there was an increase of 19 in the number admitted during the year, yet, owing to the number of discharges and deaths taken together having been greater by 42, the daily average strength was 28 less than in the preceding year. The number of criminal lunatics in confinement decreased slightly: it was 445 on the 31st December 1893, against 449 on the 31st December 1892. The decrease, which has been going on steadily since 1890, when the number at the end of the year was 1,021, was principally among the non-criminal lunatics, and it is right that it should be so, for the retention of this class of lunatics is often of doubtful propriety, when they are not harmful and have relatives who ought to and could support them.

1		1892. 2	1893. 3
Remaining on January 1st	...	963	951
Admitted and re-admitted	...	186	205
Total	...	1,149	1,156
Discharged cured	...	71	92
,, improved	...	38	52
,, not improved	...	1	6
,, otherwise	...	6	13
Died	...	84	77
Total	...	198	240
Remaining on 31st December	...	951	916
Daily average strength	...	960	932

Of the 205 admissions and re-admissions, 103 were criminal lunatics and 102 non-criminal, against 98 and 88 respectively in the preceding year. The increase occurred in all the asylums; that at Dacca was the largest and was due to the transfer to that asylum from Cachar of fourteen lunatics, against two in the preceding year. The re-admissions during the year numbered 24, or four less than in 1892. The decrease occurred in all the asylums except Berhampore, in which eight were re-admitted, against two in the year before. It is explained, however, that of these eight re-admissions, six were those of lunatics who, having been released to stand their trial, were ordered back to the asylum after judgment had been passed. A similar explanation is given of the large number of re-admissions that occurred during 1892, in regard to which an enquiry was ordered last year. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, has been told that re-admissions of this class, as well as the cases of those non-criminal lunatics who are re-admitted to the asylum after having been released at the request of their friends, although not

cured, may in future be distinguished from ordinary re-admissions of persons who having been discharged as cured, are afterwards re-admitted as insane.

The number of lunatics discharged was 163 as compared with 114 in the previous year. The increase occurred almost entirely in the Dullanda asylum. This satisfactory result is partly due to the class of cases treated, there having been an unusual number of recoveries from toxic insanity, but it is chiefly owing to the success that attended the praiseworthy efforts of the Superintendent in finding out the friends of harmless lunatics and in inducing them to take charge of them. Thirty-six were in this manner made over to the custody of their friends, as against twelve so disposed of in 1892.

Out of the 445 criminal lunatics remaining under confinement at the close of the year, 176 were tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 242 were insane on admission and found to be incapable of making a defence, and 27 became insane during imprisonment, against 179, 241 and 29 respectively in the year before. The daily average number, as well as the number remaining in confinement at the end of the year, has decreased steadily, though slowly, from 1891 onwards.

The extension of the Asylum at Berhampore to provide for 64 additional male lunatics was completed during the year under review. The five native asylums now provide accommodation for 1,133 patients, calculated at 50 superficial feet for each patient. There was no overcrowding except in the female wards at Dacca. It is reported that no inconvenience or injury to health resulted from this overcrowding.

In 55 cases out of a total of 205 admissions and re-admissions during the year, the cause of insanity is alleged to have been the consumption of ganja. It seems, however, that whenever a lunatic is reported by the police to be a ganja-smoker, it is too easily assumed that that drug is the cause of insanity. The whole question of the effect of the consumption of this drug upon the social and moral condition of the people is now under the consideration of the Hemp Drugs Commission, and their report will doubtless show to what extent the use of hemp drugs is the cause of lunacy.

The health of the inmates of the asylums during the year under report shows an improvement; the average daily number in hospital being 49·25, against 54·06 in 1892, and the percentage of chronic invalids to average strength being 5·28 against 5·62. There was a small increase, however, in the number of admissions into hospital, owing, it is said, to the treatment of a larger number of trifling cases in the hospitals. There were 77 deaths during the year, against 84 in 1892, and the percentage of deaths to average strength was 8·26 against 8·74. There were no great variations in the hospitals, the minimum rate being 7·04 and the highest 9·8. This rate compares favourably with the figures given by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for European asylums as well as for asylums in the other provinces of India, and the results afford good evidence of the excellent hygienic condition under which the lunatics live and of the care which is taken of them.

	Percentage of average daily strength.
England	10·1
France	15·
Austria	12·
Belgium	8·3
Madras	13·22
Bombay	15·13
Punjab	19·50
N.-W. Provinces	9·03

There were ten cases of injuries and accidents, against eleven in 1892 and 16 in 1891.

The following statement compares the income and expenditure during the past two years :—

	INCOME.	1892.			1893.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Received from treasury ...	63,232	6	9	62,020	12	4
2.	Ditto from paying patients ...	1,754	7	6	2,355	12	6
	Total ...	64,986	14	3	64,376	8	10
3.	Received from Manufacturing Department	18,084	14	10	16,273	14	4
4.	Ditto from Public Works Department, Medical Stores Depôt and Stationery Office	3,221	3	0	6,138	13	3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	86,293	0	1	86,789	4	5

	Expenditure.		1892. Rs. A. P.	1893. Rs. A. P.
1.	Establishment proper ...	...	16,230 11 3	16,629 2 8
2.	Superintendence ...	...	15,936 12 10	16,586 3 10
3.	Diet ...	...	37,469 13 6	36,155 11 7
4.	Public works ...	...	2,536 10 0	5,280 4 8
5.	Clothing and bedding ...	...	2,572 7 0	2,318 2 0
6.	Other items ...	...	11,546 9 6	9,819 11 8
	Total	...	86,293 0 1	86,789 4 5

The expenditure under the head "Diet" shows a decrease of Rs. 1,314-1-11 as compared with 1892. The decrease occurred at all the asylums, except Dacca and Cuttack. The average cost of each lunatic on account of diet was—Dullanda Rs. 41-9-5, Dacca Rs. 44-11-6, Patna Rs. 32-3-2, Cuttack Rs. 38-7-1, and Berhampore Rs. 35-15-4, against Rs. 42-13-2, Rs. 40-13-2, Rs. 34-7-8, Rs. 36-6-5, and Rs. 37-12-3, respectively, in the preceding year. The cost of diet of each prisoner in the neighbouring jails in 1893 was—Alipore Rs. 27-12-6, Dacca Rs. 28-11-11, Patna Rs. 19-0-8, Cuttack Rs. 23-0-11, and Berhampore Rs. 24-10-4.

The following statement compares the gross cost of each lunatic at the different asylums during the past two years and the cost per head of average strength, taking all charges into account:—

	1892. Rs. A. P.	1893. Rs. A. P.
Dullanda	111 15 8	108 5 2
Dacca	87 3 9	93 6 3
Patna	76 4 11	78 0 10
Cuttack	175 4 6	166 7 9
Berhampore	72 15 4	84 6 9
Average cost in all asylums ...	89 13 4	93 1 11

The asylums were carefully and economically managed. The differences in the actual cost were due to local conditions and accidental causes varying from year to year.

The number of paying patients rose from 31 in 1892 to 34 during the year under review; but the receipts from this source fell off at all the asylums except Dullanda.

The experiment of establishing dairy farms at lunatic asylums was further continued during the year. As a commercial enterprise it has not generally proved successful, but since the plan ensures a plentiful supply of good milk to the inmates, it may have a further trial so long as it pays its way.

The total population of the European asylum at Bhawanipur during the year was 64, against 61 in 1892. Of this number, 35 were under detention on the 1st January 1893, and 29, of whom two were criminal lunatics, were subsequently admitted. During the year 9 persons were discharged cured, 2 were deported to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, 6 were transferred to the care of friends, 1 was despatched to Europe as still insane, 1 was discharged, and 4 died, leaving 41 under confinement at the close of the year. There was no want of accommodation in the male ward, but, notwithstanding the additional accommodation provided in 1891, there was a certain amount of overcrowding among the females, whose number has been steadily increasing for the last five years. The question of still further adding to the accommodation for female lunatics has lately been under consideration, but owing to the financial exigencies of the Province, sanction to the proposals has been deferred till a more favourable time arrives. The general health of the inmates of the asylum was good, and there were no injuries, accidents or escapes. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 21,805, against Rs. 22,831 in 1892.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed during the year was 3,462, against 3,403 in 1892 and 3,063 in 1891. The following table compares the work done during the past two years:—

Medico-legal.

	1892.	1893.
Human viscera tested for poison	276	269
Portions of human body other than viscera ...	...	3
Animal viscera tested for poison	150	162
Other substances suspected to be or to contain poison, including cattle-poison	1,000	914
Other articles	21	14
Articles tested for blood and seminal stains ...	293	259
Total medico-legal ...	1,745	1,621

Articles tested for purity and quality.

Potable water	149	198
Petroleum and inflammable oils	382	588
Lime-juice	23	13
Opium	70	34
Salt	2	...
Ghee (Commissariat Department)	44	16
Spirit for deleterious adulterations	23	23
Do. determinations for Collector of Customs, Calcutta	193	168
From various departments	772	801
Total tested for purity and quality ...	1,658	1,841
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,403	3,462

There was an increase of 59 cases in the number of analyses performed during the year as compared with 1892, and of 399 cases as compared with 1891. The increase occurred chiefly under the heads "Potable water" and "Petroleum and inflammable oils," and in the number of articles tested for other departments. In addition to the analytical work, the Chemical Examiner had to report on ten technical questions and eight applications for leave to file specifications for patent processes.

The number of medico-legal cases fell off by 124, the decrease being mainly under the heads "Other substances suspected to be or to contain poison, including cattle poison," and "Articles tested for blood and seminal stains." Two hundred and sixty-nine human viscera and three human tissues other than viscera were examined for poison, against two hundred and seventy-six in the year before, and in 45·95 per cent. of these cases poison was found, against 45·65 in 1892 and 43·42 in 1891. Opium was the most common form of poison, and it was found in 26·1 of the cases, against 26·09 in the year before. The other principal poisons detected were arsenic and aconite. In 147 out of 272 human viscera and tissues other than viscera, and in 445 other cases of suspected substances out of 914 sent up for analysis, no poison was found. In 74·02 per cent. of the suspected cattle-poisoning cases in which animal viscera were sent up for examination, arsenic was discovered, against 79·59 in 1892.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality rose from 1,658 in 1892 to 1,841 during the year under report. The increase occurred in the number of samples of petroleum and potable water and of articles sent from other departments for analysis. Out of 198 samples of potable water examined, 103 were sent up by municipalities, 52 were from jails, and 43 from other departments, against 13, 69, and 67, respectively, in 1892.

Early in 1892, the Sanitary Commissioner was requested when inspecting a municipality to procure samples of the water in ordinary use and to send them

to the Chemical Examiner for examination, and in May 1893 he was asked to authorise and enjoin the Civil Surgeon, whenever an epidemic or sickness occurs which might be attributed to the water of the locality, to send in samples of the water for analysis to the Chemical Examiner. These orders contributed to the increase in the number of samples of potable water examined. It having, however, been represented that the Chemical Examiner was unable to cope with the increased number of samples of water likely to be sent to him under these orders, and that some of them had had to be delayed for so long a time as to render them unfit for analysis, Chairmen of Municipalities and District Officers have since the close of the year been authorised to send specimens of the water required to be analysed to Mr. Norman Rudolf, who has established a Chemical Laboratory at Siwan in the district of Saran.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Number under instruction.

THE number of pupils under instruction continues to increase, though there has been no great advance to record this year. In public institutions the number has risen by 13,670, from 1,400,067 to 1,413,737, and in private institutions by 541 pupils, from 134,989 to 135,530: taken together there has been a total gain of 14,211 pupils. The institutions have also increased in number: public, from 53,131 to 53,615; private or indigenous, from 13,473 to 13,602; total increase 613. The gain has been obtained in nearly all classes of institutions. Among the schools classified as "public institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 41,697 to 41,981, and the number of unaided schools has also increased from 11,434 to 11,634. Taking University and secondary education together, the pupils under instruction have slightly risen from 207,192 to 208,453. The increase in the attendance in primary schools has been larger, viz., from 1,123,225 to 1,130,551, the development being apparent in both upper and lower primaries, but more especially in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,943
1892-93	43,829	983,271
1893-94	44,020	988,745

Female schools have advanced remarkably in the last four years, as shown by the following figures:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	2,270	49,638
1891-92	2,743	57,801
1892-93	2,856	60,249
1893-94	3,042	65,011

Arabic and Persian schools are almost stationary, but Sanskrit education shows 120 more schools and 700 more pupils.

Ratio to population.

In the population to which the educational returns apply, there are, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. The returns show 1,444,421 boys and 104,846 girls at school. Thus of all boys of a school-going age 26·4 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 1·9 per cent., have been at school. In the previous year the percentages were 26·2 and 1·9 respectively; they do not change materially from year to year.

Financial results.

The income of the Department, which was Rs. 5,65,567 in 1892-93, fell to about Rs. 5,53,000 in 1893-94, the reduction being mainly in contributions from private persons. The expenditure charged in the accounts to the Department was about Rs. 25,72,000, against Rs. 25,37,481 in the preceding year. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues on education was therefore Rs. 20,24,000 against

Rs. 19,71,914, an increase of Rs. 52,000. On the other hand, the expenditure on school buildings, which is charged in the accounts to the head of the Public Works Department, fell from Rs. 2,85,854 to Rs. 1,93,404, the chief difference being that the Calcutta School of Art was completed in 1892-93. Taking the departmental accounts, as distinguished from those of the Financial Department, the total net expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, after deducting the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 95,75,457 as compared with Rs. 96,45,408 in the preceding year—a decrease of Rs. 69,951. The net expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal funds, increased from Rs. 34,66,457 to Rs. 34,69,664, or by Rs. 3,207, while expenditure from private sources fell off from Rs. 61,78,951 to Rs. 61,05,793, or by Rs. 73,158. Collegiate education cost more by Rs. 23,575, and secondary education by Rs. 60,321, chiefly from private sources: primary education expenditure increased by Rs. 50,380. Female education cost less by Rs. 58,248, in spite of higher contributions from public funds.

Inspection tours.

Dr. Martin made tours extending over 53 days, and visited 71 institutions in 11 districts, besides the Chota Nagpur Division. Sir Alfred Croft, after his return from furlough and performing his duties as Vice-Chancellor of the University in connection with the Convocation and otherwise, spent 32 days in inspecting 43 institutions in six districts. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the Province, throughout the year, is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	168	5	172
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	131	9	152
Inspectors of European Schools ...	2	67	2	95
Deputy Inspectors	44	161	44	182
Sub-Inspectors	198	219	200	212

District Boards.

The District and Local Boards have worked in harmony, except in one district, with the officers of the Department, and the advice of the Deputy Inspector of Schools is generally both asked for and followed, or at any rate fully considered. In the more advanced districts the Boards are beginning to work on their own lines. This is specially marked in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, which show a growing tendency to independent action, not leading to friction, but said to be not always conducive to the interests of education.

In some districts Local Boards have been given power over secondary as well as primary education; in others they have no educational functions at all; in others their powers over primary education are subject to revision by the District Boards.

University education.

The number of Colleges has increased from 33 to 36, divided into Government 11, municipal 1, aided 8, and unaided 16. The students on the roll at the end of the year were 6,240 instead of 5,443 last year, an increase of 797 students, nineteen of these being females. This large increase is explained by the high percentage of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1893. The increase in the pupils of Government colleges was 196, in aided colleges 195, and in unaided colleges 406. The Presidency College has 573 on its rolls, the largest number in its history: at Dacca the numbers have declined in two years from 313 to 190.

Out of the total number of 6,240 College students, 3,892 are reading in 18 Colleges in Calcutta and 2,348 in 18 mufassal Colleges. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates at the University examinations during the last six calendar years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entrance	1,153	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915	1,863
Percentage of success ...	25	50	43	40	67	44
First Arts	629	996	693	1,011	830	826
Percentage of success ...	27	36	36	44	37	38
Bachelors of Arts	366	399	231	280	301	484
Percentage of success ...	34	40	29	24	25	36
Bachelors of Law	187	254	128	48	148	99
Percentage of success ..	52	70	63	27	47	32
Masters of Arts	62	57	46	54	57	.....*
Percentage of success ...	50	45	36	46	44	.....

* The examination is held in November.

Success in University examinations.

Out of 4,775 youths reading in the first and second-year classes on the 31st December 1893 for the F.A. examination, 2,179 attended the examination. The percentage of successful candidates has risen slightly from 37 to 38. In Government Colleges the percentage was 39, in aided Colleges 47, and in unaided Colleges 36. The Government Colleges have been less successful than usual, especially those at Patna, Cuttack, and Chittagong. Among aided Colleges, the Uttarpara College has been most successful, passing 64 per cent. of its candidates: among the unaided, the Bangabasi College at Calcutta passed 23 out of 41 candidates, while the two Barisal Colleges have passed 60 out of 107.

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success has recovered considerably from 25 to 36, though it has not attained the high figure of 40 per cent. achieved in 1890. Comparing the groups of Colleges, the ratio of success appears to be as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government	39	46	41
Aided	45	23	39
Unaided	32	28	31
Total ...	37	34	36

The number of candidates who took up the A or Literature course has risen this year from 987 to 992; while the number of students of the B or Science course has risen from 182 in 1892 to 355 in 1894, having nearly doubled in two years.

Of the 129 candidates for Mastership of Arts, 57 passed, as compared with 54 out of 118 in the preceding year, but no degrees were taken in Arabic, Persian or History, all of which were represented in 1892. The literary subjects, English, Sanskrit and Philosophy, had 34 successful students, while 23 passed in Mathematics, Chemistry and Physical Sciences.

Cost of the Colleges.

The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased from Rs. 6,95,839 to Rs. 7,19,354, or by Rs. 23,515: the expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 8,099, and the fee-receipts are larger by Rs. 33,416, while the receipts from subscriptions and endowments show a decline of Rs. 17,698. The charge on Provincial revenues is nearly 40 per cent. of the total expenditure, and amounts to nearly twice the Government outlay on primary education. The annual cost of each student in a Government College during the year has decreased from Rs. 238-11-8 to Rs. 236-14-5, and the cost of his education to Government from

No. I.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

Class 1. 10 per cent. and upwards

" 2. 5 to 10 per cent.

" 3. 2½ to 5 " "

" 4. below 2½ " "

Rs. 145-11-1 to Rs. 142-15. The cost of collegiate education generally has fallen from Rs. 124-0-11 per head to Rs. 114-7-7. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a College in Bengal ...	138	129	127	124	114
The Government share thereof ...	55	52	52	50	46

Secondary education.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have increased from 2,326 to 2,373, or by 2 per cent.; and their pupils from 198,270 to 198,736, or by ·23 per cent. The total expenditure has risen this year by Rs. 44,944, of which Rs. 41,109 have been contributed by private funds and Rs. 3,835 from public sources (Provincial revenues and Municipal and District Funds). The expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 14,390, while that from District Funds has diminished by Rs. 3,721 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 6,834. This result may be attributed to the larger recognition by Municipalities of the claims of primary education within their limits.

High schools.

The number of Government and aided high schools has remained unaltered; the number of unaided high schools increased by 6, the total being 361 against 355 in 1892-93. The number of pupils has fallen from 76,458 to 75,682, a decrease of 776, or 1 per cent. At the University Entrance Examination, 1,863 boys have passed out of 4,268 candidates, against 2,915 successful out of 4,365 candidates in 1892-93. The percentage of successful candidates in the preceding five years has been 25, 50, 43, 40, 67.

Middle class schools.

The middle English schools have increased from 841 with 58,414 pupils to 869 with 60,250 pupils. In the middle scholarship examination, 1,738 have been successful out of 2,993 candidates, the percentage of success among the candidates being 58·1 against 65·9 last year. The middle Vernacular schools, on the other hand, though more numerous by 1,143 to 1,130, have fewer pupils, 62,804 instead of 63,398. In the examination, which is the same as the preceding with the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success has been 58·5 against 60 in the previous year, 1,800 out of 3,073 candidates being successful.

Drawing.

Some progress has been made in the teaching of drawing. Last year 13 candidates from 9 Government high schools took up drawing as a subject for the Entrance Examination, and two passed. This year out of 40 candidates from 12 Government high schools 19 have passed the test. At the examination of students at training

schools for certificates this year, 250 of the students have passed in drawing, and 25 of them have been awarded special certificates as qualified to teach drawing.

Discipline and moral training.

There were not many breaches of discipline and offences against morality, and few of these were serious.

Boarding-houses.

Almost all the Government schools in the mufassal have attached boarding-houses, and, where there are none, efforts are being made to remove the want. Efforts are also being made to provide boarding houses in connection with institutions under private management.

Physical training.

The development of out-door games among the schoolboys in Bengal during the last few years has been remarkable. It is not surprising that cricket and foot-ball are more favourite pastimes, and evoke greater enthusiasm in high and middle schools, than gymnastic exercises, even where there is a regular gymnasium with a special instructor and all necessary apparatus. The District Boards have also begun to take steps to create and spread a taste for physical training.

Primary education.

The following figures represent the numerical fluctuations of primary education for native boys during the last five years:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1889-90 ...	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91 ...	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93 ...	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94 ...	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745

The number of schools in both divisions has increased by 258, and their pupils by 7,298. Upper primaries and their pupils show a continuous increase; the lower primaries, on the other hand, fluctuate curiously in numbers, but, comparing a series of years, the numbers of their pupils show a sustained increase. The variations in the number of these schools are attributed, as usual, to local causes, such as a rise in the price of food, the general unhealthiness of the year, floods, scarcity, a cyclone, and outbreaks of cholera.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

The expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary agency, is compared for the last two years in the following table:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,06,741	1,03,701	1,64,003	1,56,003	2,70,744	2,59,704
Non-stipendiary schools	30,474	24,129	2,62,557	3,11,375	2,93,031	3,35,504
Schools abolished before the close of the year...	2,557	4,335	8,909	9,216	11,747	13,551
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	14,187	13,281	78,265	80,483	92,452	93,764
Examination charges	1,147	1,150	11,680	12,455	12,327	13,605
Scholarships and prizes	9,652	7,030	27,762	31,584	37,414	38,623
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,544	6,598	1,787	1,956	9,331	7,554
Other payments	8,715	9,394	21,609	23,932	30,324	33,326
Total ...	1,81,317	1,68,627	5,76,563	6,27,004	7,57,880	7,95,631
Allotment	1,87,372	1,77,561	6,22,351	6,51,580	8,09,723	8,26,640
Savings	6,055	8,633	45,788	24,576	51,843	31,009

No. II.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING THE
EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
in 1893-94.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 40 per cent. and upwards
,, 2. 30 to 40 per cent.
,, 3. 15 to 30 ,, ,,
,, 4. below 15 ,, ,,
BAY OF BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
LOWER BURMA
1. SAMBALPUR
2. MAYURBHANJ
3. TRIPURA
4. ANGUL

Though the departmental budget grant for primary schools was Rs. 2,10,038, against Rs. 2,01,360 in the preceding year, these figures show rather a smaller expenditure on primary schools by Government, and a considerably larger expenditure from District Funds, the total being an increase of nearly Rs. 38,000. The allotments also were more fully spent. The increased contributions made by Municipalities to primary schools for boys effected not only a decrease in the provincial expenditure, but large savings in the allotments originally made. This is the feature of the year, that the policy of Government in requiring Municipalities and District Boards to defray to a greater extent the cost of primary education has been more largely carried out. The Municipal expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 51,630, against Rs. 32,916 in the previous year, a very satisfactory increase.

System of payments of grants to primary schools.

Of the three systems under which payments to primary schools are regulated, viz., by stipends, by rewards for passed pupils, and by a mixed system of small stipends supplemented by rewards, the Government and the Director recommend the last in preference to the other two, and discourage the spread of the first. This year the sum spent in rewards has risen from Rs. 3,07,072 to Rs. 3,49,634, while the expenditure on stipends has declined from Rs. 2,56,869 to Rs. 2,46,473. Stipends are now being more and more rigorously confined (*a*) to lower primary schools in backward localities, where they are most needed, and (*b*) to upper primary schools: to the former as an aid to stability, to the latter in recognition of their success. The system of giving small stipends, the amount of which is eventually deducted from the reward which the school is expected to earn, is in partial operation in several districts, but has not been introduced to any large extent, and it is almost or quite unknown in the Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The system has met with very varying success, as was anticipated. Its trial on a large scale is attended with some risk except in the case of schools of ascertained stability and efficiency; and that for the following reasons. The average earnings of a lower primary school are a little over a rupee a month, and the weaker schools fall short of this amount. The advance system is designed for the latter schools, which lack the element of stability. The plan is to offer such schools advance payments at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 a month, in the hope that this will ensure better results, even though they have not succeeded in earning these amounts in the past. Sometimes they fail to do so even with this encouragement, but in general the result is successful.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primaries.

The apportionment of the primary grant between upper and lower primary schools, and the relative cost in these classes, are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

Primary Schools.

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
Presidency ...	85,220	17,886	54,406	401	3,492	15,407	97,226	44·6	15·9	18·5	8·7
Calcutta ...	9,172	586	7,418	10	186	567	8,842	58·6	39·8	16·5	13·4
Burdwan ...	1,14,839	29,110	71,066	698	7,962	26,047	196,780	41·7	8·9	17·8	5·7
Rajshahi ...	77,364	21,387	45,028	433	2,238	15,200	56,027	49·4	20·1	22·5	12·8
Dacca ...	87,658	24,180	49,209	667	4,927	22,931	113,587	36·2	9·8	16·	6·9
Chittagong ...	68,006	20,581	43,569	448	4,345	17,517	94,520	45·9	10·	18·7	7·2
Patna ...	1,07,463	16,632	55,676	175	4,305	8,502	102,699	95·	12·9	31·3	8·6
Bhagalpur ...	68,111	12,550	34,830	202	2,104	8,425	48,173	62·1	16·5	23·8	11·5
Chota Nagpur ...	61,103	6,604	45,668	105	1,698	4,855	48,136	62·8	26·8	21·7	14·2
Orissa ...	52,970	11,533	27,612	231	3,544	6,341	54,616	49·9	7·7	29·1	8·
Total ...	7,36,729	1,61,049	4,34,482	3,379	34,721	155,792	820,575	47·7	12·5	20·4	8·4
Total for 1892 ...	7,21,647	1,64,308	3,98,864	3,285	34,852	123,927	823,907	50·	11·4	21·2	7·7

While the number of upper primaries increased, the total payments made to them decreased, so that the average receipts of each school fell from Rs. 50 to Rs. 47-7. On the other hand, while the number of lower primaries fell slightly, payments on a larger scale were made to them, and the average earnings of a lower primary rose accordingly from Rs. 11-4 to Rs. 12-5. The average cost of the two classes of primary schools throughout Bengal is roughly Rs. 4 a month for a upper and Re. 1 a month for a lower primary. It varies District by District and Division by Division: the higher rate of expenditure does not necessarily indicate superior efficiency, but rather a higher market value for efficient teachers, a higher cost of living, or the necessity of supplementing local fees by higher payments in backward parts.

Primary scholarships.

The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, including candidates from upper primary schools and private students, for the last five years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1889-90 ...	2,258	1,660	5,844	3,053	73·7	55·7
1890-91 ...	2,449	1,654	5,910	2,847	67·5	48·2
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,068	3,297	73·3	54·3

More schools and candidates competed and were successful than in any year of this quinquennial period, but the percentage of success was not quite so high as in 1889-90. The results of the corresponding lower primary scholarship examination show that the number of competing schools decreased from 10,597 to 10,498, but that of successful schools increased from 6,923 to 6,931. Their percentage of success has therefore risen from 65 to 66. The number of examinees has decreased from 34,754 to 33,444, and of successful candidates from 17,069 to 16,864; so that the percentage of success has increased from 49·1 to 50·4. The falling off in the number of candidates is ascribed to floods in Eastern Bengal and high prices.

Training schools.

The number of training schools for masters, mistresses, and gurus decreased from 267 to 247, and the pupils from 2,382 to 2,032. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 84,597 to Rs. 86,444, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,13,380 to Rs. 1,17,803. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 22 were successful), show 276 as having passed out of 483 candidates; in the previous year 444 (including private candidates) passed out of 621. Only 66 men have been granted first grade certificates (as compared with 110 and 142 in the last two years) after the three years' course. The number who passed in drawing was 250, of whom 25 gained special certificates of efficiency.

Other schools of special instruction.

The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions and departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, or Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, Industrial Schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following form:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average monthly roll, &c.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools	6	61	64	—625	...	...	6,819	293	6,476	...	101 3 0
Municipal ditto	1	2	3	...	...	...	230	...	230	...	76 10 8
Unaided ditto	7	446	365	...	...	...	12,533	312	12,845	...	35 3 0
Total Law Schools ...	14	509	432	—625	...	...	19,582	604	19,551	...	45 4 1
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	317	327	1,75,903	...	...	20,069	...	1,96,172	479 4 9	536 9 10
Government Medical Schools ...	4	822	858	96,335	330	...	21,011	2,348	1,20,074	112 4 5	139 15 1
Unaided ditto ...	6	608	611	...	...	...	14,732	429	15,161	...	24 13 0
Total Medical Schools ...	11	1,747	1,836	2,72,238	330	...	56,412	2,777	3,31,807	148 4 5	180 11 6
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	331	277	57,419	...	...	12,965	...	70,384	207 4 7	290 3 1
Government Survey Schools ...	3	602	610	7,888	...	...	10,339	...	17,727	12 1 9	29 0 11
Total Engineering Schools ...	4	933	887	64,907	...	...	23,304	...	88,111	73 1 0	99 5 4
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art ...	1	269	233	24,597	...	...	6,461	...	31,058	105 9 6	133 4 3
Government Industrial Schools ...	3	33	32	1,533	...	...	...	2,216	3,548	41 10 6	110 11 6
Board ditto ...	9	282	233	1,652	15,789	240	653	4,805	23,225	5 12 3	83 1 0
Aided ditto ...	8	236	233	1,344	729	360	14	5,231	7,669	5 12 3	32 14 7
Unaided ditto ...	6	213	229	...	...	...	5	9,013	9,018	...	40 15 10
Total Art Schools ...	27	1,034	1,001	28,926	16,500	600	7,138	21,349	74,513	28 9 6	74 7 0
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Government Schools	1	43	32	360	...	85	...	...	445	11 4 0	13 14 5
Aided Schools	11	343	337	1,023	72	111	656	4,687	6,549	3 0 6	19 6 0
Unaided Schools	5	209	172	...	...	...	235	1,201	1,436	...	8 5 0
Total ...	17	595	541	1,383	72	196	891	5,888	8,430	2 8 10	15 9 0

The variations in the numbers of the students of the several professions are of interest, as follows:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other Special Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1889-90 ...	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93 ...	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94 ...	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809

These statistics show a great development in every other profession except that of Law, a profession which is generally thought to be overstocked.

During the last three years 1,560 students have taken to the Bar: during the previous three years, 2,872 chose the legal profession. In the previous year, 148 candidates out of 315 passed the University Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law: this year only 64 passed out of 304. At a supplementary examination allowed by the Senate, 35 candidates out of 61 passed.

Medical schools.

There has been a rise in the number of students of all classes of Medical schools in the province. The Medical College, Calcutta, is fuller than it has ever been. The four Government medical schools have also increased in strength, and all but one of them receive female students. A large number of female students who have passed out of the Medical College or Schools have received employment under the Dufferin Fund throughout India.

The Uttarpara College and School.

In 1888 the Uttarpara School and second grade College were transferred under certain specified conditions to a local Board of Management for an experimental period of five years. During the year under report the question of the permanent transfer of these institutions was considered, and the position of the College in relation to the School was examined. As the demand for collegiate education is already supplied by the Colleges in Calcutta and Hooghly, it was decided that Government would accept no charge on account of the Uttarpara College, and that precautions should be taken to prevent the interests of the School, which has existed since 1846 with a local endowment of Rs. 1,200 per annum and a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 a month, from being prejudiced either educationally or financially by its connection with the College. It was therefore ruled that no part of the surplus receipts of the School should be devoted to meet any deficit which might accrue in respect of the College, though the expenditure of the latter might be lightened by utilising the School staff so far as that could be done without disadvantage to the School. It was held that any deficit debitable to the College should be met by Raja Piari Mohan Mookerjee as representative of his father, the late Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, in accordance with the arrangement arrived at with the latter. The permanent transfer of the School and College was not effected before the close of the year.

Sibpur College.

Engineering and surveying continue to make progress at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, and at the Dacca, Patna and Cuttack Survey Schools. The Sibpur College consists of two departments, the Engineer Department affiliated to the University with 116 students, and the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 215 students; total strength 331, against 278 in the previous year. The workshops attached to the College have recently been transferred from the charge of the Public Works Department, and are to be under the exclusive control of the Principal: they are to be employed solely for the mechanical training of the students and for the manufacture of machines for the workshops and for subordinate institutions. Only 5 out of 16 candidates passed the University Examination for the B.E. at the end of the 4th year. The cost, apart from the workshops, rose from Rs. 62,742 to Rs. 70,384, of which Rs. 12,965 were raised from fees and fines.

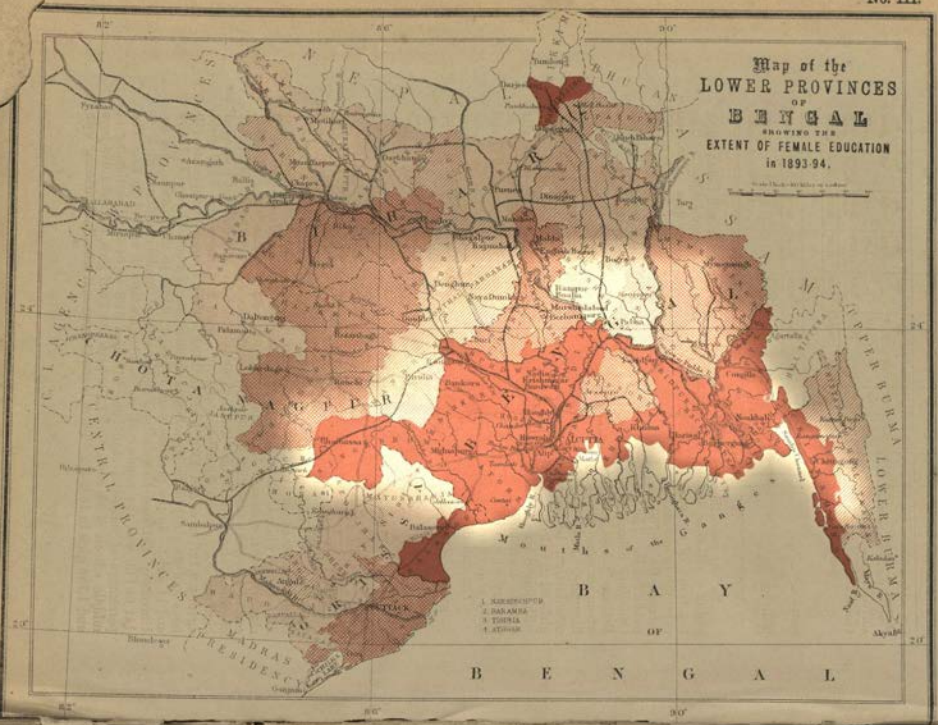
School of Art.

The Government School of Art in Chowringhi is the recognised centre of artistic and decorative industry in Bengal, as Sibpur is of instruction in mechanical and manufacturing industries. The number of students has risen from 181 in 1892 and 198 in 1893, to 269 in March 1894. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 31,058, of which Rs. 6,461 were paid from fees and fines.

Industrial schools.

The number of industrial schools has advanced from 21 to 26, and the pupils have increased from 717 to 765. These 26 schools are divided into (*a*) three Government schools with 33 pupils, (*b*) nine Board schools with 283 pupils, (*c*) eight aided schools with 236 pupils, (*d*) six unaided schools with 213 pupils. Speaking generally, the object of them all is to teach such subjects as carpentry, blacksmith's work, mensuration, engineering, estimating, drawing, surveying by chain and compass, trigonometry and the plane-table; together with engraving, electro-plating, tinsmithy, clock-making, embroidery, or *bidri* work.

No. III.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION
in 1893-94.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Girls of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 2 to 5 per cent.
,, 2. 1 to 2 ,, ,,
,, 3. ½ to 1 ,, ,,
,, 4. below ½ ,, ,,
B A Y
OF
B E N G A L
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA

Female education.

The main statistics of female education are shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	252	229	188	22,178	...	120	6,193	563	29,054
Ditto by District Board or Municipal Board	3	171	168	98	215	...	1,088	27	...	1,330
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,613	53,986	49,585	36,808	74,313	31,628	10,244	23,667	1,92,900	3,32,752
Unaided	381	6,625	6,067	4,654	...	...	...	6,476	16,877	23,353
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	96,706	31,628	11,452	36,363	2,10,340	3,86,489
					1,39,786			2,46,703		
1892-93	2,821	56,579	...	...	95,900	29,226	10,522	30,731	1,85,296	3,51,735
					1,35,708			2,16,027		
1891-92	2,706	54,199	...	...	1,31,698			2,23,976		3,55,069
1890-91	2,238	46,443	...	...	1,26,529			2,24,567		3,51,087
1889-90	2,153	45,690	...	...	1,20,171			2,06,783		3,26,959

In four years the number of girls' schools has increased from 2,153 to 2,999, and of pupils from 45,690 to 61,034, besides 33,686 girls in boys' schools. The net result of the year is a gain of 178 schools and 3,941 pupils. The total expenditure increased during the year from Rs. 3,51,735 to Rs. 3,86,489; of this increase Rs. 30,700 were from private funds and the remaining Rs. 4,000 from public funds. The only two purely Government institutions are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The Bethune School sent up seven candidates to the last Entrance Examination, of whom six were successful and one took the degree of B.A., with honours in literature. From the Eden Female School two girls appeared at the Entrance examination, but were unsuccessful. There are three other high schools for girls, all in Calcutta, with 219 pupils; one middle English school at Chinsura with only 8 pupils, which is not well reported of; and 26 middle vernacular schools distributed over eight of the nine Divisions in Bengal. The upper primary schools for girls are 201 and the lower primary 2,766, against 177 and 2,678 respectively in the preceding year.

Education of Europeans.

The statistics of European education show a steady increase over a long series of years. The following table for ten years is of interest:—

Year.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
Number of pupils	6,389	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829	7,098	7,444	7,777

The number of schools has increased from 67 to 72. There are 146 more boys and 187 more girls under instruction than in 1893. Of the 7,777 children under education, 4,083 were under Roman Catholic management at 27 schools, while 17 Church of England schools afforded education for 1,908 children, the remaining 1,786 belonging to different denominations. The total cost of European education in Bengal rose from Rs. 10,84,680 to Rs. 11,14,962, of which Government paid Rs. 1,82,906. There are 14 aided and 7 unaided high schools, in which the number of pupils were 2,191 boys and 1,267 girls, against 2,127 boys and 1,237 girls in 1893. They sent up 38 candidates (10 boys and 28 girls) to the High School examination, of whom 17 passed (3 boys and 14 girls). In the previous year 7 passed out of 18 candidates. For the University Entrance Examination, the number of candidates decreased from 141 to 113, and the number of successful candidates from 114 to 73. The percentage of successful candidates fell from 81·8 to 64·6. The number of middle schools is 36, containing 1,720 boys and 1,897 girls, against 1,688 boys and 1,798 girls in 1892-93. There is one Government school at Kurseong with

103 boys. Twenty-six are aided and 9 unaided schools. Twenty schools competed for the Middle Scholarship Examination, sending up 178 candidates, of whom 126, or 72 per cent., were successful: the numbers in 1893 were less, but the percentage of success, 86·4, was better. There are 16 primary schools, 15 aided and 1 unaided, with 353 boys and 349 girls, against 303 boys and 291 girls in the preceding year. The candidates for primary scholarships were 330 against 249 last year, and the successful ones 265 against 183.

Grants-in-aid rules.

The new rules for grants-in-aid were introduced during the year, viz., that all the aided schools in Bengal should receive grants dependent upon the average attendance of scholars instead of upon examination results, and that frequent supervision by the Inspector should supersede the annual examination.

Muhammadan education.

The total number of Muhammadan pupils has varied during recent years as follows: 433,653, 415,428, 448,847, 447,485, and this year stands at 446,130: so that there has been a further loss of 1,355 pupils shared by both public and private institutions: and their ratio to the total number of youths under instruction has fallen from 29·1 to 28·8 per cent. The number of Muhammadans in Bengal being to the entire population as 33 to 100, the total percentage of Muhammadan pupils does not fall much below this ratio; but there is a marked disparity with the rest of the population in the higher branches of the educational system. There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in the arts and professional colleges, in middle vernacular and upper primary schools, in private institutions of an advanced character, and in Koran schools: in all other institutions there was a decline. The actual expenditure from the Mohsin Fund exceeded the estimates by Rs. 2,285. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University Examinations for the last five years is shown as follows:—

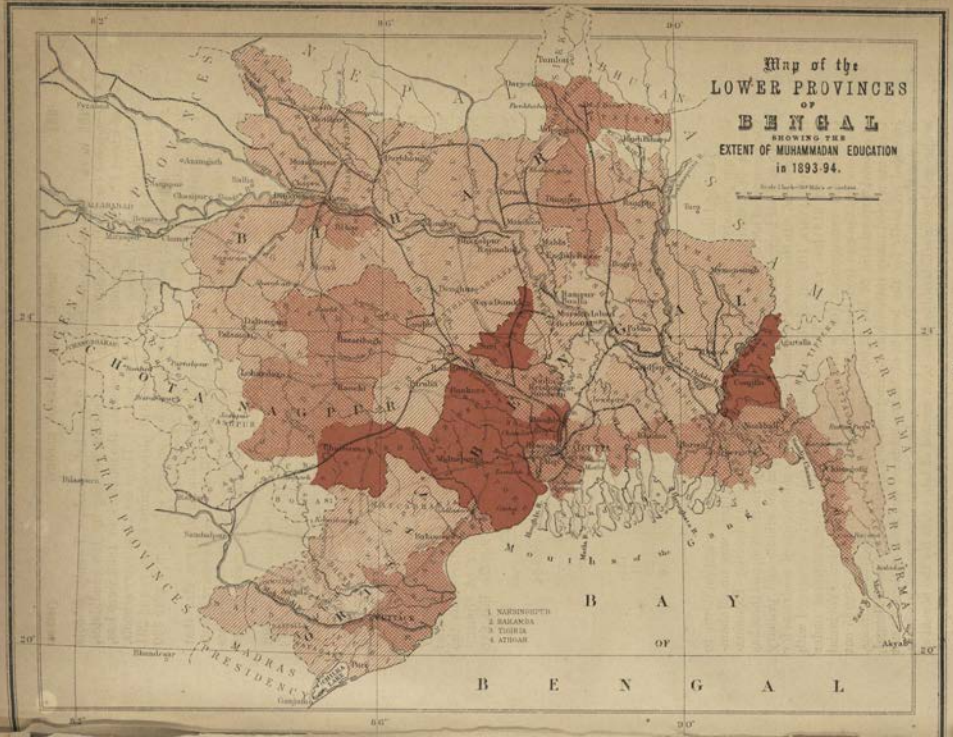
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance ...	125	110	85	172	134
Firts Arts ...	57	16	47	35	31
Bachelors of Arts ...	21	19	14	23	26
Masters of Arts ...	3	2	2	2	0

The total number of Muhammadans who passed any examination down to the lower primary rose from 3,847 to 4,854. Though there was no Muhammadan M.A. during the year, the proportion at the other University Examinations compared not unfavourably with the number under instruction, and there has been a marked improvement in the numbers passing at the middle and primary examinations. In the general results of the common examination of madrasas for the last two years, 162 out of 217 candidates passed this year, as compared with 169 out of 313 last year. The 1,609 pupils at the seven madrasas under Government management (of which three are maintained from Provincial revenues and the rest from the Mohsin Fund) cost Government Rs. 30,035 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 62,060. Besides the seven principal madrasas, there are a good many institutions bearing the name in different parts of Bengal, intended primarily for the benefit of Muhammadans: but most of them do not attempt to teach Arabic or Persian up to a high standard. Special graduate, senior and junior scholarships have been created of late years for the benefit of Muhammadans desirous of pursuing a collegiate course of instruction, and provision has been made for the award to Muhammadan pupils of a number of free studentships in middle and high schools under public management. Several District Boards also have taken further steps to promote Muhammadan education.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

The aboriginal population include the Santhals and Kols, Dhangars, Uraons, Paharias, Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese, Indo-Burmese, besides the tribes on the Assam, Chittagong, and Tippera frontiers. The number of pupils of these aboriginal

No. IV.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION
in 1893-94.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Muhammadan Boys of School-going age at School—
Class 1. 20 to 40 per cent.
,, 2. 10 to 20 ,,
,, 3. 5 to 10 ,,
,, 4. below 5 ,,
B A Y
OF
B E N G A L
1. NARSINGDUTH
2. BAKARGANJ
3. TIPPERA
4. ATHGAM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
HOOGHLY
CALCUTTA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
LOWER BURMA
Akyab
Bhandara
Gunjam

races under tuition increased from 31,712 to 35,572, an increase of 3,860 pupils, the Christians having advanced by 271, and the non-Christians by 3,589. Of these aborigines 21,026 are returned as under tuition in Chota Nagpur, 3,564 being Christians and 17,462 non-Christians. In the Bhagalpur Division there are 6,197, in Burdwan 3,585, and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals 1,518 pupils of aboriginal races. There was a large increase of 2,737 pupils in Singhbhum, attributed to the abundant harvest in Dalbhum, where numerous Sonthal schools sprang up. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 163 schools against 136 in 1892-93, with 4,729 pupils as against 3,920. The total expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 42,063 to Rs. 40,578, while the Government share of it rose from Rs. 9,282 to Rs. 9,338. The elementary schools for the children of labourers employed in the coal mines at and about Giridhi under the wise supervision of Dr. Saise advanced from 21 to 32, and their pupils from 1,072 to 1,500. The aboriginal schools passed two candidates at the Entrance Examination and 460 at the other departmental examinations in the year, as compared with 534 in the previous year.

Indigenous education.

The indigenous schools are private institutions which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching handed down by tradition. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools ...	13,867	13,387	13,868	13,473	13,602
Pupils ...	139,603	132,057	139,564	134,989	135,530

Many of these schools will eventually give way to the extending operations of the department, so that the fact that the number of schools and pupils are lower than they were in 1889-90 is rather a matter for congratulation than otherwise. As compared with last year, the schools increased by 129 and the pupils by 541.

Sanskrit.

There was an increase of 120 Sanskrit tols and 700 pupils over 1892-93. In February 1893, new rules were sanctioned by Government for the award of stipends to pupils and teachers, to the amount of Rs. 12,240 a year, on the results of examination in two standards. The total outlay was Rs. 10,629. These examinations are conducted by certain recognised private Associations, and the stipends are awarded on the recommendation of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, to whom the results are submitted.

Endowment of Sanskrit learning.

A munificent trust of Rs. 1,60,000, producing an income of Rs. 8,000 a year, was created during the year by the late Babu Bhudeb Mukherjea, C.I.E., for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning. Before the donor died in May last, he was able to award a number of stipends of the value of Rs. 50 each per annum to some of the deserving pundits of the country. It was also proposed in the trust deed that in the event of failure of the trustees, the Local Government should take possession of the trust fund and carry out the conditions of the trust.

Arabic and Persian.

The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian were more numerous by eight, but their pupils were fewer by 134. These schools, generally known as *maktabs*, differ from ordinary Koran schools only in this respect that, in addition to learning the Koran by rote, the pupils read a little Arabic or Persian prose and poetry, and sometimes grammar.

The Central Text-Book Committee.

The Committee dealt with 225 books during the year, approving 94 and rejecting 131. The chief work in hand is the revision of the authorised list of books for middle schools. When that is finished, authorized lists of text-books for high and primary schools will be drawn up.

Art, Literature and the Press.

THE principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1893-94 were the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman and Friend of India*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bengali*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Reis and Rayyet*, the *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, the *Asian* (Calcutta), the *Darjeeling News* (Darjeeling), the *East*, the *Bengal Times* (Dacca), and the *Bihar Herald* (Patna). The total number of English newspapers was 53, and the total number of periodicals (exclusive of Government Gazettes and Departmental lists) was 21.

The following important publications, other than Annual Reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

(1) Notes on the district of Gaya, by Mr. G. A. Grierson.
(2) Report on the Resumption of Emigration to the French colonies, by Dr. Comins.
(3) Notes on emigration from the East Indies to St. Lucia, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad, by Dr. Comins.
(4) Working plan of the Sunderban Government forests, Khulna and the 24-Parganas districts, Bengal.
(5) Trial of the Basantpur riot case in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Saran.
(6) Rules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893.
(7) Memorandum on Local Taxation in Bengal.

During the year 52 vernacular newspapers, including the three published in Assam, were supplied to the Bengali Translator to Government, against 64 in the preceding year. Six newspapers, four Bengali, one Hindi, and one Persian, came into existence, while eighteen—nine Bengali, three Hindi, five Urdu, and one Uriya—were discontinued. Of the 52 papers, eight were monthly, six fortnightly, 33 weekly, and five daily. All were published in Bengali with the exception of 13 weekly papers (one in English and Bengali, three in Hindi, one in Persian, four in Urdu, and four in Uriya) and seven monthly papers (two in Hindi and five in Uriya). Nineteen were published in Calcutta, three elsewhere in the Presidency Division, four in the Burdwan Division, five in the Dacca Division, ten in the Orissa Division, three in the Rajshahi Division, four in the Patna Division, one in the Chittagong Division, and none in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The remaining three were published in the Province of Assam. The leading newspapers were the *Sahachar*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Bangavásí*, the *Samay*, the *Banganivási*, the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, the *Dacca Prokásh*, the *Dainik*, the *Hitavadi*, the *Sulabh Dainik*, the *Somprokash*, the *Sudhakar*, the *Paridarshak*, the *Dacca Gazette*, the *Utkal Dipika*, the *Bharat Mitra*, and the *Education Gazette*.

Of the daily papers, one (the *Sulabh Dainik*) had a circulation of 3,000, one (the *Samcad Provakar*) of 1,435, one (the *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*) of 1,200, and the other two 500 and 300. Of the weekly papers, one (the *Bangavásí*) had a circulation of 20,000, one of 10,000, one of 8,000, two of 4,000, one of 3,000, one of 2,500, one of 2,400, one of 1,000, one of 800 to 1,000, and the rest of below 1,000. Of the fortnightly papers, one (the *Dacca Gazette*) had a circulation of 500 to 600, one of 480, and one of 250. Of the monthly papers, two had a circulation of 500 and one of 294.

Bengal Library.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year was 2,067, against 1,675 in the preceding year. Of these publications, 282 were in English. Their distribution, as regards the place of publication, was as follows:—

	Number published.
Town of Calcutta	1,525
Burdwan Division	67
Presidency ,, ...	85
Rajshahi ,, ...	52
Dacca ,, ...	121
Chittagong ,, ...	13
Patna ,, ...	108
Bhagalpur ,, ...	Nil
Orissa ,, ...	105
Chota Nagpur ,, ...	1
Total ...	2,067

Of the total number of publications received, 519 were periodicals, 238 bi-lingual and 1,310 uni-lingual. The uni-linguals classified according to the language in which they are written and the subjects of which they treat are as follows:—

No.	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	No.	Subject.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Assamese	14	1	1	Art	6	...
2	Bengali	677	37	2	Biography	28	...
3	English	226	56	3	Drama	40	...
4	Garo	...	4	4	Fiction ...	69	7
5	Hindi	72	28	5	History (including Geography)	70	5
6	Khasia	1	...	6	Language	247	27
7	Lepcha	1	...	7	Law	43	3
8	Manipuri	1	1	8	Medicine	47	3
9	Musalmani-Bengali ...	23	1	9	Miscellaneous	210	6
10	Naga	1	...	10	Philosophy	10	5
11	Persian	2	...	11	Poetry	124	7
12	Sanskrit	26	25	12	Politics	...	...
13	Santhali	...	1	13	Religion	141	23
14	Tibetan	1	...	14	Science (Mathematical) ...	82	...
15	Urdu	14	...	15	Ditto (Natural and other)...	30	...
16	Uriya	97	1	16	Travels and voyages ...	7	...
	Total ...	1,155	155		Total ...	1,155	155

Art.

Besides a few elementary works on music, the record under this head is almost a blank. Raja Sir Shaurindra Mohan Tagore, Kt., has published two works, one of which celebrates the Empress' Birthday. The presiding deities of the seven principal notes of Hindu music have been invoked to pronounce their benediction on the Empress, each in the tune over which he presides.

Biography.

The biographical literature of 1893 is exceptionally rich. It contains two works of very superior merit, giving the lives of two eminent men who worked all their life to introduce Western ideas into Bengal. The first is the life of Michael Madhusúdan Datta, the greatest poet of Bengal. The biographer, Babu Jogendra Náth Basu, has spared no pains to collect materials for his work. He has travelled to every part of Bengal where his hero had been, and visited every person with whom he was in intimacy. His language is at once elegant and perspicuous. But the most creditable part of the work is the history of the drama and the poetry of his time; and also that of the influence of English education on the second generation of its recipients. The next work is the

biography of the late lamented Raja Digambar Mitra, by Babu Bhola Nath Chunder. He has done his best to enhance the interest of the work by his chaste English and neat arrangement.

The following publications may also be mentioned :—

The fragment of the autobiography of Pandit Ishvar Chandra Vidyáságara, published by his son; the two biographies of Pandit Tárának Tarkaváchaspati, the great Sanskrit grammarian and lexicographer, one by his brother, and the other under the patronage of his son; the first volume of the life of Babu Keshab Chandra Sen, published by the apostolic durbar of the Nava Vidhán Samáj; and the biographical sketch of Rev. K. M. Banerji, LL.D., C.I.E., by Babu Ram Chandra Ghosh, in English.

Drama.

The dramatic literature of the year is wanting in originality. The only noticeable works in Bengali are a few farces, two of which—the *Kálápani* and the *Hayavarala*—are directed against the sea-voyage movement.

In connection with this class of literature, the services of Pandit Nritya Gopal Kaviratna are deserving of commendation. He first attempted to bring out ancient Sanskrit dramas, such as *Veni Samhára* and *Shakuntalá*, on the stage, but finding that the general Sanskrit scholarship of the day was not equal to appreciating them, he had to lower his standard. His principal work is the *Rámávadánam*; its language is so simple as to be very near Bengali.

Fiction.

Under this head may be noticed the appearance of a large number of detective stories entitled *Dárogár daptar*, by Babu Priya Nath Mukherji, a detective officer of the Calcutta Police. The stories show how the criminal classes of Calcutta try to elude the police, and what depths of crime can be found in the midst of so much civilisation and refinement. "Knavery Unmasked" is another work of this class by a European detective officer.

Kankavati, by Babu T. N. Mukherji, is a clever adaptation of an old Bengali nursery tale. *Lilá* and *Snehalatá* are two charming novels describing the suffering of young and chaste widows. The latter is written by Svarna Kumári Debi. The widowhood of Snehalatá and her sufferings have been delineated with a minuteness of detail which characterises female writers.

History.

Chandraprabhá, a work on the genealogy of the Vadya caste, by Bharat Mallik, is the only noticeable work under this head.

Language.

The new edition of *Shavda Kalpadrama* has nearly completed its fourth volume. *Pratritiviveka*, a Bengali dictionary, complete in two volumes, is probably the largest dictionary in that language.

Many good school-books were also published during the year. Of these, *Sahitya Pustaka*, by Babu Chandra Nath Basu, *Bálakbodha*, by Miss A. Buckley, and *Charitamala*, by Babu Shambu Chandra Vidyáratna, are worthy of special notice. The mischievous trade in key-making has received a check by the entire proscription of the books of Babu Abalá Kánta Sen, who made his keys the medium of disseminating seditious ideas.

Law.

Pandit Madhu Sudan Smritratna completed his edition of the *Madanapáriyáta* in the Bibliotheca Indica series. It is regarded as an authority over a wide tract of land over Hindustan.

Medicine.

The more important publications under this head are:—The English translation of the *Charak Samhitá*, by Pandit Avinash Chandra Kaviratna, the translation of Nidána into English, and the Practice of Hindu Medicine, by Kaviraj Rasik Lal Gupta. The latter one is a work of great importance, because in a small handy volume the author has attempted to give all the good points of Hindu medicine in English.

Besides these there is the usual complement of Homœopathic, Allopathic, and Ayurvedic publications, Homœopathic leading the van.

Miscellaneous.

Hindutva, by Babu Chandra Nath Basu, is one of the most remarkable books of the year. The object of the work is to differentiate Hinduism from all other religions of the world. "*Technical Education in Europe, a possibility for Bengal*" is the title

of a small *brochure* by the Rev. Alex. Tomory, M.A. It urges Government to patronise technical education in this country and the people to shake off their complete indifference in this respect. Two Bengali works entitled *Svadhina Jibiká*, and *Byabasaya Sikshá* have for their object the earning of an independent livelihood. *Indian Pandits in the Land of Snow*, by the eminent traveller Babu Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E., describes the grand doings of the Bengali race during the palmy days of the Pal dynasty. *Chhandah Sára Samgraha*, by Babu Chandra Mohan Ghosh, lecturer, Campbell Medical School, is a comprehensive work on Sanskrit and Vedic metres. The *Vishva Kosha* has nearly completed its fifth volume.

Philosophy.

Two important works in Sanskrit philosophy were completed during the year under review, namely, an English translation of Aniruddha's Commentary, by Dr. Garbe, and the *Anumánchintámani*, or the chapter on Inference of the *Tattvachintámani*, edited by Pandit Kámákhyánáth Tarkavágísha. Dr. Garbe's translation is faithful and clear, and his notes are interesting and to the point.

Poetry.

Tatini, by a female writer, is very highly spoken of, and contains some pieces of great beauty. *Kurukshetra*, by Babu Nabin Chandra Sen, is a sequel to his *Raivataka*. The late Pandit Hari Das Shastri, M.A., published the *Janakiharanam* of Kumardas, a royal poet of Ceylon and a contemporary of Kalidas. The work was lost, and the Pandit had to reconstruct the whole poem from a Sinhalese paraphrase. Besides these, there are under this head the usual number of poetical miscellanies of doubtful merit, and poetical readers, both original works and compilations.

Religion.

Christianity has produced the usual number of tracts. Muhammadanism continues the Bengali translation of the Korán. Buddhism has published a hand-book or *Hastavára*, giving the people an elementary idea of modern Buddhism. The most important of the works on Hinduism are the Chaitanyaite publications. The *Banshi Sikshá*, by Prem Dás Misra, has been published from ancient manuscripts. *Aniya Nimái Charita*, by Babu Shishir Kumar Ghosh, is an excellent book of the year; it is not a mere religious biography written from a historical or rationalistic point of view, but is the work of a living faith. Mr. R. C. Dutta, C.S., has published three parts of his *Hindu Dharma*, giving a history of Vedic *Samhitás*, *Bráhmanas Aranyakas* and *Upanishad*. Babu Pratap Chandra Roy's translation of the Mahábhárata is steadily progressing, and the publication of the *Brihat Sharávali*, by Rádhá Mohán Das, is continued.

Science.

The record under this head is, as usual, a blank.

Travels and Voyages.

Prabásir Patra, letters written by Babu Navin Chandra Sen to his wife during his tour on privilege leave, is a readable work. *Yurop Yátrir Patra* is written in the charmingly melodious prose of Babu Ravindra Náth Tagore.

Periodicals.

The *Navyabhárata*, the *Bhárati-o-Bálak* and the *Janmabhumi* are doing important services in their respective spheres of life. The *Sádhaná*, though a young paper, has already made a name in Europe. The *Buddhist Text Society's Journal*, edited by Babu Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E., has completed its first year of existence, and has been publishing Sanskrit, Pali and Tibetan texts, with English versions.

Working of Act XXV of 1867, as modified by Act X of 1890.

During the year 2,001 publications were registered under the Act, against 1,763 of the previous year. Of this number, 1,395 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and the balance (606) in the sub-registry offices in the mufassal. The amount of fees realised from the registration of copyrights was Rs. 268, against Rs. 266 in the previous year.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Babu P. C. Mukherji, whose special appointment is referred to in last year's report, made tours during 1893-94 in connection with archæological research in Orissa, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and has submitted special reports and drawings to the Trustees of the Indian Museum. He was instructed to remove nothing without the previous permission of Commissioners and district officers.

Employment of Babu P. C. Mukherji to proceed with enquiries of archæological interest.

In January 1894 Babu P. C. Mukherji also reported on the condition and custody of the ancient monuments which he had visited during his tours through Orissa and Bihar, and specified certain stupas, monasteries, forts, pillars and rock-cut inscriptions which he recommended should be preserved by interdicting excavations and removals in their vicinity, the village chaukidars being enlisted to keep a watch on them. The Commissioner of Patna, to whom the matter was referred, has intimated that, where action is necessary, it has been taken by the Collectors concerned.

Condition and custody of ancient monuments in Bengal.

The Secretary of State having stated in a despatch received by this Government through the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture that he would be glad to learn that the exact site of Asoka's classic capital of Pataliputra had been carefully protected against all injury from unskilled investigators or other causes until such time as it could be systematically examined by officers of the Archæological Department, the necessary instructions were issued to the Commissioner of Patna, and the Government of India was duly informed. Arrangements have been made and a sum of money granted for excavating some of the more important mounds at the close of the rains of 1894, under the supervision of the Collector and with the advice of Dr. Führer, the North-Western Provinces' Archæologist, whose service have been kindly lent by the Government of those Provinces.

Protection of the site and remains of Asoka's classic capital of Pataliputra.

In August 1893 the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture called for information regarding the progress of epigraphical research in India, and enquired whether it was likely that during the next few years, unpublished inscriptions will be accumulated or discovered to an extent sufficient to justify Government in maintaining for five years or for any further term an office and a small establishment for the purpose of publishing them; and after consulting the Asiatic Society of Bengal and Commissioners of Divisions, the Government of India were informed that there are not at present any unpublished inscriptions accumulated in Bengal, nor are there likely to be any acquired within the next few years, unless a special archæological officer is appointed for the purpose, and that Sir Charles Elliott is considering the question whether such an officer should be appointed. A proposal has since been submitted to the Government of India for the appointment of an archæological expert and epigraphist for the term of five years, but has been disallowed on financial grounds.

Epigraphical researches in Bengal.

A call was received from the Government of India early in 1893 for the preparation of a list of all the historical tombs and monuments in Bengal and also in the Presidency churchyards and cemeteries. A mass of information has been obtained, and a good deal still remains to be collected, so that the preparation of the list will take some time yet, as it will need to be carefully edited before it can appear under the authority of this Government.

List of historical tombs and monuments in Bengal and in the Presidency churchyards and cemeteries.

Revision of the list of ancient monuments in Bengal.

The printed list of ancient monuments in Bengal, which was published in 1887, is being revised, and the information in it brought up to date with a view to the issue of a fresh edition.

Expenditure during the year.

The expenditure during the year in connection with the construction and repair of buildings coming under the term "Archæological" was as given below:—

PROVINCIAL.

Original Works.

Nil.

Repairs.

		Rs.
1.	Repairs to Khusbagh Mausoleum at Murshidabad ...	258
2.	Repairs to temple at Budha-Gaya	168
3.	Repairs to the lightning-conductors attached to the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasaram	129
4.	Repairs to Sher Shah's tomb at Sasaram	137
5.	Repairs to Hussan Sur Shah's tomb at Sasaram	292
6.	Dismantling additional houses in the compound of ditto ...	21
	Total ...	1,005
Less—	Expenditure during 1892-93 on repairs to Nizamut tomb buildings at Murshidabad, written back to Contribution in accounts for 1893-94	918
	Net, Provincial ...	87

Contribution.

	Repairs to Nizamut tomb buildings at Murshidabad ...	4,181

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical Administration.

THE ecclesiastical establishment paid entirely or in part by Government consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Most Reverend Archbishop Dr. P. Goethals, S.J., 15 Chaplains of the Church of England, 1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 11 ministers of the Additional Clergy Society or other Societies, and 7 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Request of the Baptist community to be permitted to submit returns of births, instead of returns of baptisms, for transmission to England.

With reference to a memorial presented on behalf of the Baptist community that its members should be permitted to submit returns of births for transmission to England instead of the returns of baptisms, which in the case of persons of other Christian denominations are forwarded through the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State, Government declared its readiness to meet the wishes of the Baptists so far as to issue an executive order requiring Registrars under the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886, to furnish the Registrar-General with copies of entries in the registers of births maintained under the Act with a view to their transmission to England along with the returns of baptisms. The Baptist community were not satisfied with this concession, and objected that registration under the Act referred to was voluntary and provided no means of ensuring the registration of all births occurring among them. They suggested that returns of births should be submitted by the minister or other officer of any church chosen by the members of that church, and in the case of isolated members of the community, by the parent or guardian of the child. It was, however, pointed out that the returns of baptisms in no case necessarily secured a complete record of births, and it was decided by Government that it would not be desirable to create a machinery for the registration of births apart from that provided by Act VI of 1886, as the result of so doing would be to discourage a resort to that Act, under which alone legal evidence of birth could be secured. The matter then dropped.

Exemption of ministers and clergymen acting as Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 from payment of the fees under sections 23 and 25 of the Act.

It was arranged in communication with the Government of India that Registrars of Births and Deaths, who are not Government servants, or who are ministers of religion, should be permitted to retain the fees levied by them under sections 23 and 25 of Act VI of 1886 instead of crediting them to Government, and a rule to this effect has been issued by the Government of India since the close of the year. No provision was made in the rule for the remission of fees by non-official Registrars and Minister Registrars, but the Ecclesiastical Authorities have been informed executively that Registrars of the latter class may be allowed to remit the fees or a portion of them in any case in which they think it advisable to do so on the ground of poverty or for other reasons.

Thirty-two Brahmo marriages were solemnized under the provisions of Act III of 1872 during the year 1893-94. Of these 32 marriages, 21 were solemnized in Calcutta, 2 in the 24-Parganas, 2 in Barisal, 1 at Nalhati in Birbhum, 1 in Mymensingh, 1 at Ampta in Howrah, 1 in Bankipore, 1 in Dinajpur, 1 in Balasore, and 1 in Bhagalpur.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

There are 19 Marriage Registrars, besides 28 *ex-officio* under this Act. Of these, only 13 Registrars solemnized marriages during the year. Of the marriages reported, the maximum age of the bridegroom was 45 years, and the minimum 19 years. Of the brides, the oldest was 34 years and the youngest 14 years of age. There were 6 widow marriages, the maximum age of the widow being 34 years, and the minimum 16 years.

There were 662 burials during the year 1893-94 against 554 in 1892-93, showing an increase of 108 burials. The receipts for the year 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 11,681-7-2 against Rs. 9,959-2-10 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,722-4-4.

Working of the Christian Burial Board during the year 1893-94.

During the year plans have been made of all cemeteries under the control and management of the Board, so as to show the position of the existing graves and monuments. A list has also been prepared of all the existing tombs with numbers corresponding to those in the plan in order to facilitate reference. A complete list is now ready for the old cemeteries in Park Street.

During the year the boundary wall facing the Lower Circular Road was pulled down and replaced by cast-iron rails with network. The old main entrance, which was in a weak state and had a heavy roof, was replaced by an ornamental gate house with a light roof, and a room in this building is used by the Board for their meetings. A few new surface drains were also constructed at different places in the added area of the Circular Road cemetery, and certain plots of ground which were lower than the surrounding land were raised.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THE following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts and issues of the Stationery Office for the year under review with that for the two preceding years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	6,23,856	5,12,445	5,60,515
Value of stores received and credited during the year	21,55,719	24,63,500	25,02,217
Total ...	27,79,575	29,75,945	30,62,732
Deduct value of stores issued during the year	22,67,130	24,15,430	23,75,259
Value of balance in stock at the close of the year	5,12,445	5,60,515	6,87,473

Compared with the figures of the previous year, there was an advance of Rs. 38,717 in the value of stores received, while the value of stores issued declined by Rs. 40,171. This occasioned a rise in the value of the stock in hand from Rs. 5,60,515 to Rs. 6,87,473. The increase in the value of the closing balance of the year is stated to be due, partly to the fall in exchange and adjustments made during the year on account of variation in the rates of 1892-93 and 1893-94, and partly to the receipt during March 1894 of certain articles imported and locally manufactured, required for consumption during 1894-95. The portion of the increase attributable to the rise in the nominal rupee value of imported goods since they were received, amounting apparently to Rs. 14,012, is unavoidable. The true increase in the value of the closing stock appears to be Rs. 1,12,946 (Rs. 1,26,958—Rs. 14,012), and this, after allowance for the higher value in rupees of the articles imported during the year, indicates a considerable growth in actual stock since the beginning of 1892-93. It is desirable that this growth should be checked and the balance kept within reasonable limits.

It is satisfactory to notice that there was a decrease in the quantity of stores imported, and also in the expenditure on English articles purchased locally. The issues to Local Governments show a net decrease of Rs. 95,819 in value. In Bengal there was a very satisfactory reduction of Rs. 1,55,684, which was due to smaller demand from the printing presses and the substitution to a large extent of country-made for imported articles.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Office, the former consisting of commission on the value of locally-purchased articles and on sales for cash to public officers who are not entitled to free supplies, sale-proceeds of unserviceable stores and petty miscellaneous items, and the latter of the cost of establishment, packing cases, freight and other items, amounted to Rs. 97,833 and Rs. 1,01,998 respectively, against Rs. 1,14,876 and Rs. 95,068 in the previous year. The falling off in the receipts is said to be due to the fact that charges for packing and coolies were excluded during 1893-94 from the value of stationery supplied on payment, and that a smaller quantity of unserviceable and surplus stock was sold. The increase in expenditure is mainly accounted for by heavier charges for packing cases and freight, which were unavoidable.

The total value of the different articles of stationery issued during the year, exclusive of adjustments, was Rs. 23,73,060, against Rs. 23,72,973 in 1892-93. The issues of quill pens rose in value from Rs. 8,820 in 1892-93 to Rs. 9,163, this being due, as the Superintendent explains, not to a larger number of quills supplied, but to a rise in the price. The Magistrate of Backergunge has complained that with steel nibs the amla are not able to write as rapidly as they do with quills, particularly on inferior paper, and that this decrease of speed is a serious matter in a hard-worked office. The Commissioner differs from this view, and thinks that experience will teach clerks to write with facility. The Lieutenant-Governor is in accord with him, and also agrees with the Board that it is possible to effect great economy by the substitution of steel pens for quills. An important step, and one which entirely meets with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, was taken during the year in entrusting the manufacture of the full supply of cream-wove note and foolscap-size envelopes required by the Stationery Office to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, the necessity of indenting for these articles from England in future being thus dispensed with.

During the year stringent orders were issued to secure a check over the consumption of printed forms. Heads of Departments had power previously to introduce a new form or alter an old one at any time, and it was found that this added largely to the expenditure in stationery and printing. It has therefore been ruled that no form shall be revised nor any new form introduced, except at or before the time of the annual indent, save with the special sanction of Government. The attention of Government having also been drawn to the large average cost of forms for each indenting office, orders have been issued impressing on all officers the necessity of strict economy in the expenditure of forms. As an additional safeguard against waste, a register has been prescribed, in which an account of the stocks and issues of every kind of form in use is to be kept in all offices, one clerk in each office being held personally responsible for keeping up the register. It is difficult to conceive how the offices could have hitherto got on without such a register. Another source of waste is the practice which obtains in many offices of opening a new book or register every year, and leaving the greater part of the closed book blank. The attention of inspecting officers has been drawn to the standing orders enjoining that a register should be used until it is full.

PRINTING.

The Presses under the Government of Bengal consist of the Secretariat Press, including a branch at Darjeeling and a Publishing Department in Calcutta, and the Presidency Jail Press. The latter, again, is divided into three branches, of which the first and second are worked by convicts, and the third is a free department, having attached to it a workshop and iron and type foundries. The management of the Presses has been generally economical, and the work turned out is much cheaper than it would be if done in the open market. The total cash receipts of the year under report amounted to Rs. 78,937, and the expenditure, to Rs. 3,82,458, against Rs. 73,064 and Rs. 3,39,859, respectively, in 1892-93. The receipts consisted of the price of the Government Gazettes, the Indian Law Reports, the Civil List, and other miscellaneous publications sold to the public, recoveries for work done for local bodies, and the sale-proceeds of waste paper. The expenditure represents the cost of

establishments, contingencies and materials. The following table shows in one view the cash transactions of the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Heads.	Expenditure.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Secretariat Press :—	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Gazettes	18,598	17,172	Secretariat Press (Proper)—		
,, of Indian Law Reports	27,219	44,040	Establishment	1,99,654	2,06,888
,, of Civil List	1,622	1,495	Contingencies	14,998	16,578
,, of Miscellaneous Publications ...	3,199	3,548	Material	5,396	1,898
Total credited to Publishing Department	50,423	66,255	Total ...	2,19,708	2,24,977
Printing done for local bodies	5,339	7,576	Darjeeling Press—		
Sale of waste paper	6,097	5,106	Establishment	6,222	11,438
			Contingencies	55	937
			Total ...	6,577	11,975
			Publishing Department—		
			Establishment	4,178	4,188
			Postage	13,911	14,237
			Other contingencies		1,617
			Total ...	18,089	20,232
			Total Secretariat Press ...	2,44,724	2,57,183
			Jail Press—		
			1st and 2nd Division (Convict Department)	48,629	41,518
			3rd Division (Free ditto)	46,456	75,628
			Total Jail Press ...	95,125	1,16,546
			Grand Total ...	3,39,859	3,73,728
			Add freight and packing charges advanced by the Jail Press for Settlement forms, properly debitable to the Settlement Department—the value of work done being recoverable, in part or in whole, from the several estates under settlement	.....	8,730
Total cash receipts ...	72,054	78,937	Total cash expenditure ...	3,39,859	3,82,458

The cash receipts of 1893-94 show an increase of Rs. 5,873 on those of 1892-93. The total expenditure, including the freight and packing charges properly debitable to the Settlement Department, amounted to Rs. 3,82,458 against Rs. 3,39,859, showing an increase of Rs. 42,599. The total value of the work done at the Presses amounted to Rs. 5,94,082 against Rs. 5,38,131 in 1892-93 :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.		
		For Government offices, &c.	Settlement forms.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Printing work done—				
At the Secretariat Press (Proper)	2,96,546	2,97,783	161	2,97,944
At the Darjeeling Press	3,499	3,700	.....	3,700
1st and 2nd Division of the Jail Press (Convict Department)	2,00,555	1,77,123	3,513	1,80,636
3rd Division of the Jail Press (Free Department)	27,881	34,353	3,545	37,898
Total Printing work ...	5,08,302	5,12,967	12,215	5,30,182
Value of type cast, of lead and quotations (materials only), and of chases and furniture turned out by the 3rd Division of the Jail Press	29,729	63,000	.....	63,900
Value of total outturn ...	5,38,131	5,51,967	12,215	5,94,082

The following table shows the Profit and Loss in 1893-94:—

	Secretariat Press.				Jail Press.			Grand Total of Presses.
	Secretariat Press (proper).	Darjeeling Press.	Publishing Department.	Total Secretariat Press.	Convict section.	Free Department.	Total Jail Press.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash expenditure for 1893-94 as shown in column 6 of table I above.	2,24,977	11,975	20,232	*2,57,184*	41,518	75,026	*1,16,544*	*3,73,728*
Add for—								
Wear and tear	18,802	.....	.....	*18,802*	11,146	3,000	*14,146*	*32,944*
Lead from Jail foundry ...	2,341	.....	.....	*2,341*	233	.....	*233*	*2,574*
House-rent	6,480	.....	720	*7,200*	...	.....	.....	*7,200*
Total ...	2,52,600	11,975	20,952	*2,85,527*	52,893	78,026	*1,30,919*	*4,16,446*
Deduct value of materials purchased and transferred to stock account.	1,246	.....	.....	*1,246*	14,275	1,938	*16,213*	*17,459*
Total cost of working ..	2,51,354	11,975	20,952	*2,84,281*	38,618	76,088	*1,14,706*	*3,98,987*
Total outturn of work as shown in column 5 of table II above ...	2,97,914	8,709	.....	*3,06,623*	1,85,634	1,01,825	*2,87,459*	*5,94,082*
Receipts	.....	.....	66,255	*66,255*	.....	.....	.....	*66,255*
Total earnings ...	2,97,914	8,709	66,255	*3,72,878*	1,85,634	1,01,825	*2,87,459*	*6,60,337*
Profit (+) or loss (—)	(+) 46,560	(—) 3,266	(+) 45,303	(+) *88,597*	(+) 1,47,016	(+) 25,737	(+) *1,72,753*	(+) *2,61,350*

In calculating the profit and loss, an allowance has been made for wear and tear of materials, the value of lead supplied by the Jail Press workshops, and house-rent, although the latter is not actually paid; while the cost of materials purchased during the year has been excluded and transferred to the stock account. The only department which has worked at a loss is the Darjeeling Press, and this is due to an item of Rs. 4,771 on account of the deputation and charge allowances of the readers and compositors sent up from Calcutta, which does not appear in the working account of other branches.

Zoological Garden.

THE total receipts of the Garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 5,240, amounted to Rs. 43,193, against Rs. 42,144 in the previous year, and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 41,202 in 1892-93 to Rs. 43,521 during the year under report. The increased receipts were chiefly due to the unusual influx of pilgrims into Calcutta during the year, many of whom also visited the Garden. The increase in expenditure was caused by larger sums being spent on repairs of roads and buildings than in the previous year. The closing balance in favour of the Garden decreased from Rs. 5,240 to Rs. 4,912.

The number of visitors who were admitted to the Garden on payment of entrance fees was the highest on record since its foundation, being 162,449, against 139,173 in 1892-93, thus showing an increase of 23,276 entrances. In addition, a large number of students and children were admitted free of charge.

Altogether 317 additions were made to the collection (including 102 mammals, 89 birds, and 126 reptiles), of which 12 were born in the Garden. 24 were captured, and the rest were obtained either by presentation, or by purchase or exchange. Among the more important acquisitions were a large consignment of valuable animals, consisting of a pair of zebras, one jaguar, a pair of chacma baboons, five crested cranes from Africa, four common rheas, one imperial eagle, one crested screamer, and some other animals, received in exchange from Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg; a fine pair of pumas obtained from the Zoological and Acclimatization Society of Melbourne; a Mississipi alligator and a rattle-snake, also acquired by exchange, being the first of their kinds ever seen in India; a rare carnivorous animal (Cynogale bennette) from Borneo acquired by purchase; and a fine specimen of a hunting leopard from Rajputana, presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypur.

A series of experiments on the efficacy or otherwise of various alleged remedies for snake-bite was conducted during the year in the Joy Gobind Law Laboratory, and a report of the results was submitted to Government by the President of the Committee, Dr. D. D. Cunningham. A copy of this report was forwarded to the Government of India for information.

Another series of experiments was undertaken in the same Laboratory at the instance of the "Hemp Drugs Commission." As the enquiry is being continued in the current year, the Committee will deal with the subject in their next report.

A liberal donation of Rs. 8,000 was made by Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., for the construction of a Zoological Library and Lecture-room.

Economic and Art Museum.

THE arrangement by which the Economic and Art section was placed in executive charge of the Reporter on economic products to the Government of India has been continued throughout the year.

Mr. Edgar Thurston was in charge of this section till the 23rd November, 1893, on which date he made over charge to Dr. George Watt, C.I.E.

Dr. Watt attended the Art Conference held at Lahore, and proceeded thence on tour to Guzerat and Kathiawar, where he was engaged in enquiring into some points in the botany of the cotton plant. He has under preparation a report, which he intends to publish as soon as the remaining portion of the Indian cotton area shall have been explored. He has enriched the Museum collection by bringing back, among other objects of economic value, a collection of specimens illustrating the different forms of the cotton plant as well as samples of the raw staples. During the year only 16 specimens were added to the Art Court, 49 to the Ethnological Court, and 140 to the Economic Court, while 198 specimens of commercial and 17 of index products were sent to the Imperial Institute, and 108 specimens to the Exhibition at Antwerp.

Among other improvements initiated during the year may be noticed the changes in the system now adopted in the registration and labelling of specimens, in the issue of the "Hand-books on Commercial Products" and "Agricultural Ledgers," and in the procedure for supplying specimens to the Imperial Institute.

The management of the Economic Section of the Indian Museum, the exhibits in which are the property of the Bengal Government, was made over in 1884 on certain conditions to the Trustees of the Museum, subject to the administrative control of Government. In 1891 the Trustees requested permission to transfer the charge of this section, together with the Ethnological and Art sections, to Mr. Thurston, Officiating Reporter on Economic Products, an arrangement rendered convenient by reason of their having undertaken to supply the Imperial Institute in London and other museums in India with certain collections by a fixed date. Being assured by the Trustees that the interests of the Bengal Government would not suffer, the Lieutenant-Governor consented, and, the arrangement proving satisfactory, it was continued from time to time. In November 1893 the Trustees reported that Mr. Thurston was about to give place to Dr. G. Watt, the permanent Reporter on Economic Products, and suggested that the management of the Economic Section should be entrusted to Dr. Watt under an arrangement which would expire on the 1st January 1896 unless renewed. To this proposal the Lieutenant-Governor agreed, on the understanding that the Trustees would retain full control over the collections belonging to this Government and over the funds sanctioned for the maintenance of those collections.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PAGE.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY—

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—

1.—Geographical area of the territories under the civil and political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1893-94 i

B.—CLIMATE, 1893 ii

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY iv

D.—POPULATION viii

E.—FISCAL—

1.—Statement showing the approximate cost-rate and outturn of work performed by the professional Survey Parties of Bengal during the season 1893-94 . xii

5.—Land revenue demand, collections, remissions, and net balances for 1893-94 . xiv

6.—Land revenue xiv

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION—

A.—LEGISLATIVE—

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1893-94 xvi

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1893-94 and sanctioned as required by law xvi

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1893, with the cost of tribunals xviii

2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 xx

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1893 . . . . . xxii.

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 xxii

5.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 . . xxiv

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of whipping inflicted by the criminal tribunals during 1893 xxvi

6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 xxix

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 xxx

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 . xxxii

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 xxxiii

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 xxxv

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 xxxviii

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 xl

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893 xl

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1893 xlii

15.—General statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1893-94 xliv

PAGE.

C.—PRISONS—
General Summary.—Showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . xlvi
I.—(Judicial).—Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lx
II.—(Judicial).—Showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxi
III.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences . . . lxii
IV.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 who had been previously convicted . . . lxii
V.—(Judicial).—Showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxiii
VI.—(Judicial).—Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxiii
VII.—(Judicial).—Has been abolished under the orders of the Government of India Resolution No. 10 Jails 66–68, dated the 9th November 1892 . . . lxiii
VIII.—(Judicial).—Showing the employment of convicts as prison officers in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxiv
X.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs . . . lxiv
XI.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years . . . lxv
XII.—(Financial).—Showing the employment of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxv
XIII.—(Financial).—Showing the net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxvi
XIV.—(Financial).—Showing the net cost of prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxvi
XV.—(Vital).—Showing the sickness and mortality among the prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxvii
XV(a).—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts, including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code during the year 1893 . . . lxviii
XVI.—(Vital).—Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxviii
XVII.—In the old form—(Vital).—For convicts only—Has been abolished under the orders of the Government of India Resolution No. 10 Jails 697–706, dated Calcutta, the 21st December 1892, and the new statement prescribed therein will be introduced in the next year's report . . . lxviii
XVIII.—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 according to length of time passed in jail . . . lxix
XIX.—Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxix
Statement A.—Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxx
Statement B.—Showing the condition of the convicts discharged from the jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxx
Statement C.—Showing working of the mark system in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxxi
Statement D.—Showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1893 . . . lxxi

D.—POLICE—
1.—Statement showing strength and cost of police during 1893, including the Railway Police . . . lxxii
2.—Statement showing the distribution and employment of the police force, including the Railway Police, during 1893 . . . lxxiv
3.—Statement of village and town police not subject to rules of regular police during 1893 . . . lxxviii
4.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general management of the force during the year 1893, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta . . . lxxx
5.—Return showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police during the year 1893, exclusive of the force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta . . . lxxx
6.—Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year 1893 in the several districts in Bengal . . . lxxxi
7.—Return of criminal cases cognizable by the police for the year 1893, exclusive of cases in Calcutta . . . lxxxii
8.—Return of criminal cases not cognizable by the police for the year 1893, exclusive of cases in Calcutta . . . xciv
7a.—Return of criminal cases cognizable by the police in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1893 . . . xcvi
8a.—Return of criminal cases not cognizable by the police during 1893 in Calcutta and the Suburbs . . . civ

PART III.

PAGE.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—

A.—FINANCE—

I.—Account of gross revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1893-94 . . cvi
II.—Account of expenditure from the net income of the revenues of Bengal for the year 1893-94 cvii

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—

1.—Statement showing the expenditure on public works during the year 1893-94 . cix
2.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of major and minor irrigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works, for the year 1893-94 cx

C.—RAILWAYS, 1893 cxi

D.—MARINE—

I.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1893-94 . . . cxii
II.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1893-94 cxii

H.—TRADE—

I.—Quantity and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1892-93 and 1893-94 cxiv
II.—Quantity and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures, and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1892-93 and 1893-94 cxxxviii
III.—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1892-93 and 1893-94 . . cxlii
IV.—Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country and foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1892-93 and 1893-94 cxliii
V.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1893-94, compared with the totals of the year 1892-93 cxliv
VI.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1893-94, compared with the totals of the year 1892-93 cxlviii
VII.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the presidency of Bengal in the official year 1893-94, compared with the totals of the year 1892-93 cxlxii

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY—

1.—Coinage cxlxiv
2.—Calcutta circle of issue of paper currency for the year 1893-94 cxlxiv

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—

Charitable institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1893 cxlxvi

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION—

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL—

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1893-94 clxxvii

B.—EDUCATION—

I.—Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1893-94 clxxviii
II.—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94 clxxx
III.—Return of colleges and schools and of scholars attending them in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94 clxxxii
IV.—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94 clxxxiv
V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general and primary education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1893-94 clxxxvi
VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94 clxxxviii
VII.—Return showing the distribution of district board and municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94 cxc

PAGE.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—

1.—Return of scientific and literary societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1894 cxcii

2.—The Press.—Annual return of presses worked and newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94 cxvi

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE—

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1893 cxcvii

A2.—Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1893 cxcviii

B.—Return showing the diseases treated and the deaths from each class of diseases in the principal hospitals in Bengal during the year 1893 cxcx

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1893 cxxxiv

PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in* 1893-94.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
1	2
BRITISH POSSESSIONS DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED—	
Bengal	70,532*
Bihar	44,197
Orissa	9,841
Chota Nagpur	26,965
Total directly administered ...	151,535
TRIBUTARY STATES—	
Kuch Bihar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	14,387
Chota Nagpur ditto	16,054
Hill Tippera (both surveyed and unsurveyed)	4,086
Total ...	35,834
NATIVE STATES AND TRIBUTARIES—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,969

* Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,309 miles.

B.—CLIMATE,

OBSERVING STATIONS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	32·62	43·81	5·34	81·77	91·1	75·9	100·1	67·2
Bankura	22·86	52·98	3·43	79·27	92·1	74·0	105·1	64·7
Puri	17·20	54·20	2·68	77·08				
Midnapore	19·83	51·97	3·64	75·44	92·8	75·7	103·4	68·2
Hooghly	19·65	42·04	7·78	69·47				
Howrah	20·15	51·76	7·23	79·14				
Sangor Island ...	26·33	59·99	5·42	91·74	83·2	77·9	93·2	69·4
Alipore	24·12	53·72	7·37	85·23	89·2	75·6	97·1	66·2
Kishnaghur	22·82	41·97	5·38	70·17	89·3	75·0	99·2	61·7
Jessore	25·50	40·61	5·03	71·14	89·1	75·8	98·5	67·0
Berhampore ...	17·79	56·50	3·09	77·38	90·1	76·1	100·7	68·7
Dinajpur	14·70	59·03	2·68	76·31	89·7	76·1	99·1	67·8
Malda	17·16	48·06	6·15	71·37	90·4	74·6	100·6	68·5
Rampur Boalia ...	18·73	50·77	4·39	73·89	88·9	74·0	98·6	63·7
Rangpur	14·61	71·97	1·74	88·12	88·8	73·7	97·3	66·7
Bogra	23·16	57·34	4·81	85·31	88·9	73·6	98·7	65·2
Pabna (Sirajganj observatory)	28·89	55·00	2·62	86·51	88·2	74·1	97·6	66·3
Darjeeling	14·33	110·23	5·89	130·95	63·8	52·0	72·1	45·7
Jalpaiguri	15·42	104·51	3·23	123·16	89·6	73·3	97·9	66·1
Kuch Bihar ...	23·83	100·12	7·48	131·43				
Dacca	29·22	49·72	3·87	82·81	88·2	75·6	96·1	68·2
Faridpur	36·04	50·87	2·12	89·03	87·1	75·0	95·6	65·9
Barisal	30·48	62·92	9·82	103·22	88·6	74·9	96·3	69·9
Mymensingh ...	25·69	76·79	7·37	109·85	87·4	76·0	99·2	67·8
Chittagong	33·14	90·45	17·85	141·44	85·9	74·2	91·2	67·1
Noakhali	48·66	87·57	16·60	147·73	88·7	74·6	92·5	64·4
Comilla	31·82	70·05	12·54	114·53	88·0	74·5	95·3	66·8
Rangamati Hills ...	42·47	77·55	9·44	129·46				
Agartola	26·75	58·97	5·37	91·09				
Patna	5·96	40·63	6·23	52·82	90·4	76·7	108·5	64·3
Gaya	7·34	37·15	2·66	47·05	98·0	77·5	109·1	62·7
Arrah	7·87	41·75	3·99	53·61	97·3	76·8	107·9	66·0
Muzaffarpur ...	5·50	36·68	10·37	52·55	94·6	74·9	104·7	65·7
Darbhanga	9·04	46·23	9·39	64·66	93·3	76·3	103·5	67·7
Chapra	5·80	35·20	4·67	45·67	96·8	76·6	107·2	64·6
Motihari	8·01	70·91	8·50	87·42	94·9	73·2	106·2	65·8
Monghyr	7·79	53·37	1·98	63·14				
Bhagalpur	12·30	49·40	4·60	66·30	92·2	75·4	103·8	66·5
Purnea	8·91	58·91	4·04	70·96	92·2	75·5	101·3	67·2
Naya Dumka ...	15·69	55·86	4·50	76·05	91·9	75·5	106·2	66·9
Cuttack	25·75	44·29	6·04	76·08	94·2	78·3	103·6	71·8
False Point ...	51·37	48·16	5·39	100·42	87·9	77·3	94·5	69·3
Puri	27·32	37·47	8·32	73·11	88·2	78·5	93·7	61·6
Balasore	32·33	63·03	4·63	100·49	89·6	78·9	97·5	66·8
Hazaribagh	12·42	65·59	6·27	84·28	92·2	71·7	101·7	63·3
Ranchi	14·70	59·44	4·71	78·85	90·9	70·4	102·0	61·4
Chaibassa	19·46	44·13	0·87	64·46	96·0	75·2	106·8	67·3
Purulia	20·81	55·85	3·10	79·76				

1893.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
83·8	79·4	92·6	76·2	77·3	56·1	80·1	52·7	4·6	8·3	2·9
89·5	78·1	94·1	76·6	77·7	64·6	81·1	60·8	3·7	7·2	3·0
89·7	77·8	93·3	74·1	79·1	55·3	82·3	50·2	3·0	5·1	2·0
87·3	80·2	90·2	77·0	76·1	58·1	78·7	51·7	5·3	9·3	4·4
86·9	79·6	90·6	76·2	76·9	55·8	78·2	51·7	4·0	8·3	1·9
88·5	78·5	92·3	75·7	77·2	53·9	80·7	50·6	4·3	7·9	3·1
88·4	78·7	92·0	74·4	77·2	54·7	81·6	51·0	5·0	8·2	2·5
87·5	79·0	91·7	76·3	76·8	56·6	78·9	53·3	4·4	8·6	3·3
87·6	78·3	91·6	76·2	76·7	51·3	79·1	47·5	3·8	8·4	1·7
83·4	78·3	93·3	75·5	75·7	51·1	78·3	47·5	2·9	6·4	1·6
87·4	77·2	90·6	74·6	75·7	52·1	79·6	48·1	3·6	6·5	2·6
86·5	77·2	89·8	74·7	75·0	56·5	77·8	46·1	1·5	4·2	1·1
87·6	76·7	90·2	74·2	76·4	51·8	79·8	48·2	3·0	6·8	1·3
86·0	77·7	89·1	74·7	76·4	53·1	80·1	48·9	4·5	8·9	2·5
64·7	56·7	68·6	54·1	48·7	36·1	55·9	31·4	6·2	9·4	3·9
86·5	76·1	89·9	73·6	74·8	60·6	77·9	46·6	5·3	7·8	3·1
87·6	79·2	90·1	75·2	78·8	56·6	82·1	53·3	5·1	8·7	2·7
86·3	78·8	88·5	74·9	73·8	55·5	78·5	51·5	3·8	7·3	2·1
86·2	77·7	91·3	74·9	76·8	56·2	81·3	52·5	5·1	9·5	2·8
84·9	77·0	89·2	74·6	75·8	53·7	79·2	49·1	4·4	8·1	3·2
84·4	75·9	87·7	73·1	77·8	57·3	80·7	52·1	4·3	8·0	4·8
84·1	77·1	87·5	74·8	77·6	55·6	80·7	51·0	2·9	4·3	1·9
85·8	76·6	89·4	74·8	78·4	54·6	81·4	50·6	4·2	7·4	2·9
88·0	79·1	93·5	75·2	73·9	53·3	77·4	48·4	3·1	8·1	2·4
90·2	78·2	95·0	75·8	76·6	52·1	78·7	48·5	2·9	5·9	2·3
89·6	79·1	94·4	74·5	75·4	50·6	78·8	47·5	2·3	5·8	1·9
87·6	78·2	90·7	76·2	73·5	51·9	76·7	48·3	2·5	6·3	1·4
87·3	78·6	89·9	76·2	74·3	54·1	78·3	51·9	2·6	6·6	1·3
88·7	78·8	94·8	74·6	74·5	51·9	78·3	48·7	3·0	8·2	2·1
88·6	76·8	92·2	74·7	74·4	48·7	78·7	43·9	2·9	6·6	1·4
88·7	77·7	93·7	74·5	75·4	50·6	77·8	47·0	3·4	7·9	2·2
87·7	78·3	92·2	74·2	73·9	50·9	77·2	47·3	1·9	5·0	1·3
87·7	77·2	91·6	72·8	76·6	52·2	78·6	48·1	2·3	5·2	1·4
90·4	78·3	95·2	74·8	81·4	52·3	83·8	53·9	4·2	6·4	2·6
87·6	78·6	92·0	74·6	78·1	57·2	80·9	52·0	5·3	7·6	4·0
89·7	80·6	96·7	77·6	80·4	52·6	83·2	58·6	3·7	6·3	2·3
88·3	78·0	92·4	73·8	78·7	56·2	81·3	50·5	2·2	4·8	1·5
84·2	72·7	89·2	70·3	72·5	50·2	76·2	45·3	3·6	9·1	2·8
84·1	71·7	89·0	69·4	71·8	51·2	78·0	43·8	2·9	6·2	2·4
89·3	76·6	93·9	74·2	78·6	52·3	82·5	47·8	3·6	8·0	3·6

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1	2		3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,680	Burdwan	34,477	3,560	11	10	29
		Birbhum	2	1,752	797,883	Suri	7,481	3,198	6	6	28
		Bankura	2	2,621	1,069,668	Bankura	13,743	5,437	8	6	29
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,631,516	Midnapore	32,264	14,934	16	15	45
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,076,710	Hooghly and Chinsura.	33,060	2,837	12	11	30
		Howrah	2	476	721,211	Howrah	116,606	1,335	6	6	19
		Total ...	17	13,949	7,688,813		242,631	31,296	59	54	...
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas	4	2,108	1,892,033	.....	...	5,765	20	21	69
		Calcutta	...	20	681,560	Calcutta	681,560	1	5	2	...
		Nadia	4	2,793	1,644,103	Krishnagar ...	25,500	2,982	10	12	28½
		Murshidabad ...	3	2,143	1,250,946	Berhampore ...	23,515	3,627	9	9	26
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,838,827	Jessore	8,302	4,851	16	12	32
		Khulna	3	2,077	1,177,652	Khulna	8,667	3,209	9	9	40
		Total ...	19	12,066	8,535,125		747,544	20,435	69	65	...
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	3	2,329	1,313,336	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	5,219	5	8	34
		Dinajpur	2	4,117	1,555,835	Dinajpur	12,204	7,676	7	8	Criminal 60 Civil 30
		Jalpaiguri	2	2,962	681,352	Jalpaiguri	9,682	3,331	3	3	...
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	14,145	1,519	...	4	70
		Rangpur	4	3,493	2,065,464	Rangpur	14,216	3,537	10	9	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	817,494	Bogra	6,584	4,223	2	3	42
		Pabna	2	1,539	1,362,392	Pabna	16,486	3,892	7	7	32
		Total ...	15	17,256	8,019,187		94,724	29,397	34	47	...
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,796	2,420,656	Dacca	82,321	6,813	19	13	43
		Mymensingh ...	5	6,332	3,472,180	Nasirabad	11,555	7,959	19	15	44
		Faridpur	3	2,267	1,797,320	Faridpur	10,774	4,403	14	10	36
		Backergunge ...	4	3,645	2,153,965	Barisal	15,482	4,708	18	11	33
		Total ...	16	15,040	9,844,127		120,132	23,883	70	49	...

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14									
			REVENUE.									
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	579	3,33,375	30,42,923	3,01,767	4,04,048	41,162	1,85,187	1,85,186	1,04,373	52,397	43,17,043
...	272	1,03,141	10,07,486	1,91,823	1,85,487	18,764	57,169	57,170	6 074	16,467	15,40,440
15	362	2,01,201	4,59,397	65,577	2,24,889	24,895	44,244	44,244	16,496	14,395	8,94,977
15	999	6,18,895	22,80,353	2,31,469	5,71,512	62,279	1,50,591	1,50,591	50,731	61,129	35,67,855
9	395	3,38,836	13,47,109	2,57,857	4,34,775	29,712	1,09,859	1,09,858	1,20,084	42,892	30,06,871
9	647	1,05,853		1,13,697	1,07,639	22,906			2,74,055	20,010	
...	3,064	17,10,351	81,46,265	11,72,190	19,28,348	1,99,658	5,47,050	5,47,049	5,71,793	2,07,290	1 33,19,586
10½	1,216	3,38,803	15,77,348	4,29,263	6,71,646	76,607	1,20,106	1,20,106	2,78,750	63,750	33,42,536
...	2,873	7,40,273*	18,836	25,72,405	23,46,279	84,420	...	...	40,20,111	17,79,462	1,08,12,513
25½	653	1,03,695	8,83,702	1,20,229	3,34,232	27,703	74,531	74,531	65,843	43,778	16,29,564
15	788	2,22,093	10,09,919	1,55,400	2,66,263	19,421	71,785	71,786	63,988	56,483	17,75,045
18·6	511	2,86,391	3,53,890	68,170	4,36,725	72,164	94,305	94,305	21,173	41,102	16,81,834
12	421	1,74,566	6,51,462	75,877	3,16,490	40,335	72,670	72,670	13,900	31,070	12,74,524
...	6,417	19,15,826	50,56,157	34,40,354	43,61,635	3,21,365	4,33,397	4,33,398	44,63,765	20,16,845	2,05,26,116
22	414	2,21,846	8,92,370	1,18,552	1,73,325	11,202	78,673	78,673	31,724	45,946	14,30,465
30	423	1,91,219	16,41,301	1,30,527	2,51,141	20,596	85,806	85,806	24 393	60,349	23,14,969
15											
...	308	1,31,291	6,25,855	1,57,686	1,24,657	8,084	46,966	46,964	12,263	25,495	10,47,970
20	314	2,49,700	1,33,980	1,74,640	36,922	1,840	17,266	17,267	65,378	48,249	4,95,542
10	491	2,18,519	10,15,244	1,79,494	3,99,996	30,991	1,28,143	1,28,142	20,411	43,318	19,50,750
22	244	93,318	4,77,147	72,173	1,49,662	18,486	45,260	45,260	16,149	29,932	8,45,069
8	351	1,61,918	3,92,508	1,06,450	3,00,500	22,416	55,146	55,146	34,463	37,319	10,03,948
...	2,515	12,58,311	51,78,405	9,48,572	14,27,209	1,13,615	4,57,265	4,57,264	2,04,781	3,01,608	90,88,713
12·5	648	4,64,620	5,02,436	2,58,006	7,23,486	46,825	72,681	72,708	1,45,823	88,284	19,10,339
16	644	3,24,047	8,65,044	3,48,770	8,62,100	57,335	1,72,777	1,72,777	47,710	94,374	26,21,787
31·6	395	2,07,103	5,56,610	73,707	4,13,413	36,493	57,149	57,361	14,385	41,418	12,56,036
29	552	2,88,913	15,49,940	1,24,084	6,45,663	82,899	1,33,220	1,33,943	31,549	60,969	28,37,457
...	2,239	12,74,683	34,74,930	8,09,567	26,44,662	2,23,552	4,35,827	4,36,789	2,42 967	2,85,035	6,05,619

* Represents the cost of police only.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.
BENGAL—*concld.*	Chittagong ...	Tippera	3	2,491	1,782,935	Comilla	14,680	6,318	21	8	30
		Noakhali	2	1,644	1,009,093	Noakhali	5,479	2,625	10	9	30
		Chittagong	2	2,567	1,290,167	Chittagong	24,069	1,234	17	14	62
		Chittagong Hill Tracts*	1	5,419	107,286	Rangamati	2,336	1,029	...	2	80
		Total ...	8	12,121	4,190,081		46,564	11,206	48	33	...
		Total of Bengal ...	75	70,582	38,277,339		1,251,595	116,017	280	248	...
BIHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,075	1,759,004	Patna	165,192	4,663	8	11	26
		Gaya	4	4,712	2,138,351	Gaya	80,383	10,095	7	14	48
		Shahabad	4	4,373	2,063,357	Arrah	46,905	4,883	9	13	56
		Saran	3	2,656	2,467,477	Chapra	57,553	4,296	8	11	53
		Champaran	2	3,531	1,850,465	Motihari	13,108	5,117	2	5	60
		Muzaffarpur	3	3,004	2,711,445	Muzaffarpur ...	49,192	4,104	9	11	32
		Darbhanga	3	3,335	2,801,955	Darbhanga	73,561	3,890	4	11	50
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	2,036,021	Monghyr	57,077	3,867	6	9	40
		Bhagalpur	4	4,226	2,032,696	Bhagalpur	69,106	5,067	7	12	45
		Purnea	3	4,994	1,944,653	Purnea	14,555	5,994	7	11	45
		Malda	1	1,899	814,919	English Bazar ...	13,818	3,248	3	5	50
		Sonthal Parganas ...	6	5,470	1,754,196	Dumka	3,634	11,266	...	21	35
		Total of Bihar ...	40	44,197	24,393,504		643,873	66,490	70	134	...
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,632	1,937,671	Cuttack	47,186	5,429	6	8	40
		Balasore	2	2,056	994,625	Balasore	20,726	6,311	1	8	40
		Angul†	2	1,631	170,056	.....	...	1,443	...	3	...
		Puri	2	2,472	944,998	Puri	28,794	5,000	1	8	70
		Total of Orissa ...	9	9,841	4,047,352		96,755	18,183	8	27	...
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,164,321	Hazaribagh	16,672	3,087	3	7	
		Lohardaga	1	7,132	1,128,555	Ranchi	20,306	3,573	3	4	80 to 85
		Palamau	1	4,912	596,770	Daltonganj	5,193	3,901	1	3	70
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,193,328	Purulia	12,128	3,274	4	8	60
		Singhbhum	1	3,753	545,488	Chaibassa	6,850	2,877	...	3	71
		Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,965	4,628,792		61,149	26,717	11	25	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	131	151,535	71,346,987		2,053,372	227,407	369	434	...

* Reduced
† Including

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Cutcherry.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	326	1,89,972	10,40,095	86,121	5,29,729	38,729	98,367	98,367	19,150	44,933	19,55,485
12	290	1,61,146	6,17,988	18,876	3,33,913	47,999	64,415	64,372	4,326	22,447	11,74,336
11·2	467	3,99,516	9,51,830	1,62,551	4,79,141	65,831	88,736	88,736	22,730	34,311	18,97,966
40	173	65,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,256	8,15,449	26,09,913	2,67,548	13,42,777	1,52,559	2,51,568	2,51,825	50,206	1,01,691	50,28,087
...	16,091	69,81,125	2,44,64,073	66,38,731	1,17,04,825	10,10,649	21,25,107	21,73,415	55,33,512	29,12,209	5,65,63,131
11·5	1,317	5,79,629	14,89,205	6,63,097	3,58,373	42,669	1,82,646	1,82,645	1,46,916	67,176	31,32,727
24	746	1,27,682	14,87,378	6,14,126	2,69,445	28,841	2,11,246	2,11,244	56,360	61,749	29,40,403
35	393	2,05,994	16,55,967	3,27,221	3,36,759	26,783	1,69,775	1,69,776	44,741	38,101	27,69,123
41	650	2,53,940	12,71,121	3,29,346	3,24,936	32,807	1,69,193	1,69,193	41,904	74,551	24,13,051
...	343	1,15,689	5,55,375	2,16,656	1,22,716	24,806	1,02,161	1,02,161	18,082	42,901	11,91,898
15	515	4,17,036	9,65,285	2,55,328	4,32,987	38,057	1,84,451	1,84,451	48,256	62,786	21,70,851
20	446	1,85,556	7,95,402	2,27,567	1,98,760	27,716	2,08,290	2,08,290	35,857	80,624	17,62,506
25	498	1,60,071	8,71,945	3,61,320	2,88,411	23,109	1,26,742	1,26,742	55,679	62,836	19,16,784
25	464	2,52,250	6,06,325	3,31,751	2,90,735	23,763	1,42,545	1,42,545	55,251	69,222	16,62,197
20	534	1,82,151	12,59 707	2,94,467	2,82,412	22,163	2,03,901	1,08,900	16,152	62,295	21,84,997
28	247	84,340	4,35,093	1,70,192	1,17,892	9,793	34,732	34,733	11,675	25,970	8,39,995
14	374	2,39,621	2,89,566	1,75,909	1,23,823	9,958	...	...	14,152	23,670	6,40,671
...	5,627	28,24,961	1,16,92,286	39,70,011	31,53,299	3,10,470	16,40,682	16,40,680	5,45,045	6,51,985	2,36,04,408
25	569	2,04,281	8,56,171	2,85,492	2,27,116	12,991	66,711	66,710	46,187	23,421	15,87,799
12 to 15	428	1,65,737	4,17,099	2,09,742	80,133	7,306	36,931	36,379	11,083	15,488	8,13,561
...	164	...	60,175	9,318	...	33	...	...	...	...	69,526
20	386	1,15,818	5,71,581	1,12,801	1,05,425	10,091	34,467	34,468	24,740	15,785	9,08,858
...	1,547	4 85,830	19,05,026	6,19,853	4,12,674	30,421	1,37,559	1,37,557	82,010	54,644	33,79,744
30	514	2,30,087	1,25,011	1,97,559	1,01 321	8 946	50,917	50,918	10,038	26,866	5,71,576
39 to 43	350	2,33,931	43,044	3,15,787	1,24,403	7,205	44,255	44,254	14,115	18,926	6,12,049
49	193	1,30,027	63,090	1,58,847	29,088	3,256	19,959	19,959	1,978	10,598	3,06,775
30	322	1,52,850	82,417	1,70,571	1,57,357	16,353	56,494	66 494	10,504	22,488	5,72,678
44	165	56,328	67,706	65,737	17,812	824	4,775	4,775	2,819	6,233	1,70,677
...	1,544	8,12,223	3,81,268	9,08,501	4,29,981	36,644	1,76,400	1,76,400	39,445	85,116	22,33,755
...	25,809	1,11,03,229	3,34,43,253	1,21,37,096	1,67,00,779	13,83,184	40 79,748	41,33 952	62,00,012	37,06,984	8,57,86,908

to the status of a subdivision.
Khondmals.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.								
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9	10—14	0—9	10—14		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	327,219	436,069	477,653	172,667	74,736	171,228	60,127	1,391,880	516
Birbhum	187,956	243,758	269,078	104,694	41,287	105,331	33,255	797,883	405
Bankura	216,907	306,713	339,803	153,383	66,890	154,617	40,307	1,069,668	408
Midnapore	635,482	788,247	847,938	356,105	163,748	354,657	120,826	2,631,516	511
Hooghly	284,590	337,403	367,634	132,768	53,968	132,086	47,951	1,076,710	880
Howrah	146,136	222,332	223,990	99,660	42,998	100,018	32,313	721,211	1,515
Total ...	1,696,389	2,334,422	2,525,921	1,017,532	443,627	1,018,537	343,779	7,688,818	576
Central Districts.									
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	330,934	606,923	555,629	274,651	107,704	267,863	79,263	1,892,033	897
Calcutta	67,628	363,880	170,435	61,506	31,361	45,805	18,514	681,560	34,078
Nadia	332,107	459,472	532,294	245,686	66,989	236,940	72,727	1,644,108	688
Murshidabad	282,122	352,918	403,342	182,926	69,122	181,691	54,248	1,250,946	589
Jessore	351,944	552,285	598,086	269,899	119,150	262,978	86,429	1,888,827	646
Khulna	206,736	368,797	330,413	176,747	72,437	175,525	53,733	1,177,652	567
Total ..	1,571,573	2,704,275	2,590,359	1,201,413	497,463	1,170,802	364,914	8,595,126	707
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	248,892	375,987	404,942	205,187	73,164	201,120	52,936	1,313,936	564
Dinajpur	276,615	435,286	439,553	244,885	81,876	242,160	62,045	1,555,835	377
Jalpaiguri	125,573	224,463	186,577	101,811	38,385	101,193	29,923	681,352	280
Darjeeling	45,126	80,743	60,536	29,197	13,106	28,472	11,200	223,314	192
Rangpur	365,078	645,964	611,906	308,287	107,611	306,844	84,903	2,065,464	592
Bogra	143,239	240,307	228,842	133,194	45,415	135,954	33,782	817,494	563
Pabna	245,726	383,502	406,744	216,339	77,960	218,487	59,250	1,362,392	741
Total ...	1,448,743	2,436,342	2,339,130	1,238,850	437,537	1,234,230	333,098	8,019,187	462
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	439,736	663,130	701,607	384,307	153,146	394,140	124,326	2,420,656	865
Mymensingh	613,795	1,026,521	961,044	558,490	209,605	570,614	162,012	3,472,186	548
Faridpur	339,417	502,531	536,230	276,629	114,931	277,601	90,398	1,797,320	793
Backergunge	436,443	647,737	606,763	325,982	130,744	336,225	105,534	2,153,985	590
Total ...	1,834,391	2,833,919	2,795,644	1,544,388	608,426	1,578,480	482,270	9,844,127	664
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	312,482	516,673	488,075	279,814	115,277	293,126	91,935	1,782,935	716
Noakhali	188,055	272,023	274,064	173,117	63,587	174,561	52,341	1,009,693	614
Chittagong	269,960	314,999	394,004	217,219	83,550	213,536	66,759	1,290,167	603
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	20,714	...	...	Not separately censused				107,286	20
Total ...	781,211	1,103,700	1,154,143	670,280	262,414	681,223	211,035	4,190,081	345
Total for Bengal ..	7,332,107	11,412,658	11,411,097	5,672,463	2,254,467	5,683,272	1,736,096	38,277,339	543

* Reduced to the status

LATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Immigration or emigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricultural.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
657	382	369	1,117,743	267,224	...	23	5,459	23	338,402	344,470	Bengali.		
68	22	423	693,181	199,752	...	71	24,289	18	217,140	172,499	Ditto.		
21	4	107	920,373	45,312	...	...	103,747	104	288,953	266,988	Bengali and Sonthali.		
73	12	1,460	2,321,424	171,412	...	31	136,929	175	711,913	596,187	Bengali.		
162	69	402	881,276	192,685	...	19	2,953	45	283,824	245,316	Ditto.		
826	310	436	565,973	152,503	5	47	194	114	120,914	243,976	Ditto.		
1,807	1,309	3,196	6,399,969	999,191	5	191	282,671	479	1,931,146	1,869,436			
2,010	246	10,726	1,187,667	980,815	3	92	308	166	425,398	563,380	Bengali.		
12,516	9,318	6,663	444,137	203,173	166	2,693	...	2,394	9,417	437,329	Ditto.		
106	75	7,115	639,224	247,360	...	143	...	54	380,893	421,294	Ditto.		
68	18	454	620,163	618,653	...	2,257	9,304	29	256,253	349,412	Ditto.		
64	11	765	737,601	1,150,135	...	16	108	127	611,617	329,717	Ditto.		
17	17	929	572,665	603,996	...	5	...	24	430,417	187,564	Ditto.		
14,781	10,185	26,653	4,251,457	4,214,161	169	5,206	9,720	2,794	2,113,955	2,289,196			
41	1	63	278,938	1,033,927	1	46	298	21	426,278	228,060	Bengali.		
30	5	476	740,442	303,597	...	104	10,694	1,487	612,801	199,246	Ditto.		
215	18	124	449,538	222,475	...	2,665	6,295	22	267,272	97,387	Ditto.		
1,049	155	298	171,171	10,011	3	40,600	...	27	41,507	81,639	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
86	157	100	768,233	1,295,411	...	779	437	261	840,708	221,106	Bengali.		
7	5	3	154,296	661,100	...	66	2,000	17	310,894	103,022	Ditto.		
96	46	20	362,093	999,809	...	298	...	30	425,943	251,968	Ditto.		
1,524	387	1,084	2,924,711	5,025,330	4	44,558	19,724	1,865	2,925,398	1,187,331			
223	189	10,064	935,565	1,473,799	...	89	401	326	606,991	503,592	Bengali.		
18	22	171	1,045,566	2,396,476	...	166	29,609	158	1,296,380	492,236	Ditto.		
99	55	3,385	697,669	1,096,030	...	12	...	70	655,057	242,034	Ditto.		
60	23	4,576	680,381	1,452,712	...	6,080	...	133	769,727	334,716	Ditto.		
400	289	18,196	3,359,181	6,423,017	...	6,347	30,010	687	3,414,155	1,572,578			
57	16	109	557,079	1,224,336	...	1,227	...	111	657,876	253,923	Bengali.		
10	56	575	243,123	760,597	...	309	...	23	323,158	185,569	Ditto.		
256	575	360	302,383	924,849	...	61,615	161	13	366,765	249,103	Ditto.		
15	1	2	26,802	4,868	...	74,128	489	1,961	52,245	7,321	Burmese dialects.		
338	648	1,046	1,133,337	2,914,650	...	137,279	650	2,133	1,400,044	695,916			
18,850	12,818	50,175	18,068,655	19,582,349	178	193,581	342,775	7,958	11,784,698	7,614,456			

of a subdivision.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	290,246	539,359	582,929	223,255	103,118	232,416	87,927	1,769,004	852
Gaya	382,655	619,902	676,983	293,802	131,307	305,229	111,108	2,138,331	454
Shahabad	360,178	568,252	673,544	289,645	132,902	299,666	108,328	2,063,337	473
Saran	446,268	641,696	839,432	351,098	141,132	366,207	127,912	2,467,477	930
Champaran	297,659	567,365	666,238	254,729	113,541	265,915	91,177	1,859,455	527
Muzaffarpur	460,701	758,907	873,161	376,126	170,341	387,816	140,094	2,711,445	903
Darbhanga	458,213	811,292	892,235	396,846	162,847	405,003	133,732	2,801,955	840
Total ...	2,695,319	4,507,273	5,109,522	2,185,501	955,188	2,263,252	800,278	15,811,014	667
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	359,160	571,372	640,846	292,091	123,609	303,321	104,282	2,036,021	519
Bhagalpur	360,707	595,779	620,422	299,861	119,225	307,793	99,616	2,032,696	481
Purnea	361,031	594,240	676,123	287,224	112,032	291,656	84,385	1,944,658	339
Malda	149,297	224,138	246,631	130,738	45,041	131,760	36,611	814,919	438
Sonthal Parganas	286,302	462,903	496,491	295,827	111,837	298,063	99,085	1,754,196	321
Total ...	1,606,506	2,448,432	2,569,512	1,305,741	511,744	1,333,082	423,979	8,582,490	413
Total for Bihar ...	4,302,325	6,955,705	7,679,034	3,491,242	1,466,932	3,586,334	1,224,257	24,393,504	552
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	377,989	551,089	618,210	259,461	130,007	263,019	115,885	1,937,671	533
Balasore	183,736	288,224	325,605	127,234	66,180	129,268	58,116	994,625	481
Angul	18,840	45,846	47,596	25,407	11,405	26,447	10,247	170,058	101
Puri	177,703	288,403	287,997	122,499	3,628	125,894	56,577	944,998	382
Total for Orissa ...	758,268	1,176,562	1,279,408	534,651	271,270	544,626	240,825	4,047,352	410
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	194,727	302,024	325,573	185,087	79,253	193,874	67,610	1,164,321	166
Lohardaga	225,505	430,620	479,407	296,798	115,775	301,083	98,372	1,128,885	144
Palamau	101,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	596,770	122
Manbhum	218,912	321,866	342,479	190,467	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,193,328	288
Singhbhum	102,139	146,188	154,509	86,424	38,805	86,651	32,911	545,488	145
Total for Chota Nagpur ...	842,670	1,200,698	1,312,268	769,376	317,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,792	171
Grand Total ...	13,125,370	20,735,023	21,681,807	10,457,742	4,310,368	10,590,843	3,463,318	71,346,987	470

Note.—Separate figures for the district of Palamau for columns 3 to 8, 11 to 13 and

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.													
Europeans.	Eest Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricul-turists.	Total male non-agri-culturists.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,662	570	601	1,564,803	201,086	...	264	...	18	384,365	481,367	Hindustani and Hindi.		
74	22	78	1,911,254	226,705	...	198	...	...	445,036	599,976	Hindustani and Hindi.		
216	60	1	1,914,110	148,459	...	474	...	17	502,260	488,539	Hindustani and Hindi.		
178	26	64	2,176,113	291,013	...	72	...	1	546,010	487,916	Hindi.		
140	12	1,943	1,590,044	267,319	...	2	...	...	657,726	278,407	Hindustani and Hindi.		
123	49	199	2,377,901	332,873		...	...	209	790,110	615,264	Hindustani and Hindi.		
200	130	50	2,462,308	328,667	...	...	...	600	955,759	415,226	Hindustani and Hindi.		
2,593	879	2,941	13,996,533	1,806,122	1	1,010	...	953	4,281,268	3,266,694			
592	343	389	1,839,159	191,770	...	58	3,706	...	545,778	441,294	Hindi.		
140	72	324	1,811,359	195,591	...	403	24,740	67	625,231	379,634	Hindustani and Hindi.		
114	134	139	1,138,738	805,267	...	249	2	21	568,096	435,400	Hindustani and Bengali.		
23	8	41	409,136	384,651	...	4	21,084	22	212,610	186,307	Bengali.		
196	229	5,518	900,820	121,086	...	63	726,284	...	611,721	253,846	Sonthali and Bengali.		
1,065	736	6,411	6,099,212	1,698,365	...	775	775,766	110	2,554,436	1,701,481			
3,658	1,665	9,352	20,095,745	3,504,487	1	1,785	775,766	1,045	6,935,704	4,968,175			
128	218	2,377	1,881,913	52,895	...	35	...	55	482,335	458,172	Uriya.		
96	38	941	969,211	24,250	...	3	...	86	262,160	119,488	Do.		
1	3	15	169,501	204	...	2	332	...	54,073	31,695	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
41	34	765	927,514	15,597	...	98	...	949	238,649	235,881	Uriya.		
266	293	4,098	3,948,139	92,946	...	138	332	1,090	1,137,267	845,236			
223	95	571	960,187	114,773	...	600	87,966	6	308,921	258,013	Hindi.		
97	38	32,234	444,966	36,121	...	...	572,105	...	560,243	285,950	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
...	...	...	496,418	50,445	...	8	43,223	...	...	...	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
78	35	1,419	972,509	53,255	...	2	166,029	1	259,942	333,357	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
129	62	4,673	230,999	3,215	...	...	306,410	...	175,746	95,671	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
527	230	38,897	3,105,079	257,809	...	610	1,175,633	7	1,304,752	973,021			
23,301	15,006	152,522	45,217,618	23,437,591	179	196,164	2,294,506	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888			

20 and 21 are not available; they are included with those of Lohardaga.

E.—

1.—*Statement showing the Approximate cost-rate and outturn of work*

Survey Detachment.	Name of superintending officer.	Division.	District under survey.
1	2	3	4
Detachments 2 and 3 Parties.	Captain Fleming ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan and Hooghly — Traverse ... Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
			Rajapur drainage, Hooghly. — Traverse ... Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
		Presidency ...	24-Parganas (Barasat) ... Traverse ...
		Rajshahi ...	Bogra (Jaipur Government estates). — Traverse ... Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
		Chittagong ...	Tippera (Comilla) (Civil station). — Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
			Roshnabad estate ... — Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
			Gangamandal estate ... — Traverse ... Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
2 and 3 Parties...	Lieut. Crichton ...	Patna ...	Gaya (Tikari Ward's estate) sir and thika. — Traverse ... Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
			Ditto ditto, mukarrari... — Skeleton ...
			Ditto ditto, revision of 32" survey. — Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
4 and 5 Parties...	Captain Hodgson ...	Do. ...	Shahabad (Kachnar mahal). — Traverse ...
2 and 3 Parties...	Lieut. Crichton ..	Do. ...	Sarun ... — Traverse ... Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
			Champaran ... — Traverse ... Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
4 and 5 Parties...	Captain Hodgson ...	Do. ...	Muzaffarpur ... — Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
			Darbhanga ... — Traverse ...
Orissa Detachment.	Mr. R. C. Ewing ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack (Killa Aul) ... — Traverse ... Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
			Balasore ... — Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
			Balasore Town ... — Cadastral ... Khanapuri ...
			Puri, Khurda ... — Cadastral ...
			Temple lands ... — Khanapuri ...
Detachments 2 and 3 Parties	Captain Fleming ...	Chota Nagpur ...	Palamau Government estate — Traverse ... Cadastral ... Kanapuri ...
Calcutta Detachment.	Colonel W. H. Wilkins	Presidency ...	Calcutta City survey ... ...
Bengal D. O. ...	Captain Fleming ..	.....	2" Standard mapping ... ...
Detachments 2 and 3.	Ditto ...	Burdwan ...	Completion of Pataspur records and maps
Nos. 4 and 5 ...	Captain Hodgson ...	Rajshahi ...	Western Duars houses at Hazaribagh ...
			Cost incurred on account of Terai survey
Orissa Detachment.	Mr. Ewing ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack arrears ... ...

N. B.—The figures given in columns 7 and 8 are only very approximate and are liable to considerable alteration. The working

FISCAL.

performed by the Professional Survey Parties of Bengal during the season 1893-94.

Number of village circuits.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for 1893-94.	Approximate rate per square mile.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	
22	12	10,954*	78	* Includes expenditure on arrears.
26	9·4		166	
21	6		77	
27	10	8,211	111	A large amount of revision work done.
35	36·5		130	
106	51		32	
55	32	1,294	41	
17	3·5	7,136	78	Ditto ditto.
133	42		104	
155	55		34	
16	3·7	77,924	210	
16	3·7		150	
752	261		102	
1,086	352			
3	1·2	255	68	
2	·9		106	
2	·9		77	
496	334	73,396	44	
543	407·8		85	
458	332		61	
224	147		11	
47	62·9		60	
23	27		31	
...	26	952	37	
1,721	932	99,310	32	
1,260	549		70	
1,229	527		50	
1,358	1,320	1,21,790	38	
326	517		74	
364	593		64	
1,694	979	1,33,121	67	
1,365	788		78	
691	518	16,822	32	
31	15	800†	48	† Includes cost of stones for whole area not embedded.
1,439	606·5	96,306	67	
1,440	607		76	
21	5·5		313	
20	5		49	
141	104	6,283	31	
141	104		28	
330	247	17,525	27	
210	131		112	
210	131		73	
...	.....	19,610	...	Completion of maps and demarcation of holdings.
...	.....	19,440	...	Western Duars, Bihar and Orissa.
...	.....	1,474	...	
...	.....	2,268	...	Repairs to houses formerly occupied by late No. 4 Party.
...	.....	1,143	...	On account of cylinders, travelling expenses, &c.
...	.....	32,884‡	...	‡ Binding traverse records, completion of maps, records, areas and traces.

out of final figures has not yet been completed, and redistribution of head-quarter and instrumental charges may be found necessary.

E.—

5.—*Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

Divisions.	Demand.			Current.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	33,22,864	3,33,530	35,46,394	79,46,600
Presidency	51,01,468	1,46,919	52,48,387	49,58,534
Rajshahi	51,58,667	1,10,365	52,69,032	50,77,239
Dacca	34,33,956	1,57,306	35,44,262	33,70,755
Chittagong	26,28,537	73,972	27,02,509	26,61,471
Patna	32,06,084	5,51,156	37,57,220	77,51,166
Bhagalpur	33,77,506	2,02,016	35,79,521	32,83,230
Orissa	19,19,324	29,491	19,48,819	19,78,920
Chota Nagpur	3,33,997	6,903	3,40,900	3,75,560
Total ...	3,84,85,386	16,11,648	4,00,97,084	3,72,03,505

6.—*Land*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1892-93.		Revenue for 1893-94.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,49,84,603	3,48,50,405	3,46,38,878	3,47,38,944
Ditto added to revenue-roll during present year ...	3,802	...	1,06,627	...
Ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year ...	47,918	...	10,523	...
Collections from Government estates	33,97,627	33,17,649	37,60,205	37,04,309
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	2,727	...	5,835
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	...	2,21,394	...	2,58,911
Total ...	3,83,72,332	3,83,92,175	3,84,86,387*	3,87,07,999

(a) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 3 from column 4, because the latter column shows Both the arrear and current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1893-94.

COLLECTIONS.		Remissions.	NET BALANCES.			Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,99,668	31,46,288	6,141	2,76,919	1,28,066	4,03,985	81,884
96,623	60,55,157	25,747	1,41,376	26,107	1,67,483	2,25,453
1,01,166	51,78,405	3,449	79,557	7,581	87,168	96,360
1,04,145	34,74,930	33,448	1,15,724	21,160	1,36,884	1,77,230
48,442	26,09,913	21,468	54,027	7,091	71,138	1,53,876
4,88,567	82,19,733	15,897	4,52,444	69,646	5,22,090	4,08,074
1,89,323	54,72,553	6,041	94,009	6,918	1,00,927	87,977
26,106	19,05,026	9,826	35,586	331	35,967	1,21,012
5,708	3,81,268	388	8,435	308	8,744	8,635
12,39,748	3,84,43,263	1,21,405	12,65,118	2,67,258	15,32,376	13,60,500

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	* The increase is due to settlement of estates.
...	3,47,38,944	(a) 8,80,194	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
2,03,684	35,00,625	(a) 6,62,182	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,362	...	...	
2,03,684	3,82,39,569	15,33,738	1,429	1,43,689	

the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 12,39,748) as well as the current collections.
column 8 after striking off Rs. 1,21,405 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1893-94.

TITLE OF BILL.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
1	2	3	4
Bill to facilitate the construction of drainage works for improving the sanitary condition of local areas.	The Hon'ble Mr. D. R. Lyall.	The improvement of drainage by enabling local bodies to combine for the execution of comprehensive drainage schemes on the lines of the fourth Resolution passed at the Belvedere Conference on the 18th July 1892.	Introduced and read in Council on the 9th, and referred to a Select Committee on the 24th February 1894. The Bill has been circulated for the opinions of local and district authorities.
Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law.	The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Buckland.	The repeal of Act XI of 1859, its amending Acts, and other cognate Regulations and Acts, and the amendment and consolidation of the Revenue Sale Law.	Introduced, read in Council, and referred to a *Select* Committee on the 31st March 1894. The Bill has been circulated for the opinions of officers of Government and Associations.
Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880.	Ditto ...	The repeal of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, and Act I (B.C.) of 1891, and the amendment and consolidation of what is known as the Certificate Procedure.	Ditto ditto.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1893-94, *and sanctioned as required by law.*

TITLE OF ACT.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3	4
ACT I OF 1894.			
An Act to amend Act I of 1893.	The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.	Amends the licensed Ware-house and Fire-brigade Act, 1893, by providing for the levy of ware-house license fees under Bengal Act IV of 1883 up to the 31st March, 1894.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 26th February, 1894. Governor-General's assent on 14th March, 1894.
ACT II OF 1894.			
An Act to amend the Calcutta Port, 1890.	Ditto ...	Limits the responsibility of the Port Commissioners in respect of the storing of goods, liable to suffer from exposure, to goods landed by themselves.	*Lieutenant-Governor's* assent on 31st March, 1894. Governor-General's assent on the same date.
ACT III OF 1894.			
An Act to give effect to an agreement between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited.	The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	To give validity to an agreement made between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, which, without the authority of the Legislature, would have been of no effect.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on 19th March, 1894. Governor-General's assent on 14th April, 1894.
ACT IV OF 1894.			
An Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley. The Hon'ble Mr. Beerdillon subsequently took charge.	To amend portions of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, and to enact new provisions adopted to improve Municipal Administrations in Bengal.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on 5th May, 1894. Governor-General's assent on 8th August, 1894.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1893-94, *and sanctioned as required by law*—concluded.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3	4
Act V of 1894.			
An Act to remove doubts which have arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled areas, and to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	To remove a doubt which existed as to whether a new revenue settlement, including a settlement of rents in Government estates and the new rents both came into force on the expiry of the old settlement, by amending section 101(2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. Retrospective effect is given to the Act.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on 20th July, 1894. Governor-General's assent on 22nd August, 1894.
Act VI of 1894.			
An Act to amend Act IV (B.C.) of 1894.	The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.	To strike out all reference to Railway Administrations from section 37 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1894, the levy of taxes from Railway Administrations in aid of the funds of local authorities being exclusively regulated by the Indian Railway Act, 1890.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on 27th August, 1894. Governor-General's assent on 3rd October 1894.

B—JUDICIAL

1.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year* 1893, *with the*

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Sq. miles.									
Bengal.	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil ...	138,974	69,315,447	(a) 30	30	(b) 156	13	...	33	(h) 68	289
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal...				45	(c) 130				(d) 46	(e) 2,630
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil ...	12,623	2,031,540	1	2	10	...	1	1	3	26
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal...										
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue...										
Grand Total ...		151,597	71,346,987	31	77	296	13	1	34	117	2,945

(a) District Judgeships and sessions divisions.
(b) Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks
Original.		Appeals.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
536,846	58,267	23,132	2,286	Rs.	Rs.	
185,280	(*f*) 12,250	14,623	(*g*) 5,528	1,19,03,236	86,72,351	
12,650	1,523	719	40			
18,238	1,281	1,191	99	86,900	1,66,146	
803,014	73,321	39,665	7,953	1,19,90,136	88,38,497	

Grades of judicial officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges ...	10	3
	District Judges ...	27	2
	Additional Judges ...	3	...
	Subordinate Judges ...	7	51
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	5	5
	Munsifs	3	286

(*e*) Four hundred and twenty-seven Stipendiary and 2,203 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, nine are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.—JUDICIAL

2.—*(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.			Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1			2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...			...	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII ...			...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII ...			4,155	3,284	3,030
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX ...			268	234	222
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X ...			6,103	5,977	5,701
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI ...			2,672	2,571	2,465
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII ...			181	172	164
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII ...			210	202	202
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, do. XIV ...			6,131	6,044	5,908
Do. relating to religion, do. XV ...			53	35	26
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life		1,214	1,113	904
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births		102	85	62
	Hurt		18,583	15,014	8,586
	Attempt		2	2	2
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...		4,161	2,506	1,843
	Criminal force and assault		48,250	36,456	17,558
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour		716	364	288
	Attempt		1	1	1
	Rape		179	103	76
	Attempt		2	2	2
	Unnatural offence		66	55	44
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft		40,101	31,747	17,158
	Attempt		20	17	5
	Extortion		998	497	424
	Robbery and dacoity		548	469	295
	Attempt		1	1	...
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...		698	495	404
	Criminal breach of trust		2,603	1,817	1,350
	Receiving of stolen property		2,316	2,173	2,010
	Cheating		1,857	961	731
	Attempt		2	2	2
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...		20	6	6
	Mischief		11,126	7,413	4,616
	Attempt		9	9	8
	Criminal trespass		42,138	35,680	10,975
	Attempt		453	447	7
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII			296	220	200
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX			75	51	37
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX			4,638	2,327	1,503
Defamation, do. XXI			705	388	259
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII			3,018	2,693	1,378
Offences under special and local laws			112,641	109,410	95,954
	Total ...		318,102	270,993	183,811
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts			8,637	6,523	5,179
	GRAND TOTAL ...		326,739	277,516	188,990

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
13,222	4,321	7,823	31	1,142	
261	90	162	...	9	
7,464	2,372	4,973	3	116	
3,156	1,350	1,659	13	134	
200	94	99	...	7	
238	66	171	...	1	
8,918	637	8,256	...	25	
59	31	27	...	1	
1,728	733	670	14	310	
73	31	34	...	8	
18,323	7,595	5,239	10	479	
2	2	...	...	...	
3,193	2,162	904	7	120	
23,366	14,648	8,209	13	496	
528	291	203	...	34	
1	1	...	...	...	
114	84	23	...	7	
2	2	...	...	...	
48	29	15	...	4	
25,042	9,276	14,291	33	1,442	
6	4	2	...	...	
636	441	147	4	44	
1,237	655	459	4	119	
...	...	...	...	...	
556	269	272	1	14	
1,595	909	604	7	75	
3,231	894	2,251	7	79	
952	596	319	3	34	
2	...	2	...	...	
7	4	2	1	...	
6,456	4,006	2,224	6	220	
10	3	7	...	...	
16,789	8,394	6,851	19	525	
9	1	8	...	...	
324	219	66	6	33	
80	41	38	1	...	
1,915	1,594	231	7	83	
359	279	67	...	13	
1,837	1,205	583	4	45	
120,768	20,094	99,157	40	967	
256,708	83,334	166,053	234	6,586	
7,590	2,983	4,294	10	316	
264,298	86,317	170 347	244	6,902	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(c) and section 485 ...	40	48
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	4,705	17,440
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	2,764	2,795
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	628	2,100
5. Possession, Chapter XII	636	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	1,445	1,446
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	87	89
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	911	911
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,307	1,632
Total ...	12,523	26,461
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	365	461
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,888	26,922

Note.—Besides the cases and persons shown above in one case one person tried on application for

4.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted— On regular trial.	Convicted— On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5.	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	646	1	474	167	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	14,635	8	6,769	5,571	1,913
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	136,622	193	53,304	71,786	48,459
Subordinate Magistrates — Benches of Magistrates	51,773	18	16,220	9,426	25,213
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	218	1	12	198	...
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,546	4	860	782	667
Courts of Sessions	3,413	16	1,177	1,761	...
Superior Courts	153	...	18	116	...
Total ...	280,006	241	83,834	89,806	76,249
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,688	10	2,984	3,694	602
GRAND TOTAL ...	267,694	251	86,818	93,500	76,851

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1893.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
22	26	
5,706	11,237	
726	1,908	
456	1,626	
...	...	
8	1,438	
62	27	
521	330	
193	1,438.	
7,694	18,160	
235	205	
7,929	18,365	

restoration of abducted females under section 551, Criminal Procedure Code, was convicted in the case.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	559	18·04	1,473	
6	368	12,345	8·9	21,913	
2,902	4,921	124,469	7·4	420,068	Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mufassal.
108	788	44,452	4·8	61,783	Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
6	1	169	12·8	30	
133	100	1,624	10·5	6,078	
74	385	1,568	43·7	13,032	
...	19	104	35·1	353	
3,289	6,586	185,280	6·9	524,725	
80	318	5,200	...	16,233	
3,369	6,904	190,480	6·9	540,958	

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—										
				IMPRISONMENT.							
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or surveies for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	20	...	...	156	...	...	...	106
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	577	22	...	6,655	5	15	1	5,974
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	25,413	925	...	84,808	1,834	13,144	1,533	71,411
Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	375	49	...	33,781	17	63	1	32,469
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	153	1	...	9	56	14	...	5
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	344	33	...	764	38	867	129	658
Courts of Sessions.	...	184	...	1,386	26	...	75	31	142	133	11
Superior Courts	29	27	...	57	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	211	...	28,325	1,058	...	126,338	1,981	13,745	1,797	110,634
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	3	...	1,519	67	...	2,786	149	144	92	2,179
GRAND TOTAL ...	31	214	...	30,344	1,155	...	129,124	2,030	13,889	1,889	112,813

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement 1,423 persons were warned and discharged; 240 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 169 seamen to the military authorities; 29 persons were ordered to have their children vaccinated, and one person reported to Government to be dealt with by local Government; 681 the peace on conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	1,716	1,703	118	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
646	29	6	...	...	37,889	33,339	2,052	210	370	19	...	...	1	4	...	1
12,193	932	300	7	...	6,87,167	5,83,957	47,429	5,056	16,050	6,014	92	...	784	898	212	89
1,290	21	1	...	...	79,874	76,801	3,811	426	475	24	...	...	10	7	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	145	60	...	9	91	98	8	...	26	21	9	8
85	12	8	1	...	11,038	10,565	639	95	178	202	30	...	14	17	7	1
36	13	12	1	2	11,463	7,562	586	10	163	413	580	67	3	17	11	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	44	1	...	...	...	...
14,309	1,057	327	9	2	8,29,282	7,13,087	54,628	5,837	17,867	6,782	1,054	68	838	904	239	102
620	71	5	1	...	24,265	20,080	1,712	627	817	140	42	2	37	71	41	3
14,929	1,128	332	10	2	8,53,547	7,33,097	56,340	6,464	18,684	6,922	1,096	70	875	975	280	105

were ordered to forfeit their wares; 177 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 42 vagrants were sent to the Government Workhouse; 3 deserters were sent persons were required to find sureties, as also to give recognizance to keep peace, and 3,995 persons were ordered under section 106, Cr. P. C., to give security to keep

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5*A*.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1893.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI*, 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (*Sections* 2 *and* 3, *Act VI*, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	96	...	367	5	243	4	121	13	40	1	24	6	920
" 380, "	24	...	164	2	114	7	69	8	29	...	12	3	432
" 381, "	2	...	23	1	37	...	12	1	1	...	3	1	81
" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 411, "	4	...	33	...	37	1	34	2	4	...	8	4	127
" 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in " 443, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in " 444, "	...	...	6	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	14
6. House-breaking, as defined in " 445, "	2	3	7	...	10	3	6	...	3	2	...	...	36
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in " 446, "	...	...	13	...	12	...	16	...	8	...	4	1	54
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	128	3	614	9	453	15	265	24	85	3	54	15	1,668
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	6	...	19	1	28	2	37	1	5	1	22	1	123
GRAND TOTAL	134	3	633	10	481	17	302	25	90	4	76	16	1,791

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1893—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI,* 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments.							
(*Sections* 3 *and* 4.)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ...	Section 378, I. P. C. ...	1	6	24	24	11	13	79
	„ 380, „ ...	1	4	13	24	0	18	69
	„ 381, „ ...	...	1	2	1	1	...	5
	„ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ...	„ 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	„ 389, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 411, „ ...	...	2	6	6	4	3	21
	„ 412, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	„ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ...	„ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
6. House-breaking, as defined in ...	„ 445, „ ...	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ...	„ 446, „ ...	...	...	1	1	1	5	8
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—								
1. False evidence, as defined in ...	Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 194, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 195, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ...	„ 211, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	„ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
3. Assault, as defined in ...	„ 354, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ...	„ 375, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ...	„ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ...	„ 390, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ...	„ 391, „ ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ...	„ 393, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ...	„ 394, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	„ 413, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
	„ 463, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 466, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ...	„ 467, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 468, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 469, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	„ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ...	„ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ...	„ 445, „ ...	...	...	4	2	1	1	8
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ...	„ 446, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	2	14	52	62	29	48	207
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
	Grand Total ...	2	14	52	62	31	55	216

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5*A*.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1893—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, *Act VI*, 1864, *on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

OFFENCE.	STRIPES.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Act II of 1867 (Gambling) ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sections 126, 129 and 130 (Railway Act) ...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Section 147, I. P. C. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 186, ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 224, ,, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 249, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
,, 255, ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 286, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 323, ,, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, 334, ,, ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, 325, ,, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
,, 336, ,, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 354, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 376, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
,, 377, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
,, 379, ,, ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
,, 380, ,, ...	...	...	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
,, 381, ,, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 402, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 407, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 408, ,, ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, 411, ,, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 426, ,, ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
,, 429, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, 447, ,, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 448, ,, ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, 454, ,, ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
,, 457, ,, ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
Act VII of 1878 (Excise) ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, XXI of 1857 ...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
X of 1870 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	17	1	50	...	23	1	9	...	3	...	2	...	106
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	17
GRAND TOTAL ...	19	1	58	...	28	1	9	...	4	...	2	1	123

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

PUNISHMENTS.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1,981	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	23,912	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	25,893	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	7·6	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts—		
Total number of whippings awarded	143	
Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	1,450	
Total ...	1,607	
Percentage of whipping ...	9·2	

6.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1893.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts* ...	8,184	2	1,359	3,814	...	782	1,804	15	78	2	328	...	
,, Courts of Sessions	12,988	12	3,851	4,677	...	1,684	2,266	8	74	6	490	...	
,, Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,781	1	868	533	...	148	126	...	3	...	102	...	
,, Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	5	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	552	...	142	213	3	65	68	...	33	...	28	...	
Total ...	23,490	15	6,220	9,238	3	2,579	4,266	23	188	8	950	...	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	2,402	...	1,510	856	...	44	359	49	884	107	126	...	
,, Courts of Sessions	2,976	...	2,418	744	...	10	21	29	851	547	258	...	
,, Superior Courts	2,630	...	883	529	10	130	628	2	288	...	110	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	108	...	36	41	...	1	3	...	10	3	14	...	
Total ...	8,016	...	4,797	2,170	10	185	1,011	80	2,033	657	508	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,506	15	11,017	11,408	13	2,764	5,271	103	2,221	665	1,458	...	

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.
† This is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

7.—(Civil).— Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.							TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.									GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Suits for money or moveable property.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	244,017	215,514	641	301	496	1,434	218,386	25,469	3,686	329	19,868	18	539	3	1,828	56,690	519,093	
Small Cause Courts	17,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,096	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	13,717	694	2	1	5	4	706	1,212	86	63	1,056	7	4	2	381	2,811	17,234	
Chief Courts of Districts	31	65	...	...	...	...	65	53	6	...	39	3	4	445	21	571	667	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,077	3,329	1	...	31	3	3,374	2,096	3	309	14	...	20	...	6	2,439	12,890	
Total ...	281,938	219,612	644	302	532	1,441	222,531	28,830	3,731	692	20,977	28	567	450	2,236	62,511	566,980	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	8,027	28	80	227	109	8,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,471	
District Courts	...	3,676	44	40	52	33	3,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,825	

Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	4	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total ...	...	11,707	72	123	269	142	12,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,303
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	25,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,395
Superior Courts	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	8	116	...	7	7	91	252	768
Total ...	25,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	8	116	...	7	7	91	252	26,163
GRAND TOTAL ...	307,849	231,319	716	495	791	1,583	234,834	28,853	8,731	700	21,093	28	574	467	2,327	62,763	605,446

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1893.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	97,220	203,467	88,039	64,046	5,665	138	...	...	468	3,06,08,059	
Small Cause Courts	2,216	6,679	4,382	3,719	100	...	...	...	...	13,14,494	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	580	3,627	3,526	5,049	11	3,583	490	353	15	4,16,24,583	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	2	25	155	110	260	34	59	31	70,13,201	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,788	6,052	1,233	776	41	28	3	...	34	4,81,836	
Total ...	104,804	279,827	97,205	73,745	5,927	4,059	527	403	548	3,10,52,193	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	2,394	4,226	1,042	715	59	24	2	...	10	4,25,326	
Collectors' Courts	709	1,655	697	597	96	40	...	...	31	3,74,244	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Total ...	3,108	5,883	1,739	1,312	155	64	2	...	41	7,99,655	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	5,514	11,198	3,322	4,215	649	497	...	...	...	26,18,269	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	15	236	134	128	255	3,36,94,404	
Total ...	5,514	11,198	3,322	4,215	664	733	134	128	255	3,63,12,673	
GRAND TOTAL ...	113,426	296,907	102,266	79,272	6,746	4,856	663	531	844	11,81,64,521	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1893.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	607,348	...	86,845	77,654	23,914	229,639	1,993	697	252	82,972	19,859	33,623	30,313	127	58	
Small Cause Courts ...	19,636	...	2,670	1,183	2,378	7,952	36	22	4	2,531	566	2,204	416	77	36	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	22,200	...	2,838	3,141	1,188	6,277	56	71	12	3,498	1,172	3,946	2,379	168	54	
Chief Courts of districts	939	...	86	99	18	97	10	2	...	219	127	231	176	141	118	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittágong Hill Tracts	14,532*	80	2,948	1,070	2,388	2,042	195	366	142	2,437	1,185	1,674	251	...	...	
Total ...	664,655	80	95,387	83,147	29,886	246,007	2,290	1,158	410	91,657	23,000	91,628	33,433	101	58	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	14,048	...	2,226	857	1,075	5,270	121	5	1	2,465	616	1,419	259	66	41	
District Courts	19	...	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	107	29	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts... ...	277	...	37	1	1	70	128	...	...	12	5	23	13	...	...	
Total ...	14,344	...	2,271	860	1,078	5,341	249	5	1	2,478	621	1,440	273	66	41	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	27,499	...	2,341	7,903	4,233	6,500	19	78	20	3,777	1,040	1,588	209	60	19	
Superior Courts	1,602	...	267	32	66	194	9	5	4	164	25	836	763	355	548	
Total ...	29,101	...	2,608	7,935	4,299	6,694	28	83	24	3,941	1,065	2,424	972	71	33	
GRAND TOTAL ...	708,100	80	100,266	91,942	35,263	258,042	2,567	1,246	435	98,076	24,686	95,492	34,678	178	132	

* The records and registers of 5 cases in the Chittagong Hill Tracts having been destroyed by fire, their result is not shown.

9.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1893—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF									Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than one year at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases disposed of uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—CIVIL COURTS.														
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	49,809	...	8,348	2,403	1,663	5,489	1,037	7	5	12,080	7,173	7,804	1,686	51	458 cases of contempt of Courts under Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of by Civil Courts during the year.
Small Cause Courts	1,097	...	129	35	10	131	15	...	...	323	277	177	56	51	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	6,161	...	802	140	190	1,518	78	7	2	1,510	1,046	868	206	52	
Chief Courts of districts	9,215	...	608	161	30	5,928	353	9	4	529	461	1,143	245	46	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	625*	...	198	17	5	77	1	1	...	205	36	77	1	...	
Total ...	66,907	...	10,085	2,756	1,898	17,133	1,483	24	11	14,647	8,993	9,869	2,194	50	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	1,145	...	249	12	...	362	115	...	3	290	134	80	1	61	
District Courts	478	...	37	1	...	185	...	...	...	230	5	20	6	72	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	776	5	...	...	8	249	102	...	...	99	16	297	162	...	
Total ...	2,399	5	286	13	8	796	117	...	3	619	155	397	169	64	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,908	...	278	131	270	162	9	3	2	597	325	131	4	19	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,908	...	278	131	270	162	9	3	2	597	325	131	4	19	
GRAND TOTAL ...	71,214	5	10,649	2,900	2,176	18,091	1,609	27	16	15,863	9,473	10,397	2,367	50	

* The records and registers of 8 cases in the Chittagong Hill Tracts having been destroyed by fire, their result is not shown.

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1893.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 561, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	17,133	...	3	1,192	146	42	120	39	7,361	1,264	2,325	598	4,043	3,232	246	741	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	16,364	...	30	369	109	35	65	17	4,097	880	1,161	283	8,738	6,650	220	541	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chitagong Hill Tracts	945	1	7	25	62	...	3	7	511	21	106	95	105	26	...	...	
Total ...	34,382	1	40	2,086	317	77	188	63	11,969	2,165	3,594	946	12,936	8,908	237	1,282	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	865	...	4	9	12	1	3	5	376	135	105	69	146	41	106	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees	399	...	..	48	...	...	...	...	186	39	59	14	553	481	408	53	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees	4,672	...	387	177	...	...	...	...	1,234	72	92	218	2,492	2,107	296	84	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chitagong Hill Tracts	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,093	...	387	225	...	...	...	...	1,440	111	152	233	3,045	2,588	312	137	
GRAND TOTAL ...	40,340	1	431	2,320	329	78	191	68	13,785	2,411	3,851	1,248	16,127	11,537	655	1,419	

10.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1893—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte*. Confirmed.	HEARD *ex-parte*. Modified.	HEARD *ex-parte*. Reversed.	HEARD *ex-parte*. Remanded.	CONTESTED. Confirmed.	CONTESTED. Modified.	CONTESTED. Reversed.	CONTESTED. Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	293	...	...	18	9	1	16	6	126	2	54	23	38	21	93	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	2,058	...	30	163	79	6	63	3	869	59	317	64	406	175	78	19	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	90	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	37	4	13	3	16	...	38	...	
Total ...	2,441	...	30	190	96	7	79	9	1,032	65	384	90	459	196	...	19	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	54	...	5	3	1	...	...	1	6	12	5	7	14	...	89	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	31	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	10	...	38	...	
Total ...	85	...	5	3	16	...	...	1	12	12	5	7	24	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	368	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	99	1	27	6	10	172	262	1	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees	388	...	18	21	...	...	...	...	136	5	30	10	168	144	172	6	
Total ...	756	...	18	46	...	...	...	...	235	6	57	16	378	316	210	7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,282	...	53	239	112	7	79	10	1,279	83	446	113	861	512	...	26	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1893.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8*	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	466,146	8,467	109,597	82,475	136,939	72,728	22,490	1,01,77,092	282
Small Cause Courts	12,803	268	1,382	2,393	7,186	1,579	170	1,17,704	56
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district	23,565	1,491	3,900	4,069	10,122	3,983	1,702	69,61,142	74
Chief Courts of districts ...	1,348	133	342	188	326	359	244	6,10,792	4
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,346	1	1,973	921	4,482	967	107	1,34,547	...
Total ...	455,218	10,360	117,194	90,046	158,055	79,616	24,713	1,80,01,277	516
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	9,342	97	3,714	1,133	2,950	1,448	270	2,82,787	13
District Courts	1,448	365	475	167	272	169	8	46,465	1
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	161	...	93	...	3	65	47	1,466	...
Total ...	10,951	462	4,282	1,300	3,225	1,682	325	3,30,718	14
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	28,277	1,282	4,454	16,969	4,515	1,067	228	6,76,735	57
Superior Courts	961	49	46	37	4	825	796	2	6
Total ...	29,238	1,331	4,500	17,006	4,519	1,892	1,024	6,76,737	63
GRAND TOTAL ...	495,402	12,093	125,976	108,352	165,799	83,190	26,062	1,90,08,732	593

* That is the total of the

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1893.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS—											
	On which movable property—		On which immovable property—			On which possession was given—					
On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of movables.	Of immovables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	REMARKS.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,569	14,195	5,836	52,694	1,148	34,124	177	7,179	194	37	12,405	
169	360	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
110	666	209	1,293	10	1,122	8	280	6	3	972	
8	22	11	120	4	121	...	11	...	2	50	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	696	1,751	44	5	137	12	707	...	...	284	
1,368	15,829	8,102	54,061	1,167	35,504	197	8,177	200	42	13,730	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	696	1,030	483	...	641	13	141	...	...	...	
2	107	160	94	...	150	...	9	...	...	...	
...	6	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	709	1,229	578	...	791	13	150	...	...	...	
306	904	1,468	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	
4	24	27	3	...	7	1	9	...	...	...	
310	928	1,495	3	...	7	1	47	...	...	...	
2,181	17,466	10,826	54,632	1,167	36,302	211	8,374	200	42	13,730	

entries in columns 2 to 7.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1893.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALISED AND DISBURSED.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 369 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 368.	Application being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	127	41	13	17	15	2	...	39	30	12	7,492	99	97	41
Chief Courts of districts ...	369	87	33	84	102	...	...	63	116	19	65,903	6,960	66,628	23,252
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	496	128	46	101	117	2	...	102	146	31	93,395	6,059	66,725	23,293

13.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1893.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED.		Established or average number of juries or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS				NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN TRIALS WITH ASSESSORS				REMARKS.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307 Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	644	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trials are held by Jury in the Districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Patna and the 24-Parganas up to the 31st March 1893. Such trials were restricted to offences including abetments and attempts under Chapters XI, XVI (sections 363 to 369, 372, 373 and 376), XVII, and XX of the Indian Penal Code, after that date trials by Jury were restricted to offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit such offences, other cases were tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session ...	Jurors(a) ...	5	451	436	25	16	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors ...	2	...	...	...	...	2,308	1,669	280	359	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (b)	9	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Assessors	2	...	...	...	...	20	16	1	3	
Total ...		...	1,153	1,080	25	16	2,328	1,685	281	362	

(a) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
(b) Ditto ditto in Rules 3 and 8 of the Jury Rules.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year* 1893

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

14.—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE										
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.						BY COURTS OF SESSION.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate [see sec. 192] of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1).	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 4218 of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.		Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 14.	Received by transfer under section 4218 of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 4218 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
												To Court of Session.	To High Court.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI	Offences affecting life...	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Hurt	1	9	6	1	16	...	16	...	5	10	1	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	1
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal force and assault	...	20	2	...	22	...	22	...	8	14	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII	Theft	...	4	3	...	7	...	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiving stolen property	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cheating	...	6	3	...	9	...	9	...	7	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Mischief	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal trespass...																			
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	1
Offences under special and local laws ...	...	15	19	1	...	35	...	35	...	24	11	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	68	50	4	...	115	...	115	...	57	54	2	1	...	114	1	1	1	...	2

MENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1893.

DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES.						SUBSIDIARY TABLE											REMARKS.
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																					
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 458 of the Code.	Of these entered in volume 5, number, who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer of committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	35						36					
													Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30.					
													Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.			
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) who were tried under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed Jury, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	37
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5	11	16	...	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8	14	22	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4	3	7	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7	2	9	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	1	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	1	1	...	...	90	9	2	...	
...	...	...	24	11	35	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	68	65	113	2	100	101	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Compulsory.							Optional.							
			Instruments of sale (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of value of Rs. 100 and upwards (section 17, clause b).	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause c) and of non-testamentary instruments which take effect on the death of the executant (section 17, clause d).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of agricultural land) not otherwise specifically registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of leases for the year or less (section 18, clause c), and instruments of lease registered under section 17.	Miscellaneous registrations other than copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	BENGAL.										Rs. A.									Rs. A.
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan Division.																			
1	Burdwan	14	364	3,523	2,035	4,522	434	2,047	4,781	23,156	21,165 8		6,338	89	125	2	64	1	6,617	4,422 0
2	Birbhum	8	457	1,309	5,533	1,978	274	611	2,537	12,691	10,457 4		3,330	165	28	...	19	1	3,546	2,434 4
3	Bankura	9	156	1,276	5,955	3,213	119	2,926	1,284	16,149	13,907 0		6,504	51	144	...	144	...	6,913	4,496 12
4	Midnapore	19	511	4,480	18,813	5,461	527	1,468	8,246	39,506	30,460 12		20,313	230	146	1	108	...	20,823	13,379 4
5	Hooghly	12	248	2,259	6,053	2,407	302	711	7,414	19,605	13,564 4		2,996	173	162	1	27	1	3,360	2,194 0
6	Howrah	6	195	1,331	3,449	1,830	317	1,259	4,500	12,750	12,266 4		5,201	65	125	1	5	...	5,717	1,923 8
	Presidency Division.																			
7	24-Parganas	19	281	5,084	11,923	3,679	231	7,656	19,005	44,244	38,444 8		12,230	286	1,218	2	14	...	13,750	8,816 8
8	Calcutta	1	1	33	54	33	354	288	8,385	29,011	29,011 0		15	...	24	32	...	...	71	57 8
9	Nadia	12	121	1,180	2,889	1,832	225	2,640	4,580	12,849	10,649 12		3,253	76	93	6	9	...	3,437	2,246 12
10	Murshidabad	8	174	1,101	4,253	1,170	183	696	1,255	10,832	9,114 12		1,902	51	21	...	3	...	1,977	1,257 12
11	Jessore	10	281	1,358	5,033	2,426	279	7,422	28,547	45,486	27,940 4		8,829	152	286	2	83	...	9,752	5,591 12
12	Khulna	12	73	1,407	2,915	2,077	275	6,311	13,649	27,007	19,014 8		4,963	121	360	2	96	1	5,653	3,682 8
	Rajshahi Division.																			
13	Rajshahi	4	103	321	625	553	179	323	2,201	4,316	4,618 4		1,002	4	51	...	14	...	1,071	718 0
14	Dinajpur	6	173	1,769	7,733	1,510	193	52	2,337	13,683	10,733 12		3,593	64	78	...	71	2	3,800	2,595 4
15	Jalpaiguri	3	53	1,053	1,909	737	81	31	361	4,225	3,239 8		476	19	170	4	4	...	673	452 8
16	Darjeeling	3	3	119	15	123	17	78	352	707	12 0		13	...	33	...	...	...	46	30 12
17	Rangpur	5	227	2,427	6,338	2,393	182	778	10,286	22,469	16,209 12		4,961	75	2,647	...	68	...	7,751	5,166 4
18	Bogra	3	290	1,676	3,191	2,774	107	109	3,631	11,952	8,453 8		4,324	53	90	...	...	...	4,467	2,930 12
19	Pabna	7	295	1,737	3,819	2,177	161	453	4,022	12,664	10,469 12		2,431	33	43	...	153	...	2,660	1,787 0
	Dacca Division.																			
20	Dacca	11	494	3,431	5,996	4,110	795	948	8,517	23,294	21,337 12		5,858	294	327	2	161	...	6,638	4,183 4
21	Mymensingh	15	633	4,943	7,733	5,176	469	464	17,905	37,323	23,703 0		3,887	253	666	...	23	2	4,831	3,017 0
22	Faridpur	11	903	1,783	6,574	2,123	153	2,617	11,252	25,429	19,918 12		4,901	80	150	1	226	...	5,358	3,662 8
23	Backergunge	16	257	4,521	7,811	7,094	282	2,374	18,945	43,737	35,441 8		12,540	362	1,149	2	138	...	14,251	9,377 8
	Chittagong Division.																			
24	Tippera	13	282	4,397	10,890	4,744	200	1,849	9,979	37,443	22,251 4		63,009	220	815	...	144	1	7,489	4,682 8
25	Noakhali	5	127	3,179	6,661	3,878	317	4,367	11,998	34,527	23,565 0		2,154	216	1,065	...	274	...	11,169	7,230 12
26	Chittagong	18	169	4,259	11,208	5,413	944	23,355	4,320	49,808	34,496 0		14,285	656	2,240	2	339	...	17,572	11,448 12
	BIHAR.																			
	Patna Division.																			
27	Patna	6	46	2,196	1,569	3,542	430	988	3,637	11,874	10,998 4		1,316	67	87	5	...	...	1,475	1,153 12
28	Gaya	6	114	1,774	771	1,457	240	191	2,092	6,640	5,522 12		1,187	53	61	...	41	15	1,357	911 0
29	Shahabad	6	118	2,165	1,420	6,987	223	190	1,946	13,027	12,825 8		1,337	53	33	...	31	1	1,455	1,024 0
30	Saran	8	262	1,639	2,662	4,263	404	108	1,281	10,821	14,343 12		10,575	406	34	...	10	...	11,277	7,309 0
31	Champaran	5	54	1,879	4,533	2,013	89	87	256	10,076	9,244 4		6,665	50	20	...	19	...	6,482	4,209 8
32	Muzaffarpur	7	110	2,644	5,618	4,145	533	128	1,378	14,556	10,281 4		8,499	157	52	1	1	...	8,711	6,403 0
33	Darbhanga	8	64	1,652	3,697	2,434	319	45	6,963	15,174	14,101 0		4,454	61	8	...	158	...	4,681	3,187 8
	Bhagalpur Division.																			
34	Monghyr	8	43	1,676	1,796	2,674	248	44	4,289	11,022	12,332 12		1,226	72	44	...	16	...	1,434	1,037 8
35	Bhagalpur	7	57	1,455	2,950	2,407	310	59	6,221	13,513	13,906 12		2,527	130	73	...	63	...	2,793	2,013 8
36	Purnea	4	93	1,498	3,309	1,614	99	225	3,596	10,906	12,971 12		1,156	35	63	...	57	...	1,311	950 0
37	Malda	2	9	654	3,161	1,283	6	24	1,269	6,346	6,402 4		1,540	35	36	...	47	2	1,660	1,211 12
38	Sonthal Parganas ...	6	78	302	...	824	64	1,677	1,585	4,000	3,775 12	1,402	2,608	166	25	...	9	...	4,217	2,749 8
	ORISSA.																			
	Orissa Division.																			
39	Cuttack	4	198	1,518	5,115	723	61	43	358	8,050	6,679 4		972	75	31	...	3	...	1,081	671 4
40	Balasore	4	50	1,455	3,250	1,307	87	1,597	4,000	11,746	5,797 0		1,145	102	146	...	82	...	1,475	916 0
41	Angul	1	...	2	28	...	...	...	36	20	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Puri	9	35	1,344	4,180	735	91	11	391	6,787	5,671 8		1,175	105	123	...	4	8	1,414	992 12
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
	Chota Nagpur Division.																			
43	Hazaribagh	3	23	372	892	1,046	76	252	1,464	3,784	4,886 0		1,320	10	334	...	3	2	1,277	1,242 8
44	Lohardaga	2	3	57	85	229	20	39	1,047	4,380	3,344 4		632	14	72	...	36	...	754	497 12
45	Palamau	3	11	287	85	229	20	86	491	1,129	1,074 8		84	2	19	...	5	...	101	71 0
46	Manbhum	5	66	695	1,952	1,117	54	1,252	2,239	6,819	7,491 0		5,196	1	30	...	1	...	5,228	3,519 12
47	Singhbhum	1	14	54	183	98	7	23	112	491	444 12		90	5	...	...	...	...	95	59 8
	Registrar of Companies under Act (VI of 1882)																			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	365	7,685	86,547	204,762	118,087	12,787	90,728	251,022	771,631	575,938 4	1,469	202,881	6,382	13,686	66	3,565	57	227,377	148,920 0
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93.*	344	6,953	79,817	194,436	108,214	11,794	80,969	230,921	713,239	572,339 12	1,489	183,847	5,412	10,733	67	3,697	44	205,205	135,895 12

STATEMENTS—*concluded*.

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1893-94.

Total value of immovable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.							Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of persons authorized to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of registrations under section 35.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 19, 20, and 24, and the total fees paid for registering under column 25 of the	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.																	
	Instruments of gift of movable property (clause 2, section 17 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property (clause 4, section 17).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.												
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs.						Rs. A.										Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8 6	68,592 4 4
38,78,601	9	161	3,127	525	3,709	2,466 12	2	194	2	3	20	141	192	1,696	28,784 4	12,377 11 0	24,672 10 4	
20,39,300	6	80	528	148	670	646 12	...	103	2	2	50	104	62	812	13,264 4	4,809 13 6	11,676 2 0	
22,40,405	6	146	804	324	1,282	1,015 12	...	84	2	3	8	42	59	692	12,193 8	6,054 3 9	15,144 14 4	
52,30,673	11	317	3,309	630	4,257	4,494 8	...	76	1	5	14	156	113	2,676	48,178 6	15,105 0 0	35,057 0 7	
29,81,513	11	105	2,759	447	3,329	2,861 8	...	78	1	11	37	191	1,171	20,226 13	8,045 0 0	18,022 3 2		
24,21,944	7	141	1,169	311	1,568	1,567 8	...	53	...	3	16	21	99	785	15,811 4	7,004 13 0	11,044 6 6	
1,10,62,879	19	303	9,064	1,799	11,841	9,486 12	...	153	...	13	19	181	395	2,897	37,419 12	19,947 8 6	39,365 5 10	
3,76,42,321	3	58	94	423	577	1,478 8	11	76	...	1	3	11	33	4,637	41,429 0	29,721 13 0	59,234 4 6	
31,30,787	13	233	6,305	1,910	7,986	6,305 12	1	120	...	3	11	63	130	670	19,521 4	8,186 8 0	18,457 9 3	
20,84,581	9	69	230	736	1,043	1,025 4	1	125	...	13	33	93	216	486	11,571 12	7,843 14 3	19,579 3 8	
21,85,314	4	259	33,697	1,775	35,907	24,481 4	...	72	...	1	6	219	151	1,656	27,697 12	14,847 13 0	31,241 2 7	
21,97,046	2	143	11,176	830	12,151	9,022 4	...	46	...	1	3	2	66	80	1,916	31,946 0	9,939 2 0	26,699 4 8
14,34,174	10	25	538	383	976	1,018 8	2	81	3	3	6	73	48	422	6,290 12	4,511 0 0	4,439 3 9	
19,75,230	12	98	1,653	467	2,167	1,891 8	...	62	...	23	95	67	76	414	15,498 8	5,167 7 0	11,637 14 3	
8,18,057	6	35	151	104	351	453 4	...	23	1	10	17	79	24	194	4,794 4	3,239 11 0	4,554 13 6	
6,55,074	1	5	29	63	98	157 8	...	2	...	...	3	7	33	55	1,199 0	659 1 6	1,743 0 9	
13,54,119	13	62	1,831	787	1,893	1,930 12	1	49	...	19	19	247	129	773	21,164 12	9,186 1 0	16,838 2 4	
19,66,172	18	79	2,245	323	2,370	2,983 8	...	58	...	13	54	54	33	585	14,240 12	4,238 10 0	8,267 4 0	
29,89,421	9	71	3,876	259	3,515	2,950 4	1	74	1	4	6	98	83	727	15,643 0	6,613 3 9	11,360 6 7	
48,29,855	178	188	313	3,698	4,179	4,968 8	...	119	1	20	73	576	355	3,452	30,979 8	13,845 4 0	23,125 4 9	
47,32,197	64	170	516	3,498	4,257	4,845 0	...	91	6	54	88	547	318	2,043	40,273 0	17,092 0 0	29,108 4 6	
13,32,379	17	136	2,023	1,578	4,374	3,343 8	...	75	1	2	15	96	143	1,412	20,741 12	7,751 0 0	23,230 12 10	
48,77,105	7	338	13,126	3,145	16,616	12,176 0	...	80	...	...	2	160	157	2,602	68,214 4	24,333 0 0	59,161 0 10	
33,28,527	28	276	1,615	2,736	4,641	4,635 8	...	34	...	27	80	376	183	1,620	31,711 4	7,617 14 0	26,482 9 9	
27,23,625	4	156	4,548	5,539	9,992	6,147 4	...	57	...	4	37	170	180	1,683	39,947 0	8,052 7 0	28,991 15 6	
40,81,544	2	168	4,310	6,228	10,593	10,044 8	...	38	...	25	115	334	260	1,357	55,333 0	9,993 0 0	40,579 19 6	
72,20,082	...	68	382	381	754	1,334 0	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,44,281	...	45	278	239	562	1,018 8	...	21	...	4	37	181	1,235	21,240 0	20,228 10 0	11,230 11 11		
58,30,842	1	64	172	274	511	698 12	...	19	...	1	13	93	1,033	13,803 8	4,836 11 0	7,301 11 7		
48,18,490	3	98	246	219	1,024	1,418 12	...	29	...	2	47	198	1,225	22,573 8	10,233 3 0	14,262 4 6		
27,56,447	1	67	429	2,300	3,883	2,462 0	...	9	...	5	31	83	456	20,343 12	4,306 9 0	11,404 3 6		
58,20,581	1	78	839	1,017	1,937	2,338 12	...	22	15	16	168	176	1,475	27,693 12	11,403 10 0	15,163 7 4		
24,30,353	...	169	1,631	397	1,547	1,810 0	...	11	11	3	15	93	191	963	15,585 8	8,147 10 0	14,980 1 3	
39,67,860	3	162	389	327	889	1,020 4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,05,230	2	405	1,013	385	1,799	1,017 0	...	6	...	7	75	84	993	14,463 4	5,612 4 0	12,049 4 0		
23,87,738	4	38	698	186	882	951 12	...	6	...	1	14	85	84	872	14,255 8	6,351 4 0	13,579 2 11	
9,53,395	1	21	258	141	445	628 8	...	29	...	2	21	36	23	319	7,283 8	7,809 2 0	9,258 6 0	
9,92,275	...	21	964	397	1,382	1,421 8	...	20	...	...	3	33	129	332	5,024 12	1,923 8 0	7,750 10 0	
19,85,597	...	28	466	266	760	794 0	...	42	...	1	3	...	143	523	8,512 4	4,679 4 0	7,423 9 9	
6,41,952	...	2	490	153	645	633 12	...	8	...	...	20	117	545	5,068 12	2,207 2 0	6,971 14 0		
1,467	...	...	6	2	8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	4 8 0	19 2 0	
8,85,127	1	26	309	289	625	753 4	...	73	1	3	...	23	113	174	7,253 8	2,670 8 0	6,461 6 2	
11,67,653	2	33	223	393	652	553 0	...	3	...	...	76	49	229	5,977 8	3,023 8 0	5,734 15 7		
5,72,581	...	5	215	114	334	439 12	...	3	...	3	29	56	1,135	3,135 12	1,253 12 0	4,228 13 3		
6,71,145	3	5	95	78	181	166 4	...	3	...	3	3	27	147	1,953 12	1,251 15 0	2,690 2 9		
16,71,918	...	45	374	365	784	921 0	...	8	...	11	21	68	393	12,046 12	4,306 7 0	9,174 4 6		
99,233	...	3	23	29	79	72 0	...	3	...	...	1	3	36	32	612 4	212 4 0	633 4 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,185 0 0	661 4 2	
16,67,07,330	469	5,214	1,15,883	47,347	1,68,869	1,40,443 12	33	2,211	26	230	893	4,604	6,184	50,007	9,32,490 0	4,65,893 11 9	7,86,143 7 1	
15,44,39,230	405	5,405	1,08,405	45,231	1,59,490	1,37,230 4	35	2,109	18	230	685	4,406	6,284	36,197	10,40,305 12	3,56,147 10 2	7,78,771 1 11	

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Division.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1893.			Received during the year 1893.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	BENGAL.											
Burdwan	...	District Jail	Convicts ...	223	9	232	681	38	719	904	47	951
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	228	18	246	237	18	255
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Katwa	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	7	...	7	75	7	82	82	7	89
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	47	5	52	49	5	54
Raniganj	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	4	...	4	195	10	205	199	10	209
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	199	8	207	203	8	211
Kalna	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	11	...	11	83	9	92	94	9	103
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	64	7	71	65	7	72
Birbhum	...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	178	7	185	322	29	351	500	36	536
			Under-trial ...	3	1	4	209	21	230	212	22	234
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Rampur Hat	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	3	...	3	164	15	179	167	15	182
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	217	16	233	223	15	238
Bankura	...	District Jail	Convicts ...	202	4	206	671	40	711	873	44	917
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	365	31	396	374	31	405
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Vishnupur	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	9	1	10	128	4	132	137	5	142
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	65	3	68	75	3	78
Midnapore	...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	946	20	966	1,171	94	1,265	2,117	114	2,231
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	566	69	635	583	69	652
			Civil ...	6	...	6	7	...	7	13	...	13
Tamluk	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	1	...	1	145	11	156	146	11	157
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	134	12	146	137	12	149
Ghatal	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	9	...	9	104	5	109	113	5	118
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	95	3	98	95	3	98
Contai	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	29	19	48	367	88	455	396	107	503
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	211	22	233	213	22	235
Hooghly	...	District Jail	Convicts ...	356	8	364	1,030	33	1,063	1,386	41	1,427
			Under-trial ...	9	1	10	248	23	271	257	24	281
			Civil ...	1	...	1	42	...	42	43	...	43
Jahanabad	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	5	...	5	106	8	114	111	8	119
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	105	9	114	105	9	114
Serampore	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	2	...	2	190	9	199	192	9	201
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	218	17	235	231	17	248
Howrah	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	5	...	5	506	16	522	511	16	527
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	442	14	456	452	14	466
Ulubaria	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	112	4	116	113	4	117
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	97	2	99	98	2	100
Alipore	...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,615	50	1,695	3,052	159	3,211	4,697	209	4,906
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	726	22	748	750	22	772
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diamond Harbour	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	9	...	9	165	3	168	174	3	177
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	192	...	192	196	...	196
Basirhat	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	8	...	8	124	...	124	132	...	132
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	110	1	111	113	1	114
Dum-Dum	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	27	...	27	29	...	29

Burdwan.

Presidency.

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1893.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1893.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
707	40	747	197	7	204	185·66	6·49	192·15	195·09	7·21	202·30
214	17	231	23	1	24	8·79	0·72	9·51			
5	...	6	1	...	1	0·64	...	0·64			
82	7	89	...	...	...	2·53	0·07	2·60	4·12	0·23	4·35
48	5	53	1	...	1	1·59	0·16	1·75			
194	10	204	5	...	5	2·99	0·07	3·06	8·35	0·18	8·53
200	8	208	3	...	3	5·36	0·11	5·47			
93	9	102	1	...	1	1·66	0·15	1·81	3·22	0·33	3·55
64	7	71	1	...	1	1·56	0·18	1·74			
355	26	381	145	10	155	135·45	6·41	141·86	144·80	7·26	152·06
204	22	226	8	...	8	9·32	0·85	10·17			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
167	15	182	...	...	...	2·87	0·15	3·02	·73	0·36	10·09
207	15	222	16	...	16	6·86	0·21	7·07			
610	28	638	263	10	279	293·97	8·48	302·45	315·72	9·55	325·27
370	30	400	4	1	5	21·20	1·07	22·27			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·55			
135	5	140	2	...	2	2·28	0·06	2·34	4·92	0·14	5·06
73	3	76	2	...	2	2·64	0·08	2·72			
1,199	92	1,291	918	22	940	861·23	20·32	881·55	885·15	22·57	907·72
670	68	738	13	1	14	22·84	2·25	25·09			
10	...	10	3	...	3	1·08	...	1·08			
144	11	155	2	...	2	3·62	0·13	3·75	6·38	0·53	6·91
134	12	146	3	...	3	2·76	0·40	3·16			
112	5	118	...	...	...	2·07	0·12	2·19	7·95	0·24	8·19
90	3	93	5	...	5	5·88	0·12	6·00			
387	106	493	9	1	10	11·30	3·45	14·75	17·63	3·90	21·53
210	22	232	3	...	3	6·33	0·45	6·78			
1,035	32	1,067	351	9	360	340·09	6·52	346·61	356·88	7·68	364·56
246	23	269	11	1	12	14·68	1·16	15·84			
41	...	41	2	...	2	2·11	...	2·11			
110	8	118	1	...	1	2·29	0·23	2·52	6·01	0·53	6·54
103	9	112	3	...	3	3·72	0·30	4·02			
191	9	200	1	...	1	2·54	0·11	2·65	12·66	0·58	13·24
221	15	236	10	2	12	10·12	0·47	10·59			
511	16	527	...	...	...	5·66	0·13	5·79	21·18	0·47	21·65
449	14	463	3	...	3	15·52	0·34	15·86			
108	4	112	5	...	5	1·92	0·06	1·98	3·91	0·22	4·13
98	2	100	...	...	...	1·99	0·16	2·15			
2,991	153	3,144	1,706	56	1,762	1,692·61	47·99	1,740·60	1,722·90	49·01	1,771·91
733	20	753	17	2	19	29·29	1·02	30·31			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
173	3	176	1	...	1	2·23	0·05	2·28	9·64	0·05	9·69
191	...	191	5	...	5	7·41	...	7·41			
130	...	130	2	...	2	1·65	...	1·65	5·06	0·01	5·07
113	1	114	...	...	...	3·41	0·01	3·42			
26	...	26	...	...	...	0·78	...	0·78	1·73	...	1·73
29	...	29	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·95			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Division.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1893.			Received during the year 1893.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Presidency—*concluded.*	Barrackpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	55	3	58	55	3	58
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	65	...	65	65	...	65
	Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,211	...	1,211	2,056	49	2,105	3,267	49	3,316
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	571	16	587	582	16	598
			Civil ...	6	...	6	108	...	108	114	...	114
		European ...	Convicts ...	52	...	52	291	1	292	343	1	344
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	48	...	48	49	...	49
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Nadia ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	190	9	199	646	23	669	836	32	868
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	145	11	156	150	11	161
			Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12
	Meherpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	214	12	226	217	12	229
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	169	8	177	175	8	183
	Kushtia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	233	9	242	236	10	246
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	139	5	144	139	5	144
	Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	86	...	86	89	...	89
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	71	1	72	72	1	73
	Murshidabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	233	12	245	481	20	501	714	32	746
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	240	8	248	247	8	255
			Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18
	Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	114	5	119	121	5	126
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	84	7	91	94	7	101
	Jangipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	201	8	209	203	8	211
			Under-trial ...	5	2	7	162	5	167	167	7	174
	Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	258	6	264	959	8	967	1,217	14	1,231
			Under-trial ...	53	...	53	217	6	223	270	6	276
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	188	2	190	194	2	196
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	179	4	183	179	4	183
	Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	176	4	180	180	4	184
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	102	4	106	106	4	110
	Magura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	249	3	252	252	3	255
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	144	2	146	148	2	150
	Bangaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	112	3	115	114	3	117
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	117	3	120	123	3	126
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Khulna ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	27	5	32	657	11	668	684	16	700
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	194	2	196	203	2	205
			Civil ...	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	10
	Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	170	5	175	172	5	177
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	170	4	174	171	4	175
	Bagerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	286	5	291	288	5	293
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	176	2	178	183	2	185
	Barasat ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	5	...	5	318	8	326	323	8	331
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	169	6	175	175	6	181

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1893—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1893.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
55	3	58	...	...	...	1·03	0·05	1·08	2·47	0·05	2·52
65	...	65	...	...	...	1·44	...	1·44			
1,973	49	2,022	1,294	...	1,294	1,261·33	0·48	1,261·81	1,286·97	1·10	1,288·07
568	16	584	14	...	14	20·60	0·62	21·22			
108	...	108	6	...	6	5·04	...	5·04			
319	1	320	24	...	24	38·87	...	38·87	39·96	...	39·96
48	...	48	1	...	1	1·01	...	1·01			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
674	23	697	162	9	171	152·27	8·14	160·41	159·40	8·36	167·76
146	11	157	4	...	4	6·41	0·22	6·63			
12	...	12	...	...	...	0·72	...	0·72			
217	12	229	...	...	...	2·87	0·08	2·95	7·87	0·29	8·16
166	8	174	9	...	9	5·00	0·21	5·21			
228	10	238	8	...	8	3·46	0·10	3·56	6·92	0·15	7·07
134	5	139	5	...	5	3·46	0·05	3·51			
86	...	86	3	...	3	1·15	...	1·15	3·38	...	3·38
71	1	72	1	...	1	2·23	...	2·23			
529	25	554	185	7	192	212·89	9·54	222·43	223·06	9·68	232·74
240	8	248	7	...	7	9·29	0·14	9·43			
17	...	17	1	...	1	0·88	...	0·88			
120	5	125	1	...	1	2·78	0·08	2·86	5·55	0·20	5·75
92	7	99	2	...	2	2·77	0·12	2·89			
188	8	196	15	...	15	3·84	0·13	3·97	12·24	0·60	12·84
166	7	173	1	...	1	8·40	0·47	8·87			
907	10	917	310	4	314	296·42	5·17	301·59	315·96	5·47	321·43
289	6	295	31	...	31	19·49	0·30	19·79			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·05	...	0·05			
193	2	195	1	...	1	5·07	0·01	5·08	13·23	0·05	13·28
173	4	177	6	...	6	8·16	0·04	8·20			
178	4	182	2	...	2	6·02	0·05	6·07	10·24	0·14	10·38
102	4	106	4	...	4	4·22	0·09	4·31			
246	3	249	6	...	6	9·54	0·07	9·61	14·75	0·15	14·90
146	2	148	2	...	2	5·21	0·08	5·29			
112	3	115	2	...	2	3·03	0·02	3·05	7·69	0·05	7·74
119	3	122	4	...	4	4·66	0·03	4·69			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10			
656	14	670	28	2	30	30·14	3·42	33·56	44·68	3·61	48·27
201	2	203	2	...	2	13·97	0·19	14·16			
9	...	9	1	...	1	0·55	...	0·55			
171	5	176	1	...	1	2·43	0·06	2·49	7·12	0·23	7·35
170	4	174	1	...	1	4·69	0·17	4·86			
274	5	279	14	...	14	6·63	0·04	6·67	12·50	0·05	12·55
182	2	184	1	...	1	5·87	0·01	5·88			
262	8	270	61	...	61	57·56	0·65	58·21	62·68	0·78	63·46
168	6	174	7	...	7	5·12	0·13	5·25			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Division.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1893.			Received during the year 1893.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	747	10	757	812	30	842	1,559	40	1,599
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	209	12	221	213	12	225
			Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
	Nator ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	164	11	175	165	11	176
			Under-trial ...	5	1	6	167	12	169	162	13	175
	Naugaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	62	5	67	64	5	69
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	54	4	58	55	4	59
	Dinajpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	125	3	128	386	19	405	511	22	533
			Under-trial ...	27	1	28	268	15	283	295	16	311
			Civil ...	1	...	1	37	...	37	38	...	38
	Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	72	4	76	72	4	76
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	53	4	57	53	4	57
	Jalpaiguri ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	113	2	115	269	14	283	482	16	498
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	315	13	328	319	13	332
			Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12
	Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	2	8	56	2	58	62	4	66
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	55	2	57	55	2	57
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	86	3	89	217	41	258	303	44	347
			Under-trial ...	5	1	6	209	50	259	214	51	265
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
	Siliguri ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	71	6	77	72	7	79
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	121	7	128	128	7	135
	Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	54	12	66	54	12	66
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	75	10	85	78	10	88
	Rangpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	213	3	216	571	20	591	784	23	807
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	348	27	375	355	27	382
			Civil ...	2	...	2	45	...	45	47	...	47
	Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	166	4	170	179	4	183
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	108	4	112	112	4	116
	Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	115	3	118	119	3	122
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	125	4	129	125	4	129
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	87	4	91	94	4	98
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	72	3	75	76	3	79
	Bogra ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	71	3	74	422	12	434	493	15	508
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	422	16	438	427	16	443
			Civil ...	5	...	5	24	...	24	29	...	29
	Pabna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	103	5	108	621	26	647	724	31	755
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	229	15	244	233	15	248
			Civil ...	3	...	3	11	...	11	14	...	14
	Sirajganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	27	...	27	404	9	413	431	9	440
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	213	9	222	232	9	241
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Dacca	Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,078	12	1,090	1,914	30	1,944	2,992	42	3,034
			Under-trial ...	26	1	27	444	24	468	470	25	495
			Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23
	Manikganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	198	3	201	206	3	209
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	132	4	136	135	4	139

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1893—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1893.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
832	28	860	727	12	739	737·79	12·62	750·41	746·20	13·24	759·44
199	9	208	14	3	17	7·67	0·62	8·19			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·84	...	0·84			
160	10	170	5	1	6	3·19	0·10	3·29	7·44	0·34	7·78
161	13	174	1	...	1	4·25	0·24	4·49			
61	5	66	3	...	3	1·45	0·09	1·54	3·09	0·17	3·23
56	4	59	...	...	...	1·61	0·08	1·69			
404	14	418	107	8	115	110·94	5·03	115·97	122·52	5·84	129·36
289	16	305	6	...	6	10·97	0·81	11·78			
36	...	36	2	...	2	1·51	...	1·51			
69	4	73	3	...	3	2·03	0·10	2·13	3·20	0·27	3·47
53	4	57	...	...	...	1·17	0·17	1·34			
406	14	420	76	2	78	81·26	2·70	84·06	90·85	2·82	93·67
317	13	330	2	...	2	8·78	0·12	8·90			
12	...	12	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·71			
58	4	62	4	...	4	2·75	0·20	2·95	4·49	0·23	4·69
55	2	57	...	...	...	1·67	0·03	1·70			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04			
244	39	283	59	5	64	71·46	4·24	75·70	76·97	5·38	82·35
211	50	261	3	1	4	5·27	1·14	6·41			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·24			
71	7	78	1	...	1	0·97	0·19	1·16	4·75	0·30	5·05
123	7	130	5	...	5	3·78	0·11	3·89			
53	12	65	1	...	1	1·54	0·21	1·75	4·96	0·48	5·44
78	10	88	...	...	...	3·42	0·27	3·69			
672	16	688	112	7	119	111·95	3·47	115·42	127·47	5·50	132·97
339	25	364	16	2	18	13·07	2·03	15·10			
42	...	42	6	...	6	2·45	...	2·45			
171	4	175	8	...	8	6·41	0·08	6·49	9·48	0·21	9·69
111	4	115	1	...	1	3·07	0·13	3·20			
119	3	122	...	...	...	3·03	0·02	3·05	6·43	0·09	6·52
126	4	129	...	...	...	3·40	0·07	3·47			
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
94	4	98	...	...	...	2·19	0·11	2·30	4·67	0·13	4·80
73	3	76	3	...	3	2·48	0·02	2·50			
436	13	449	57	2	59	74·59	3·40	77·99	97·92	4·07	101·99
411	15	426	16	1	17	21·81	0·67	22·48			
29	...	29	...	...	...	1·52	...	1·52			
632	27	659	92	4	96	104·93	4·65	109·61	113·37	4·90	118·77
221	15	236	12	...	12	8·41	0·25	8·66			
13	...	13	1	...	1	0·50	...	0·50			
418	9	427	13	...	13	9·78	0·07	9·85	18·43	0·23	18·66
221	9	230	11	...	11	8·55	0·16	8·71			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10			
1,937	34	1,971	1,055	8	1,063	1,129·38	9·75	1,139·13	1,154·47	10·48	1,164·95
455	24	479	15	1	16	23·47	0·73	24·20			
28	...	28	...	...	...	1·62	...	1·62			
200	3	203	6	...	6	3·41	0·04	3·45	7·84	0·28	8·12
131	4	135	4	...	4	4·43	0·24	4·67			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1893.			Received during the year 1893.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Dacca—*concluded.*	Munshiganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	272	3	275	278	3	281
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	170	5	175	172	5	177
	Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	341	7	348	1,575	22	1,597	1,916	29	1,945
			Under-trial ...	51	1	52	469	10	479	520	11	531
			Civil ...	3	...	3	49	...	49	52	...	52
	Atia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	173	7	180	180	7	187
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	202	4	206	213	4	217
	Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	310	1	311	314	1	315
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	233	1	234	247	1	248
			Civil ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Kishorganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	28	...	28	345	9	354	373	9	382
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	194	7	201	209	7	216
	Netrakona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	291	1	292	299	1	300
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	199	1	200	213	1	214
	Faridpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	231	3	234	1,201	15	1,216	1,432	18	1,450
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	435	10	445	443	10	453
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	264	10	274	265	10	275
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	233	9	242	237	9	246
	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	416	...	416	419	...	419
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	267	1	268	268	1	269
	Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	375	4	379	1,222	6	1,228	1,597	10	1,607
			Under-trial ...	29	...	29	488	11	499	517	11	528
			Civil ...	2	...	2	31	...	31	33	...	33
	Pirojpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	190	1	191	194	1	195
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	180	2	182	185	2	187
	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	229	...	229	242	...	242
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	122	2	124	125	2	127
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	83	...	83	83	...	83
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	71	...	71	71	...	71
Chittagong.	Tippera ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	169	2	171	665	13	678	834	15	849
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	265	2	267	270	2	272
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
	Brahmanbaria ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	491	5	496	498	5	503
			Under-trial ...	5	1	6	91	5	96	96	6	102
	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	154	...	154	157	...	157
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	90	...	90	94	...	94
	Noakhali ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	64	...	64	491	3	494	555	3	558
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	266	5	271	268	5	273
			Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22
	Feuny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	98	1	99	103	1	104
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	46	1	47	49	1	50
	Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	175	4	179	431	18	449	606	22	628
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	308	13	321	320	13	333
			Civil ...	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	...	16
	Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	83	4	87	84	4	88
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	87	5	92	89	5	94
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1893—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1893.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
269	3	272	9	...	9	3·86	0·01	3·87	9·07	0·19	9·26
155	5	160	17	...	17	5·21	0·18	5·39			
1,577	25	1,602	339	4	343	365·88	6·64	372·52	398·41	7·12	405·53
506	10	516	14	1	15	28·34	0·48	28·82			
47	...	47	5	...	5	4·19	...	4·19			
173	7	180	7	...	7	4·36	0·07	4·43	10·64	0·12	10·76
202	3	205	11	1	12	6·28	0·05	6·33			
304	1	305	10	...	10	6·92	0·05	6·97	15·85	0·13	15·98
236	1	237	11	...	11	8·93	0·08	9·01			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
361	9	370	12	...	12	7·81	0·20	8·01	18·33	0·61	18·94
193	7	200	16	...	16	10·52	0·41	10·93			
288	1	289	11	...	11	8·44	0·05	8·49	18·87	0·11	18·98
208	1	209	5	...	5	10·43	0·06	10·49			
1,101	14	1,115	331	4	335	299·77	3·27	303·04	324·64	3·79	328·43
411	9	420	32	1	33	24·74	0·52	25·26			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·13			
258	9	267	7	1	8	6·12	0·20	6·33	14·03	0·32	14·35
231	9	240	6	...	6	7·90	0·12	8·02			
382	...	382	37	...	37	9·92	...	9·92	17·97	0·02	17·99
256	1	257	12	...	12	8·05	0·02	8·07			
1,229	8	1,237	368	2	370	376·15	2·06	377·21	410·69	2·89	413·58
484	11	495	33	...	33	33·10	0·83	33·93			
31	...	31	2	...	2	2·44	...	2·44			
185	1	186	9	...	9	4·60	...	4·60	10·05	0·07	10·12
183	2	185	2	...	2	5·45	0·07	5·52			
236	...	236	6	...	6	11·49	...	11·49	17·70	0·12	17·82
116	2	118	9	...	9	6·18	0·12	6·30			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
83	...	83	1	...	1	0·94	...	0·94	3·13	...	3·13
69	...	69	2	...	2	2·19	...	2·19			
706	11	717	128	4	132	137·47	3·00	140·47	151·21	3·10	154·31
262	2	264	8	...	8	13·19	0·10	13·29			
8	...	8	3	...	3	0·65	...	0·65			
487	5	492	11	...	11	13·81	0·11	13·92	16·37	0·18	16·55
93	6	99	3	...	3	2·56	0·07	2·63			
152	...	152	5	...	5	4·10	...	4·10	6·57	...	6·57
94	...	94	...	...	...	2·47	...	2·47			
494	3	497	61	...	61	82·39	0·12	82·51	94·98	0·31	95·29
261	5	266	7	...	7	10·89	0·19	11·08			
20	...	20	2	...	2	1·70	...	1·70			
99	1	100	4	...	4	2·90	0·08	2·98	3·98	0·14	4·12
47	1	48	2	...	2	1·08	0·06	1·14			
502	13	515	104	9	113	127·55	5·07	132·62	142·35	5·83	148·18
312	13	325	8	...	8	13·86	0·76	14·62			
15	...	15	1	...	1	0·94	...	0·94			
83	4	87	1	...	1	1·52	0·07	1·59	3·49	0·15	3·64
88	6	88	6	...	6	1·86	0·08	1·94			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·11			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Division.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1893.			Received during the year 1893.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	BIHAR.											
	Buxar	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,135	...	1,135	805	...	805	1,940	...	1,940
	Patna	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	322	17	339	1,136	32	1,168	1,458	49	1,507
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	650	12	662	661	13	674
			Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
	Barh	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	182	12	194	186	12	198
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	20	7	227	225	7	232
	Bihar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	288	8	296	296	8	304
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	398	6	404	403	6	409
	Gaya	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	484	6	490	986	35	1,021	1,470	41	1,511
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	760	13	773	780	13	793
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
	Nawada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	114	3	117	119	3	122
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	123	3	126	125	3	128
	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	162	8	170	162	8	170
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	163	4	167	164	4	168
	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	223	6	229	228	6	234
			Under-trial ...	9	1	10	213	7	220	222	8	230
	Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	210	13	223	678	39	717	888	52	940
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	389	19	408	404	19	423
			Civil ...	10	...	10	27	...	27	37	...	37
	Sasaram	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	203	7	210	209	7	216
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	170	11	181	178	11	189
	Buxar	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	150	11	161	150	12	162
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	235	12	247	253	12	265
	Bhabhua ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	152	12	164	156	12	168
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	169	9	178	170	9	179
	Saran	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	279	18	297	1,279	84	1,363	1,558	102	1,660
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	639	28	667	651	28	679
			Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
	Siwan	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	237	23	260	246	23	269
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	236	18	244	236	18	254
	Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	342	24	366	343	25	368
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	213	14	227	219	14	233
	Champaran ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	345	15	360	1,071	71	1,142	1,416	86	1,502
			Under-trial ...	20	1	21	672	38	710	692	39	731
			Civil ...	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	...	16
	Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	487	40	527	494	40	534
			Under-trial ...	22	1	23	542	31	573	564	32	596
	Muzaffarpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	232	15	247	856	46	902	1,088	61	1,149
			Under-trial ...	9	3	12	482	35	517	491	38	529
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
	Hajipur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	260	14	274	271	14	285
			Under-trial ...	7	2	9	179	20	199	186	22	208
	Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	288	11	299	293	11	304
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	248	10	258	261	11	272
	Darbhanga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	248	18	266	1,088	50	1,138	1,336	68	1,404
			Under-trial ...	22	2	24	203	23	226	225	25	250
			Civil ...	4	...	4	13	...	13	17	...	17

PATNA.

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1893—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1893.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
816	...	816	1,124	...	1,124	1,139·41	...	1,139·41	1,139·41	...	1,139·41
1,135	44	1,179	323	5	328	290·50	10·53	307·03	318·20	11·04	329·24
546	13	559	15	...	15	20·63	0·51	21·14			
14	...	14	2	...	2	1·07	...	1·07			
185	11	196	1	1	2	3·12	0·17	3·29	10·40	0·44	10·84
212	7	219	13	...	13	7·28	0·27	7·55			
287	8	295	9	...	9	4·21	0·10	4·31	18·77	0·23	19·00
396	6	402	7	...	7	13·96	0·13	14·09			
1,114	36	1,150	356	5	361	431·33	8·78	440·11	446·27	9·00	455·27
780	13	793	...	...	...	13·85	0·22	14·07			
11	...	11	...	...	...	1·09	...	1·09			
113	3	116	6	...	6	3·41	0·05	3·46	5·99	0·09	6·08
123	3	126	2	...	2	2·58	0·04	2·62			
148	3	151	14	...	14	2·29	0·07	2·36	10·42	0·13	10·55
157	4	161	7	...	7	8·13	0·06	8·19			
224	6	230	4	...	4	5·34	0·19	5·53	10·32	0·29	10·61
215	8	223	7	...	7	4·98	0·10	5·08			
681	44	725	207	8	215	203·87	13·32	217·19	222·67	14·00	236·67
384	19	403	20	...	20	15·75	0·68	16·43			
36	...	36	1	...	1	3·05	...	3·05			
209	7	216	...	...	...	5·11	0·14	5·25	10·27	0·61	10·88
175	11	186	3	...	3	5·16	0·47	5·63			
150	12	162	...	...	...	0·34	0·09	0·43	7·81	0·37	8·18
240	11	251	13	1	14	7·47	0·28	7·75			
153	12	165	3	...	3	2·99	0·18	3·17	7·77	0·28	8·05
166	9	175	4	...	4	4·78	0·10	4·88			
1,317	98	1,415	241	4	245	234·73	12·73	247·46	260·71	15·04	281·75
626	27	653	26	1	27	30·67	2·31	32·98			
16	...	16	...	...	...	1·41	...	1·41			
243	23	266	3	...	3	3·26	0·26	3·52	10·65	0·79	11·44
234	18	252	2	...	2	7·39	0·53	7·92			
343	25	368	...	...	...	3·72	0·30	4·02	8·88	0·77	9·65
211	13	224	8	1	9	5·16	0·47	5·63			
1,190	74	1,264	226	12	238	206·25	11·01	306·36	320·07	12·26	332·33
675	38	713	17	1	18	23·80	1·25	25·05			
15	...	15	1	...	1	0·92	...	0·92			
487	40	527	7	...	7	8·26	0·40	8·74	27·78	1·73	29·51
547	31	578	17	1	18	19·60	1·27	20·77			
765	46	811	323	15	338	265·37	16·99	282·36	281·71	18·18	299·89
476	36	512	15	2	17	15·99	1·19	16·88			
11	...	11	1	...	1	0·65	...	0·66			
270	14	284	1	...	1	4·30	0·14	4·44	9·06	0·99	10·05
181	20	201	5	2	7	4·76	0·85	5·62			
292	11	303	1	...	1	4·75	0·14	4·89	9·99	0·44	10·43
255	11	266	6	...	6	5·24	0·30	5·54			
1,029	59	1,088	307	9	316	271·27	11·09	282·36	281·47	12·57	294·04
220	25	245	5	...	5	9·16	1·48	10·64			
16	...	16	1	...	1	1·04	...	1·04			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Division.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1893.			Received during the year 1893.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Patna—*contd.*	Madhubani	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	1	...	1	306	5	311	307	5	312
			Under-trial	...	...	...	170	5	175	170	5	175
	Samastipur	Ditto	Convicts	5	...	5	201	16	217	206	16	222
			Under-trial	5	...	5	170	14	184	175	14	189
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	District Jail	Convicts	271	10	281	1,122	34	1,156	1,393	44	1,437
			Under-trial	11	1	12	434	12	446	445	13	458
			Civil	1	...	1	35	...	35	36	...	36
	Jamui	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	9	...	9	321	8	329	330	8	338
			Under-trial	2	...	2	236	7	243	238	7	245
	Begusarai	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	341	10	351	342	10	352
			Under-trial	...	...	...	120	6	126	120	6	126
			Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bhagalpur	District and Central Jail.	Convicts	1,270	47	1,317	1,622	121	1,743	2,892	168	3,060
			Under-trial	2	1	3	320	14	334	322	15	337
			Civil	3	...	3	14	...	14	17	...	17
	Banka	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	14	...	14	153	8	161	172	3	175
			Under-trial	1	...	1	133	4	137	134	4	138
	Madhipura	Ditto	Convicts	3	...	3	119	1	120	122	1	123
			Under-trial	...	...	...	74	4	78	74	4	78
	Supaul	Ditto	Convicts	9	...	9	217	7	224	226	7	233
			Under-trial	10	...	10	178	2	180	188	2	190
	Purnea	Intermediate Jail	Convicts	118	4	122	516	11	527	634	15	649
			Under-trial	13	...	13	233	8	241	246	8	254
			Civil	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
	Kishanganj	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	4	...	4	150	1	151	154	1	155
			Under-trial	15	...	15	162	7	169	177	7	184
	Araria	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	167	4	171	168	4	172
			Under-trial	5	...	5	184	8	192	189	8	197
	Malda	Intermediate Jail	Convicts	45	4	49	295	16	311	340	20	360
			Under-trial	6	1	7	275	13	288	281	14	295
			Civil	4	...	4	18	...	18	22	...	22
	Naya Dumka	Ditto	Convicts	75	4	79	416	37	453	491	41	532
			Under-trial	9	...	9	374	31	405	383	31	414
	Deoghar	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	7	...	7	276	10	286	283	10	293
			Under-trial	3	1	4	240	5	245	243	6	249
	Godda	Ditto	Convicts	10	...	10	322	8	330	332	8	340
			Under-trial	3	...	3	185	3	188	188	3	191
	Rajmahal	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	311	7	318	313	7	320
			Under-trial	13	1	14	293	10	303	306	11	317
	Orissa.											
Orissa.	Cuttack	District Jail	Convicts	290	7	297	937	55	992	1,227	62	1,289
			Under-trial	20	...	20	509	34	543	529	34	563
			Civil	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
	Jajpur	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	6	...	6	196	12	208	202	12	214
			Under-trial	8	...	8	115	8	123	123	8	131

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1893—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1893.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
303	5	308	4	...	4	4·69	0·07	4·76	8·13	0·16	8·29
161	5	166	9	...	9	3·44	0·09	3·53			
204	16	220	2	...	2	2·68	0·11	2·79	7·25	0·53	7·78
171	14	185	4	...	4	4·57	0·42	4·99			
1,128	36	1,164	265	8	273	266·31	9·27	275·58	285·93	9·52	295·45
435	13	448	10	...	10	16·70	0·25	16·95			
33	...	33	3	...	3	2·92	...	2·92			
329	8	337	1	...	1	5·70	0·14	5·84	13·29	0·49	13·78
232	7	239	6	...	6	7·69	0·35	7·94			
335	10	345	7	...	7	7·33	0·14	7·47	9·85	0·32	10·17
114	6	120	6	...	6	2·51	0·18	2·69			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
1,703	97	1,800	1,189	71	1,260	1,183·93	61·24	1,245·17	1,196·88	62·01	1,258·87
316	13	329	6	2	8	12·09	0·77	12·86			
17	...	17	...	...	...	0·84	...	0·84			
165	3	168	7	...	7	3·03	0·01	3·04	7·43	0·09	7·52
132	4	136	2	...	2	4·40	0·08	4·48			
120	1	121	2	...	2	2·57	0·91	2·58	5·49	0·21	5·70
69	4	73	5	...	5	2·92	0·20	3·12			
206	7	213	20	...	20	4·40	0·21	4·61	9·91	0·24	10·15
187	2	189	1	...	1	5·51	0·03	5·54			
517	12	529	117	3	120	114·11	3·41	117·52	128·86	3·52	132·38
328	8	336	18	...	18	13·62	0·11	13·73			
10	...	10	1	...	1	1·13	...	1·13			
153	1	154	1	...	1	2·44	0·01	2·45	7·91	0·13	8·05
173	7	180	4	...	4	5·47	0·12	5·59			
161	4	165	7	...	7	3·65	0·05	3·70	11·00	0·36	11·36
187	8	195	2	...	2	7·35	0·31	7·66			
232	16	248	58	4	62	49·71	3·34	53·05	61·36	3·69	65·05
275	14	289	6	...	6	10·41	0·35	10·76			
20	...	20	2	...	2	1·24	...	1·24			
406	39	445	85	2	87	68·08	3·73	71·81	79·96	4·78	84·74
365	29	394	18	2	20	11·88	1·05	12·93			
276	10	286	7	...	7	6·78	0·21	6·99	12·51	0·29	12·80
239	6	245	4	...	4	5·73	0·08	5·81			
327	8	335	5	...	5	7·62	0·39	8·01	12·27	0·51	12·78
179	3	182	9	...	9	4·65	0·12	4·77			
307	7	314	6	...	6	6·28	0·05	6·33	17·64	0·27	17·91
294	11	305	12	...	12	11·36	0·22	11·58			
963	53	1,016	264	9	273	253·02	9·75	262·77	268·52	10·86	279·38
493	32	525	36	2	38	14·85	1·11	15·96			
6	...	6	2	...	2	0·65	...	0·65			
201	10	211	1	2	3	3·87	0·20	4·07	7·23	0·33	7·56
122	8	130	1	...	1	3·36	0·13	3·49			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5						7		
				Remained at the commencement of the year 1893.			Received during the year 1893.			Total.		
Division.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Orissa.	Kendrapara...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	133	5	138	135	5	140
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	82	5	87	82	5	87
	Angul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	83	...	83	92	...	92
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	63	...	63	63	...	63
	Khondmals ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	47	...	47	54	...	54
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	57	4	61	61	4	65
	Balasore ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	113	4	117	552	23	575	665	27	692
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	400	21	421	428	21	449
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bhadrak. ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	147	5	152	151	6	157
			Under-trial ...	...	1	1	160	4	164	160	5	165
	Puri ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	99	7	106	588	23	611	687	30	717
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	371	8	379	381	8	389
			Civil ...	3	...	3	18	...	18	21	...	21
	Khurda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	209	13	222	210	13	223
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	163	8	171	163	8	171
			Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.		Convicts ...	374	7	378	773	39	812	1,144	46	1,190
	Hazaribagh...	District Jail ...	Under-trial ...	4	...	4	336	42	377	339	42	381
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
			State ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Giridih ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	264	16	280	266	16	282
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	225	18	243	231	18	249
	Lohardaga. ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	216	4	220	663	22	685	879	26	905
			Under-trial ...	26	2	28	614	28	642	640	30	670
			Civil ...	3	...	3	7	...	7	9	...	9
	Palamau ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	33	...	32	265	14	279	297	14	311
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	260	11	261	262	11	263
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Manbhum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	88	4	92	601	20	621	689	24	713
			Under-trial ...	27	1	28	564	27	591	591	28	619
			Civil ...	1	...	1	15	...	15	16	...	16
	Gobindpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	157	6	163	160	6	166
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	153	8	161	154	8	162
	Singhbhum ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	97	4	101	401	45	446	498	49	547
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	460	45	495	454	45	499
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Total of Jails ...	Convicts ...	15,757	399	16,156	39,882	1,699	41,481	55,639	1,998	57,637
			Under-trial ...	623	19	642	17,425	918	18,343	18,048	937	18,985
			Civil ...	70	...	70	739	...	739	809	...	809
			State ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...		16,453	418	16,871	58,046	2,617	60,563	74,499	2,935	77,434
		Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	465	27	492	16,634	669	17,303	17,099	696	17,795
			Under-trial ...	417	12	429	13,413	551	13,964	13,830	563	14,393
			Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14
		Total ...		884	39	923	30,059	1,220	31,279	30,943	1,259	32,202
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	16,222	426	16,648	56,516	2,268	58,784	72,738	2,694	75,432
			Under-trial ...	1,040	31	1,071	30,838	1,469	32,307	31,878	1,500	33,378
			Civil ...	73	...	72	751	...	751	823	...	823
			State ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...		17,337	457	17,794	88,105	3,737	91,842	1,05,442	4,194	1,09,636

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1893—concluded.

8.			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1893.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
133	2	135	2	3	5	2·02	0·02	2·04	3·20	0·09	3·29
82	5	87	...	...	...	1·18	0·07	1·25			
80	...	80	12	...	12	10·41	...	10·41	13·08	...	13·08
61	...	61	2	...	2	2·67	...	2·67			
43	...	43	6	...	6	5·69	...	5·69	7·98	...	7·98
60	4	64	1	...	1	2·29	...	2·29			
560	23	583	105	4	109	105·84	5·00	110·84	126·64	5·55	132·19
420	21	441	8	...	8	20·78	0·55	21·33			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
146	6	152	5	...	5	2·19	0·05	2·24	6·31	0·10	6·41
154	5	159	6	...	6	4·12	0·05	4·17			
608	25	633	79	5	84	85·66	3·80	89·46	100·18	3·96	104·14
378	8	386	3	...	3	12·70	0·16	12·86			
19	...	19	2	...	2	1·82	...	1·82			
209	13	222	1	...	1	4·01	0·22	4·23	7·42	0·40	7·82
162	8	170	1	...	1	3·33	0·18	3·51			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
571	29	600	573	17	590	606·93	11·95	618·88	626·18	13·50	639·68
310	41	351	29	1	30	10·73	1·55	13·28			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·62			
...	...	...	2	...	2	2·00	...	2·00			
261	16	277	5	...	5	6·33	0·40	6·73	11·31	0·64	11·95
229	18	247	2	...	2	4·98	0·24	5·22			
674	23	697	205	3	208	158·80	4·10	162·90	192·06	5·56	197·62
601	29	630	39	1	40	32·19	1·46	33·65			
9	...	9	...	...	...	1·07	...	1·07			
254	13	267	43	1	44	41·80	0·68	42·48	49·85	0·83	50·68
249	11	260	3	...	3	7·68	0·15	7·83			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·37			
579	19	598	110	5	115	104·28	3·61	107·89	142·18	4·71	146·89
551	27	588	30	1	31	36·65	1·10	37·76			
13	...	13	3	...	3	1·24	...	1·24			
159	6	165	1	...	1	3·95	0·14	4·09	7·30	0·23	7·53
152	8	160	2	...	2	3·35	0·09	3·45			
387	45	432	111	4	115	104·62	5·99	110·61	117·85	7·04	124·89
438	45	483	16	...	16	13·21	1·05	14·26			
...	...	...	2	...	2	0·12	...	0·12			
40,068	1,591	41,659	15,571	407	15,978	15,649·95	399·95	16,049·90	16,459·72	435·17	16,894·89
17,400	903	18,303	648	29	677	754·43	35·22	789·65			
752	...	752	57	...	57	52·34	...	52·34			
...	...	...	3	...	3	3·00	...	3·00			
58,220	2,499	60,719	16,279	436	16,715	16,459·72	435·17	16,894·89	...	...	...
15,692	687	17,379	407	9	416	365·15	12·24	377·39	801·84	27·17	829·01
15,439	555	13,994	391	8	399	436·22	14·93	451·15			
14	...	14	...	...	...	0·47	...	0·47			
30,145	1,242	31,387	798	17	815	801·84	27·17	829·01	...	...	...
56,760	2,278	59,038	15,978	416	16,394	16,015·10	412·19	16,427·29	17,261·56	462·34	17,723·90
30,889	1,463	32,352	1,039	37	1,076	1,190·65	50·15	1,240·80			
766	...	766	57	...	57	52·81	...	52·81			
...	...	...	3	...	3	3·00	...	3·00			
88,365	3,741	92,106	17,077	453	17,530	17,261·56	462·34	17,723·90	...	...	...

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.													TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
							A.						B.							A.		B.	
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.						IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER JAILS.				GRAND TOTAL.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	16,222	426	35,755	1,510	51,977	1,936	8,378	292	11,715	409	20	...	89	8	559	49	72,738	2,694	75,432	20,126	686	312	13

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.																		
	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
							a.		b.																
							On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total...	1,898	33	31,593	1,453	1,747	24	42	2	9	...	448	55	10	...	6	...	30	...	529	12	15,978	416	16,015·10	412·19	16,427·29

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—*(Judicial)*—(For convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, state of Education, and Previous Occupation of the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	CHRISTIANS.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	a.		*b.*		*c.*																	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	236	...	66	1	111	7	13,526	373	20,664	1,041	135	23	1,017	65	407	51	26,067	1,018	8,143	389	1,138	52

STATEMENT No. II—*(Judicial)*—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4						5												6		
	EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												TOTAL.		
	A.		B.		C.		OF MALES.							OF FEMALES.							
	Able to read and write well.		Able to read and write a little.		Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
							Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													Male.	Female.	Total.
Total ...	1,761	2	3,074	2	30,920	1,506	869	787	3,263	21,431	1,110	561	7,784	604	53	682	171		35,755	1,510	37,265

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																								3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																								TOTAL.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.						
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.						
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	12,791	760	8,552	336	6,384	200	4,846	91	2,684	53	1,152	20	327	10	9	...	100	12	153	...	54	2	37,052	1,484	38,536
Total remaining on the 31st December 1893 ...	678	41	1,594	69	2,494	86	3,194	70	3,224	68	2,715	48	1,489	27	131	...	304	16	390	...	9	1	16,922	426	16,648

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893, *who have been previously convicted.*

1	2			3										4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.										Ratio per cent. of column 2D to column 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.							A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.							Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	35,755	1,510	37,265	2,795	54	679	9	424	8	3,898	71	3,969		10·90	4·70	10·65	407	51	458	33	...	33

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1893 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	85	12	14	6	5	20	25	80	6	86	16	9	...	1

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS *and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2	3	4					5	6						7						8	9	10	11	12
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED. By SUPERINTENDENTS.																
									Minor.						Major.										
			a.	b.	c.	d.	e.		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.					
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6f to column 2.	Ratio of column 7f to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7d to column 8.
Total ..	16,427·29	61	24,799	4,167	546	15,574	45,076	60	11,871	1,115	944	18,109	8,888	40,927	84	219	2,706	326	815	4,150	45,077	249·14	25·26	274·40	0·72

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—For Convicts only—has been abolished under the orders of the Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{10 \text{ Jails}}{610-623}$, dated the 9th November 1892.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	16,015·10	412·19	924·83	13·27	5·77	3·21	2,386*	24*	1,629	8

* Warders ... ... Male. 421 Female. 4
Overseers 1,964 20

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5			6		7		8	9
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	16,427·29	1,240·80	52·81	17,720·90*	4,42,617	25 0 9	4,56,100	25 11 9	52,541	2 15 5	81 13 6	63,963	3 9 11	1,86,910	10 8 9	12,02,131	67 13 4

Note.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost of police guards has been omitted.

C—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Be n gal during the year* 1893 *(excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs) compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	24 1	22 15	25 13	25 1	29 13	28 2	26 3	25 12	3 3	3 1	2 12	2 15	3 11	3 8	4 5	3 10	9 15	10 8	10, 15	10 9	70 11	68 0	69 15	67 13

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the employment of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6										7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													
					A.	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K.	L.		
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.					
											G.	H.	I.	J.				
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private persons, or other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—
																		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6 E).
Total ..	183·49	16,219·00	685·67	1,197·89	1,079·84	938·09	1,681·70	1,138·92	1,436·17	231·26	512·33	96·05	3·71	107·39	6,767·19	...	352·79	5·78	10·36	41·72

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the Net Cash Earnings of CONVICTS *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1893.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1893.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1893.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	16,219·00	6,767·19	172 7	9,01,736 11	9,01,909 2	12,32,515 13	479 13	12,82,995 10	3,81,086 8	23 8	56 5

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Financial*).

Showing the Net Cost of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	12,02,131 0	67 13	3,81,086 8	21 8	8,21,044 8	46 5

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	18,956	1,086	20,042	17,258·56	462·34	17,720·90	23,318	1,064	24,382	18,001	434	18,435	625·32	16·65	641·97

STATEMENT No. XV (*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	7			8			9			10			11														
													RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	560	13	573	41	1	42	219	6	225	20	1	21	1,042·9	939·3	1,040·3	36·2	36·0	36·2	1·1	2·1	1·2	31·3	36·0	31·1	32·4	28·1	32·3

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XV (*a*)—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality, among the CONVICTS, *including the moribund prisoners released under Rule* 488 *of the Jail Code during the year* 1893.

1	2	3	4	5				6					
				CLASS OF MORIBUND RELEASED BY AGE.				CLASS OF MORIBUND RELEASED BY LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAILS.					
	Total number of deaths as shown in statement XV, column 7.	Number of moribund prisoners released.	Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Total ...	541*	33	23	...	21	6	6	12	15	3	1	1	1

* Including moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code and shown in column 3.

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2																								3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		L.		M.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		All other diseases.		Total number of admissions and deaths.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	5	...	5,634	6	861	19	21	11	54	20	127	58	363	22	862	89	4,471	208	20	...	314	...	4,462	108	17,184	541	342·9	0·3	52·4	1·1	3·2	1·2	272·1	12·6

A = Admissions. D = Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII IN THE OLD FORM—(VITAL)—For Convicts only—has been abolished under the orders of the Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{16\ \text{Jails}}{667-706}$, dated Calcutta, the 21st December 1893, and the new statement prescribed thereon will be introduced in the next year's report.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893 *according to length of time passed in Jails.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			TOTAL.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	8,069·84	253	31·9	3,632·47	136	37·5	2,245·14	90	40·1	1,227·06	25	20·3	1,027·01	29	28·2	309·11	3	9·7	16,498·63	541*	32·7

* Including 38 moribund prisoners who were released under rule 488 of the Jail Code during the year 1893.

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1893.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,040	31	30,833	1,469	31,873	1,500	33,373	1,190·65	50·15	1,240·80	12,916	574	13,490	15,836	790	16,626	2,055	98	1	...	31	1	1,039	37	1,076

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1893 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosure (yard and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	SENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	11	...	94	...	4	...	144	22	12	...	13	64	703	1,067			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	636	7	...	...	126	...	498	22	32	6	111	358	6,409	8,205			
Ditto without ditto	1,195	31	17	...	206	3	972	40	33	...	147	571	9,546	12,761	85	19,114	84,310
Total ...	1,842	38	111	...	336	3	1,614	84	77	6	271	993	16,658	22,033			
Total average population	1,147·53	7·40	53·45	...	50·69	...	1,193·21	20·43	4·84	...	154·97	434·69	14,653·78	17,720·90			

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

1	2	3	4					5				
			NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lbs.	From 5 to 10lbs.	Over 10lbs.		Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lbs.	From 5 to 10lbs.	Over 10lbs.	
Total	41,102	11,034	6,022	977	4,323	1,694	21,812	3,004	3,338	1,102	279	7,723

C.—Prisons—*concluded.*

STATEMENT C.

Showing Working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1893.

1	2	3											4											5										
		Number released during the year who came under the system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the Mark System.										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.											Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3.										
			Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—											Sentenced to—										
			One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of jails	7	...	970	359	121	165	48	58	3	9	32	6	...	127	189	224	259	316	386	259	418	979	462	...	58	92	110	160	160	286	215	255	299	304
Add for subsidiary jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	7	...	970	359	121	165	48	58	3	9	32	6	...	127	189	224	259	316	386	259	418	979	462	...	58	92	110	160	160	286	215	255	299	304

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which CONVICTS *were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1893.

	Nature of Offences.	Convicts admitted during the year under sentence not exceeding—																							
		A. One month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																		A. For life.		B. For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,892	39	1,980	24	1,354	13	690	9	466	...	140	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6,532	85	6,617
2	Serious offences against the person.	318	55	369	19	352	23	270	22	224	27	215	5	102	8	1	...	111	9	22	...	52	3	2,036	171	2,207
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	344	54	567	55	656	23	466	16	422	...	234	8	131	...	1	...	2	...	16	...	...	...	2,839	156	2,995
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,741	19	762	7	340	1	161	...	74	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,091	27	3,118
5	Minor offences against property.	5,323	417	3,685	165	2,493	103	1,792	40	1,207	17	445	10	77	...	...	...	6	...	18	...	...	...	15,046	762	15,798
6	Other offences	2,828	253	824	52	787	9	1,367	5	209	...	192	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,208	319	6,527
	Total ...	12,446	837	8,187	322	5,982	172	4,746	92	2,602	44	1,237	23	320	8	2	...	121	9	57	...	52	3	35,752	1,510	37,262

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1893, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan	...	1	4	92	...	482	...	97	482	...	...	1,05,169
		2	Birbhum	...	1	2	45	...	224	...	48	224	...	...	53,386
		3	Bankura	...	1	2	54	...	305	...	57	306	...	...	62,729
		4	Midnapore	...	2	5	148	...	840	4	155	844	...	...	1,66,748
		5	Hooghly	...	1	3	91	...	710	...	96	710	...	...	1,31,489
		6	Howrah	...	1	5	66	...	676	...	71	676	...	...	1,14,253
			Total ...	...	7	21	495	...	3,137	4	528	3,141	...	...	6,33,774
			Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	7	24-Parganas	...	5	5	171	...	1,030	5	181	1,035	...	...	2,25,444
		8	Nadia	...	1	4	84	...	599	...	89	599	...	...	1,04,787
		9	Murshidabad	...	2	4	108	...	594	...	114	594	...	...	1,23,817
		10	Jessore	...	1	5	75	...	423	7	81	430	...	...	93,139
		11	Khulna	...	1	3	68	...	313	41	67	354	...	...	86,003
			Total ...	...	10	21	501	...	2,959	53	532	3,012	...	...	6,33,190
	Rajshahi.	12	Rajshahi	...	1	3	61	...	349	...	65	349	...	...	79,205
		13	Dinajpur	...	1	4	64	...	354	...	69	354	...	...	81,923
		14	Jalpaiguri	...	1	2	48	...	257	...	51	257	...	...	65,594
		15	Darjeeling	...	1	2	48	...	262	...	52	262	...	...	74,136
		16	Rangpur	...	2	4	72	...	383	...	78	383	...	...	90,810
		17	Bogra	...	1	2	40	...	201	...	43	201	...	...	42,894
		18	Pabna	...	1	2	56	...	292	...	59	292	...	...	73,537
			Total ...	...	8	20	389	...	2,098	...	417	2,098	...	...	5,08,099
			Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	19	Dacca	...	2	5	80	...	547	14	87	561	...	...	1,22,669
		20	Mymensingh	...	2	6	94	...	535	7	102	542	...	...	99,409
		21	Faridpur	...	1	4	68	...	322	...	73	322	...	...	85,562
		22	Backergunge	...	2	4	90	...	456	...	96	456	...	...	1,29,686
			Total ...	...	7	19	332	...	1,860	21	358	1,881	...	...	4,37,326
	Chittagong.	23	Tippera	...	1	3	43	...	279	...	47	279	...	...	70,141
		24	Noakhali	...	1	3	40	...	246	...	44	246	...	...	66,345
		25	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	75	392	...	...	96,821
			Total ...	...	3	10	153	...	917	...	166	917	...	...	2,32,307
			Total for Bengal ...	...	36	91	1,870	...	10,971	78	1,996	11,049	...	...	24,44,696
Bihar.	Patna.	26	Patna	...	3	5	133	...	1,176	...	141	1,176	...	...	1,93,657
		27	Gaya	...	2	5	100	...	639	...	107	639	...	...	1,20,597
		28	Shahabad	...	2	4	86	3	493	...	93	501	...	...	1,04,241
		29	Saran	...	2	3	75	...	470	...	80	470	...	...	88,199
		30	Champaran	...	1	2	54	...	286	...	57	286	...	...	63,821
		31	Muzaffarpur	...	1	3	74	...	437	...	78	437	...	...	82,069
		32	Darbhanga	...	1	3	56	...	386	...	60	386	...	...	72,578
			Total ...	...	12	5	578	3	3,887	...	615	3,895	...	...	7,25,162

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1893, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															Rs.
Bihar—*concld.*	Bhagalpur.	33	Monghyr	...	1	3	60	...	434	...	64	434	...	...	32,132
		34	Bhagalpur	...	2	4	67	...	391	...	73	391	...	...	32,450
		35	Purnea	...	1	4	75	...	454	...	80	464	...	...	37,279
		36	Malda	...	1	3	37	...	207	...	40	207	...	...	49,658
		37	Santhal Parganas ...	...	1	4	57	...	312	...	62	312	...	...	71,682
			Total ...	...	6	17	296	...	1,798	...	319	1,798	...	...	3,73,191
			Total for Bihar ...	...	18	42	874	8	5,685	...	934	5,693	...	...	10,98,353
Orissa.	Orissa.	38	Cuttack	...	1	4	85	...	479	...	90	479	...	...	93,054
		39	Balasore	...	1	3	69	...	349	6	73	355	...	...	62,798
		40	Angul and the Khondmals.	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	33,100
		41	Puri	...	1	2	64	...	319	...	67	319	...	...	61,278
			Total ...	...	4	11	240	...	1,286	6	255	1,292	...	...	2,49,200
			South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	42	Hazaribagh	...	2	3	83	2	424	...	88	426	...	...	89,310
		43	Lohardaga	...	2	3	60	2	283	...	65	285	...	...	66,779
		44	Palamau	...	1	2	36	...	154	...	39	154	...	...	43,318
		45	Manbhum	...	1	3	56	3	254	...	60	262	...	...	65,498
		46	Singhbhum	...	1	1	26	...	137	...	28	137	...	...	36,936
			Total ...	...	7	12	261	12	1,252	...	280	1,264	...	...	3,02,241
			Total of Districts ...	...	64	166	3,245	20	19,194	84	3,465	19,293	...	...	40,94,490
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway...	1	...	5	63	...	197	...	68	197	...	...	81,979
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	...	1	19	...	58	...	20	58	...	...	17,071
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	1	...	5	55	...	198	...	60	198	...	...	67,865
			Dacca Military Police ...	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	12,981
			Dumka Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	12,842
			Bhagalpur Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	7,253
			Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	6,300
			Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,400
			Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,600
			New Opium and Excise Detective Establishment	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	2,472
			Total ...	7	...	17	181	...	743	...	198	743	...	...	2,42,263
			GRAND TOTAL ...	7	64	173	3,426	20	19,937	84	3,663	20,041	...	...	44,36,753

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1893.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Western Districts.																
	Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	69	192	25	142	94	334	161	...	2,097	1,391,880	1 to 4·6	1 to 6·3	5 to 1	1 to 2,408	1 to 3,162	1 to 436
		2	Birbhum	26	126	20	78	46	204	21	...	1,753	797,833	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·0	10 to 1	1 to 2,044	1 to 3,161	1 to 356
		3	Bankura	34	122	17	81	51	203	107	...	2,621	1,069,668	1 to 7·2	1 to 10·2	8 to 1	1 to 2,963	1 to 4,012	1 to 470
		4	Midnapore	119	526	24	163	143	679	175	...	5,186	2,631,516	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·2	7 to 1	1 to 2,639	1 to 3,091	1 to 513
		5	Hooghly	48	207	34	159	82	366	356	...	1,223	1,076,710	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,339	1 to 2,127	1 to 347
		6	Howrah	45	194	20	91	65	285	296	...	476	721,211	1 to ·7	1 to 1·3	26 to 1	1 to 1,116	1 to 1,679	1 to 450
			Total ...	331	1,367	140	704	471	2,071	1,115	...	13,956	7,688,818	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·4	7 to 1	1 to 2,102	1 to 2,837	1 to 425
			Central Districts.																
	Presidency ...	7	24-Parganas ...	74	293	41	215	115	508	557	31	2,108	1,892,033	1 to 1·7	1 to 3·2	5 to 1	1 to 1,662	1 to 2,485	1 to 584
		8	Nadia	50	243	25	132	75	374	238	...	2,794	1,644,108	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·1	7 to 1	1 to 3,293	1 to 3,410	1 to 474
		9	Murshidabad ...	60	252	40	139	100	391	215	...	2,144	1,250,946	1 to 3·0	1 to 4·2	4 to 1	1 to 1,771	1 to 2,384	1 to 372
		10	Jessore	50	219	27	158	77	377	56	...	2,925	1,885,827	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·4	4 to 1	1 to 3,703	1 to 4,111	1 to 397
		11	Khulna	51	322	11	77	62	299	59	...	2,077	1,177,652	1 to 5·4	1 to 5·6	2 to 1	1 to 2,803	1 to 3,192	1 to 427
			Total ...	285	1,208	144	741	429	1,949	1,125	31	12,048	7,853,566	1 to 3·4	1 to 4·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,222	1 to 3,056	1 to 605

Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi ...	43	174	18	116	61	290	62	...	2,330	1,313,336	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 3,179	1 to 3,654	1 to 493
		13	Dinajpur ...	48	202	17	126	65	328	29	...	4,118	1,558,836	1 to 9·7	1 to 10·4	5 to 1	1 to 3,686	1 to 3,927	1 to 420
		14	Jalpaigori ...	35	141	14	99	49	240	18	...	2,962	681,352	1 to 9·6	1 to 10·3	6 to 1	1 to 2,219	1 to 2,324	1 to 537
		15	Darjeeling ...	31	119	14	91	45	210	68	...	1,164	223,314	1 to 3·7	1 to 4·5	8 to 1	1 to 713	1 to 806	1 to 204
		16	Rangpur ...	54	227	19	127	73	354	32	...	3,486	2,065,464	1 to 7·5	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 4,499	1 to 4,803	1 to 444
		17	Bogra ...	25	96	14	79	39	175	29	...	1,452	817,494	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·7	9 to 1	1 to 3,364	1 to 3,770	1 to 362
		18	Pabna ...	34	135	21	103	55	238	57	...	1,839	1,362,392	1 to 6·2	1 to 6·2	14 to 1	1 to 3,905	1 to 4,690	1 to 697
			Total ...	270	1,094	117	741	387	1,835	285	...	17,351	8,019,187	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·7	1 to 1	1 to 3,198	1 to 3,518	1 to 472
			Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	19	Dacca ...	63	226	13	104	76	330	240	...	2,797	2,420,656	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·8	34 to 1	1 to 3,747	1 to 5,715	1 to 416
		20	Mymensingh ...	64	240	27	189	91	429	122	...	6,332	3,472,186	1 to 9·8	1 to 12·0	2 to 1	1 to 5,408	1 to 6,496	1 to 768
		21	Faridpur ...	47	184	23	108	70	288	36	...	2,267	1,797,320	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·2	2 to 1	1 to 4,551	1 to 4,951	1 to 681
		22	Backergunge ...	65	244	26	144	91	388	71	...	3,849	2,153,965	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·5	2 to 1	1 to 3,916	1 to 4,436	1 to 447
			Total ...	239	894	89	541	328	1,435	469	...	15,045	9,844,127	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·4	4 to 1	1 to 4,410	1 to 5,441	1 to 533
	Chittagong ...	23	Tippera ...	37	158	7	88	44	246	35	...	2,491	1,782,935	1 to 7·6	1 to 8·5	2 to 1	1 to 5,495	1 to 6,035	1 to 933
		24	Noakhali ...	25	122	17	107	42	229	18	...	1,645	1,009,693	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·0	9 to 1	1 to 3,493	1 to 3,705	1 to 804
		25	Chittagong ...	44	197	23	123	67	320	79	...	2,663	1,290,167	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·6	13 to 1	1 to 2,768	1 to 3,260	1 to 359
			Total ...	106	477	47	318	153	795	132	...	6,699	4,082,795	1 to 6·2	1 to 7·0	5 to 1	1 to 3,780	1 to 4,336	1 to 504
			Total for Bengal ...	1,231	5,040	537	3,045	1,768	8,085	3,126	31	65,099	37,488,493	1 to 5·0	1 to 6·5	4 to 1	1 to 2,881	1 to 3,651	1 to 478
Bihar.	Patna ...	26	Patna ...	56	196	40	316	96	512	666	41	2,076	1,769,004	1 to 1·5	1 to 8·3	10 to 1	1 to 1,346	1 to 2,465	1 to 382
		27	Gaya ...	68	263	23	193	91	456	197	...	4,712	2,138,331	1 to 6·3	1 to 8·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,874	1 to 3,723	1 to 516
		28	Shahabad ...	57	200	25	140	82	340	169	...	4,361	2,063,337	1 to 7·3	1 to 10·2	5 to 1	1 to 3,491	1 to 4,690	1 to 746
		29	Saran ...	45	170	23	139	68	309	171	...	2,653	2,467,477	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·9	4 to 1	1 to 4,502	1 to 6,310	1 to 517
		30	Champaran ...	35	150	18	105	53	255	34	...	3,531	1,869,465	1 to 10·3	1 to 11·3	1 to 1	1 to 5,437	1 to 6,930	1 to 1,055
		31	Muzaffarpur ...	40	161	24	119	64	310	140	...	3,003	2,711,445	1 to 5·8	1 to 7·3	2 to 1	1 to 5,275	1 to 7,004	1 to 656
		32	Darbhanga ...	36	162	15	100	61	252	142	...	3,936	2,801,056	1 to 7·4	1 to 10·9	5 to 1	1 to 6,296	1 to 8,910	1 to 718
			Total ...	337	1,292	168	1,142	505	2,434	1,618	41	23,675	15,811,014	1 to 6·2	1 to 7·9	5 to 1	1 to 3,515	1 to 5,102	1 to 623
	Bhagalpur ...	33	Monghyr ...	36	168	17	127	53	295	149	...	3,921	2,036,021	1 to 7·8	1 to 11·2	14 to 1	1 to 4,096	1 to 5,607	1 to 567
		34	Bhagalpur ...	39	165	27	134	66	299	97	...	4,226	2,032,696	1 to 9·1	1 to 11·5	9 to 1	1 to 4,399	1 to 5,365	1 to 765
		35	Purnea ...	51	199	22	156	73	355	105	...	4,933	1,944,638	1 to 9·3	1 to 11·4	1 to 1	1 to 3,648	1 to 4,489	1 to 219
		36	Malda ...	26	93	11	82	37	175	34	...	1,902	814,919	1 to 7·7	1 to 8·9	8 to 1	1 to 3,512	1 to 3,759	1 to 529
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	34	128	25	157	59	295	29	...	5,469	1,754,106	1 to 14·6	1 to 15·8	6 to 1	1 to 4,702	1 to 5,041	1 to 668
			Total ...	186	753	102	656	288	1,409	414	...	20,511	8,582,490	1 to 9·7	1 to 12·0	3 to 1	1 to 4,066	1 to 4,927	1 to 630
			Total for Bihar ...	523	2,045	270	1,798	793	3,843	1,932	41	44,186	24,393,504	1 to 6·6	1 to 9·4	4 to 1	1 to 3,690	1 to 5,038	1 to 524
Orissa.	Orissa ...	38	Cuttack ...	55	268	25	131	80	399	80	9	3,633	1,937,671	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·5	5 to 1	1 to 3,411	1 to 3,884	1 to 863
		39	Balasore ...	47	195	23	120	70	*225	32	...	2,066	994,625	1 to 4·9	1 to 6·2	4 to 1	1 to 2,229	1 to 2,465	1 to 649
		40	Angul and the Khondmals.	16	80	8	69	24	139	...	...	1,681	170,038	1 to 10·3	1 to 10·3	...	1 to 1,043	1 to 1,043	...
		41	Puri ...	40	177	22	88	62	265	58	...	2,473	944,998	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	19 to 1	1 to 2,454	1 to 2,871	1 to 496
			Total ...	158	720	78	408	236	1,128	170	9	9,853	4,047,362	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·2	6 to 1	1 to 2,623	1 to 2,874	1 to 706

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1893—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	42	Hazaribagh ...	64	240	20	142	84	382	46	...	7,021	1,164,321	1 to 12·7	1 to 15·0	11 to 1	1 to 2,274	1 to 2,439	1 to 596
		43	Lohardaga ...	43	178	16	74	59	252	37	...	7,140	1,128,885	1 to 20·5	1 to 22·9	7 to 1	1 to 3,243	1 to 3,541	1 to 740
		44	Palamau ...	29	116	8	29	37	145	10	...	4,905	696,770	1 to 26·5	1 to 26·9	1 to 1	1 to 3,108	1 to 3,250	1 to 519
		45	Manbhum ...	42	163	14	68	56	231	44	...	4,147	1,193,326	1 to 12·9	1 to 14·9	3 to 1	1 to 3,717	1 to 4,224	1 to 538
		46	Singhbhum ...	11	36	16	94	27	130	7	...	3,753	545,488	1 to 22·3	1 to 23·3	7 to 1	1 to 3,326	1 to 3,420	1 to 478
			Total ...	189	723	74	407	263	1,130	144	...	26,966	4,628,793	1 to 17·5	1 to 19·3	4 to 1	1 to 3,011	1 to 3,258	1 to 626
			Total of Districts ...	2,101	3,528	959	5,658	3,060	14,186	5,372	81	146,104	70,558,141	1 to 6·4	1 to 8·4	4 to 1	1 to 3,108	1 to 3,931	1 to 506
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway...	63	152	5	45	68	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway...	18	48	2	10	20	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	49	162	11	46	60	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police during* 1893.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of district.	Number of inhabitants in village area according to the Census of 1891.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 (B.C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chaukidars chaukidars, including ghat police under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 9.	Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed judicially departmentally.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13, and 14 to column 9).	Number rewarded by judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards.
										For neglect of duty under s. 186 and 176, Indian Penal Code.	For substantive offences, such as theft, &c., &c.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Western Districts.						Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.
Bengal.	Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan	1,322,103	328	8,486	2,128	11,162*	6,84,794 0 0	4	8	76	19	·98	7	10	·015	63 0 0
		2	Birbhum	790,352	238	6,867	167	7,272	2,46,538 0 0	12	4	49	21	1·18	32	13	·61	167 0 0
		3	Bankura	1,019,273	1,566	916	4,974	7,446	2,94,600 0 0	26	10	132	304	6·3	37	34	·95	260 0 0
		4	Midnapore	2,641,631	4,233	1,935	3,467	9,635	2,91,614 0 0	79	25	104	211	4·1	62	37	1·0	1,222 0 0
		5	Hooghly	952,917	901	3,647	169	4,617	1,37,741 0 0	55	11	29	436	11·5	9	15	·52	181 0 0
		6	Howrah	587,905	909	1	478	1,388	74,183 0 0	15	...	13	73	7·2	...	12	·08	85 0 0
			Total ...	7,214,176	8,165	21,652	11,383	41,421	17,09,870 0 0	191	58	403	1,064	4·14	147	121	·64	1,968 0 0
			Central Districts.															
	Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas	1,548,403	3,351	...	...	3,351	1,61,727 0 0	13	2	173	1,056	37·1	7	18	·74	138 0 0
		8	Nadia	1,531,108	3,436	...	...	3,436	1,65,536 0 0	29	9	95	957	31·7	6	22	·8	156 0 0
		9	Murshidabad... ...	1,170,930	2,506	1,405	...	3,911	1,69,459 0 0	12	17	43	467	13·5	29	10	·9	218 0 0
		10	Jessore	1,366,672	3,876	3	...	3,879	1,69,331 0 0	41	4	81	819	24·3	3	27	·7	132 0 0
		11	Khulna	1,152,468	2,037	...	...	2,037	99,707 0 0	22	2	67	1,005	68·6	3	19	1·3	114 0 0
			Total ...	7,269,471	15,206	1,408	...	16,614	7,65,760 0 0	117	34	459	4,294	29·51	53	96	·89	758 0 0
	Rajshahi Division.	12	Rajshahi	1,282,744	3,136	...	...	3,136	1,88,160 0 0	30	3	6	484	16·6	10	9	·606	39 0 0
		13	Dinajpur	1,543,631	3,495	1	...	3,496	2,41,980 0 0	17	6	29	283	8·91	4	26	·85	114 0 0
		14	Jalpaiguri	671,670	1,306	1	...	1,307	79,320 0 0	3	1	20	27	3·9	2	31	2·5	113 0 0
		15	Darjeeling	205,647	133	125	56	314	35,013 0 0	3	...	1	2	3·5	3	6	2·8	32 0 0
		16	Rangpur	2,061,248	4,573	...	...	4,573	2,62,344 0 0	16	4	138	873	22·5	13	27	·8	136 0 0
		17	Bogra	806,973	1,806	...	...	1,806	1,00,670 0 0	10	5	28	495	29·78	13	4	·34	185 0 0
		18	Pabna	1,322,039	2,212	8	...	2,220	1,19,608 0 0	7	...	20	662	31·03	6	10	·72	59 0 0
			Total ...	7,884,552	16,661	135	56	16,852	10,27,101 0 0	91	19	242	2,824	18·84	51	113	·97	678 0 0
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca Division	19	Dacca	2,320,620	3,723	...	...	3,723	2,46,305 0 0	28	11	33	742	21·8	7	107	3·6	462 0 0
		20	Mymensingh ...	3,378,395	6,611	...	...	6,611	3,17,328 0 0	64	17	296	924	19·6	7	32	·65	310 0 0
		21	Faridpur	1,772,774	3,208	...	...	3,208	1,54,275 0 0	38	7	81	1,615	54·3	1	59	1·8	191 0 0
		22	Backergunge	2,122,197	4,785	...	...	4,785	3,00,590 0 0	34	8	125	1,325	31·1	10	63	1·3	408 0 0
			Total ...	9,593,986	18,327	...	...	18,327	10,18,398 0 0	164	43	535	4,607	29·18	25	261	2·05	1,371 0 0

BIHAR.	Chittagong Division	23	Tippera	1,750,249	3,855	23	...	2,878	1,72,594	0	0	1	4	77	396	16·6	1	17	·6	38	0	0
		24	Noakhali	1,004,214	1,998	...	...	1,998	96,432	0	0	1	1	15	310	16·3	2	26	1·4	117	0	0
		25	Chittagong	1,261,751	2,357	11	...	2,368	1,32,086	0	0	6	5	45	324	16·0	23	27	2·11	266	0	0
		26	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
			Total ...	4,016,214	7,210	34	...	7,244	3,91,081	0	0	8	10	137	1,030	16·35	26	70	1·82	471	0	0
			Total for Bengal ...	35,978,399	66,569	23,229	*11,439	100,458	49,12,210	0	0	571	164	1,776	13,819	16·25	302	651	1·04	5,246	0	0
	Patna Division	27	Patna	1,409,307	2,309	359	253	3,421	97,600	0	0	9	10	40	704	22·3	6	33	1·1	259	0	0
		28	Gaya	2,036,565	2,664	3,407	585	6,656	1,66,200	0	0	90	129	96	81	5·9	2	52	·8	234	0	0
		29	Shahabad	1,937,138	3,685	314	...	3,999	1,84,566	0	0	47	...	107	48	5·05	6	20	·6	137	0	0
		30	Saran	2,378,943	3,967	800	...	4,767	1,59,839	0	0	90	10	115	343	11·7	14	39	1·1	233	0	0
		31	Champaran	1,823,577	2,059	397	...	2,456	73,325	0	0	53	8	99	254	16·4	46	48	3·8	440	0	0
		32	Muzaffarpur	2,619,558	3,832	741	...	4,603	1,51,246	0	0	16	8	80	183	4·8	16	33	1·0	196	0	0
		33	Darbhanga	2,699,963	3,863	341	...	4,204	1,31,260	0	0	45	7	74	103	1·4	12	27	·9	116	0	0
			Total ...	14,995,051	22,409	6,859	838	30,106	9,14,036	0	0	350	172	561	1,716	9·22	102	252	1·17	1,614	0	0
	Bhagalpur Division	34	Monghyr	1,951,536	2,282	1,351	29	3,662	1,10,704	0	0	8	1	81	114	5·5	9	110	·3	366	0	0
		35	Bhagalpur	1,958,445	2,219	1,519	...	3,738	91,861	0	0	47	19	105	1,696	47·2	6	90	2·66	444	0	0
		36	Purnea	1,921,637	3,968	464	...	4,432	2,14,613	0	0	9	8	27	330	8·4	9	28	·7	136	0	0
		37	Malda	795,923	1,659	35	...	1,704	65,326	0	0	...	...	11	252	15·4	3	9	·9	93	0	0
		38	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,734,333	...	...	1,445	4,176†	86,118	0	0	12	9	52	637	17·4	18	17	·8	847	0	0
			Total ...	8,362,773	10,128	3,369	1,474	17,712	5,67,617	0	0	76	37	276	3,049	19·41	50	249	1·68	1,892	0	0
			Total for Bihar ...	23,357,824	32,537	10,228	2,312	47,818	14,81,653	0	0	426	209	837	4,765	13·04	152	501	1·36	3,506	0	0
ORISSA.	Orissa Division	39	Cuttack	1,860,846	...	5,299	...	5,775‡	1,82,489	0	0	18	31	39	20	1·8	23	30	·9	203	0	0
		40	Balasore	9,73,850	...	2,060	...	2,060	43,765	0	0	2	13	18	2	1·6	15	20	1·6	161	0	0
		41	Angul and the Khondmals.	170,068	...	379	...	379	3,888	0	0	...	9	15	29	13·9	...	13	3·4	39	0	0
		42	Puri	916,204	...	1,869	41	1,910	49,287	0	0	13	18	33	104	11·4	35	14	2·6	710	0	0
			Total ...	3,920,968	...	9,607	41	10,124	2,79,429	0	0	33	71	155	155	4·08	74	77	1·48	1,203	0	0
			South-West Frontier Agency.																			
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur Division	43	Hazaribagh	1,136,866	1,220	1,482	458	3,160	76,989	0	0	18	26	41	46	4·1	13	5	·5	107	0	0
		44	Lohardaga	1,101,469	1,726	372	114	2,212	67,276	0	0	10	...	36	683	32·9	8	10	·8	56	0	0
		45	Palamau	691,577	...	186	1,173	1,359	36,342	0	0	3	2	28	48	6·9	16	10	1·9	173	0	0
		46	Manbhum	1,170,094	...	3,427	1,722	5,149	1,26,333	0	0	...	17	28	90	2·7	9	7	·31	80	0	0
		47	Singhbhum	638,638*	456	165	652	1,272	37,549	0	0	7	6	26	119	12·0	19	12	2·4	496	0	0
			Total ...	4,538,644	3,401	5,632	4,119	13,152	3,43,488	0	0	38	50	159	986	9·37	65	44	·82	912	0	0
			GRAND TOTAL ...	67,795,825	101,517	48,696	17,911	171,552	70,16,780	0	0	1,068	494	2,927	19,725	14·14	593	1,273	1·13	10,367	0	0

* Including 231 other chaukidars paid by villagers.
† Including 2,731 other chaukidars entertained under Sonthal Rules.
‡ Including 361 khandaits, 30 paiks and 85 rakbars.

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Management of the Force during the year* 1893, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	171
Sub-Inspectors	933
Head-constables	2,455
Men	19,992
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	4,304
„ with swords only or swords and batons	1,926
„ with batons only	17,802
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	10
Head-constables	45
Men	569
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	3
Sub-Inspectors	428
Head-constables	1,027
Men	2,771
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	13
Men	112
Under sections 330, 331, 348, *Indian Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	...
Men	2
Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	1
Men	10

	Total.
Other offences—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	13
Men	209
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded by—	
(1) Promotion	76
(2) Money	2,168
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	127
Sub-Inspectors	864
Head-constables	1,742
Men	4,497
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	7
Men	77
Number enlisted during the year	2,295
„ of one year's service and under 10 years ...	11,453
„ of 10 years' service and upwards ...	2,177
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	392
„ gratuity	20
By resignation without pension or gratuity ...	728
„ dismissal	624
„ discharge otherwise than stated above ...	220
„ desertion	42
„ death	455
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	48·4
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	1·9

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year* 1893, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Total
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	1
Uncovenanted	61
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	15
Below Rs. 100	1
Constables	8
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents ...	...
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	11
Below Rs. 100	10
Constables	3
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents ...	8
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	139
Below Rs. 100	3,199
Constables	19,547
RELIGION OR CASTE	
Officers.	
Christians	134
Muhammadans	755

Hindus—	Total.
Brahmans	749
Rajputs	307
Goorkhas	42
Sikhs	15
High caste Sudras	952
Low ditto	210
Hillmen	74
Hindus of all other castes	186
Other religions	26
Men.	
Christians	62
Muhammadans	5,106
Hindus—	
Brahmans	3,515
Rajputs	4,875
Goorkhas	180
Sikhs	16
High caste Sudras	1,881
Low ditto	1,762
Hillmen	160
Hindus of all other castes	1,528
Other religions	418
Total of officers and men ...	22,998

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year* 1893 *in the several districts in Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
1	2	3	4	5	*6	7	8
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	4,322	2,996	1,495	4,491
		Birbhum ...	797,833	2,268	1,130	689	1,819
		Bankura ...	1,069,668	1,550	880	460	1,340
		Midnapore ...	2,931,616	4,645	2,778	1,419	4,197
		Hooghly ...	1,076,710	3,162	2,091	995	3,086
		Howrah ...	721,211	4,461	4,473	2,291	6,764
		Total ...	7,688,818	20,408	14,348	7,349	21,667
	Presidency	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	3,736	2,211	1,304	3,515
		Nadia ...	1,644,108	4,340	2,492	1,388	3,880
		Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	2,851	1,520	824	2,344
		Jessore ...	1,888,827	2,711	1,466	2,052	3,518
		Khulna ...	1,177,652	1,678	1,043	1,018	2,061
		Total ...	7,853,566	15,216	8,732	6,586	15,318
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	1,819,336	2,485	1,181	801	1,981
		Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	2,413	1,134	578	1,712
		Jalpaiguri ...	631,352	1,451	767	282	1,049
		Darjeeling ...	223,314	1,570	1,267	741	2,008
		Rangpur ...	2,065,464	2,663	1,209	708	1,917
		Bogra ...	817,494	1,516	685	336	921
		Pabna ...	1,362,392	1,995	1,054	1,071	2,125
		Total ...	8,919,187	14,096	7,197	4,524	11,721
	Dacca	Dacca ...	2,420,656	4,169	3,118	2,145	5,263
		Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	6,390	2,410	2,475	4,885
		Faridpur ...	1,797,320	3,905	3,156	3,164	6,320
		Backergunge ...	2,153,965	2,488	1,342	1,310	2,652
		Total ...	9,844,127	16,952	10,026	9,049	19,075
	Chittagong	Tippera ...	1,782,935	2,121	1,327	2,539	3,936
		Noakhali ...	1,009,693*	1,210	695	693	1,388
		Chittagong ...	1,290,167	2,033	1,325	1,032	2,357
		Total ...	4,082,795	5,364	3,417	4,264	7,681
	Patna	Patna ...	1,769,004	7,560	5,621	1,422	7,043
		Gaya ...	2,138,331	5,858	2,626	1,366	3,992
		Shahabad ...	2,068,337	2,980	1,680	956	2,636
		Sarun ...	2,467,477	4,091	1,853	2,532	3,385
		Champaran ...	1,859,465	2,917	1,589	797	2,386
		Muzaffarpur ...	2,711,445	4,153	2,821	1,021	3,842
Bihar		Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	6,898	4,768	767	5,535
		Total ...	15,811,014	34,452	20,863	8,851	29,714
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	3,547	1,466	1,350	2,816
		Bhagalpur ...	2,632,696	3,125	1,660	1,205	2,765
		Purnea ...	1,944,638	2,223	1,087	456	1,543
		Malda ...	814,019	1,020	675	295	970
		Sonthal Parganas...	1,754,196	4,367	2,052	1,858	3,910
		Total ...	8,582,490	14,341	6,740	5,164	11,904
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	3,160	2,086	921	3,007
		Balasore ...	994,625	1,642	1,088	556	1,644
		Angul and the Khondmals.	170,068	297	221	88	309
		Puri ...	944,998	3,531	2,024	454	2,478
		Total ...	4,047,362	8,630	5,419	2,019	7,438
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	2,083	1,155	362	1,517
		Lohardaga ...	1,128,883	1,754	989	355	1,344
		Palamau ...	595,770	817	474	156	630
		Manbhum ...	1,193,328	2,394	1,234	516	1,750
		Singhbhum ...	545,488	1,391	791	224	1,015
		Total ...	4,628,792	8,439	4,643	1,613	6,256
		Grand Total ...	70,558,141	137,898	81,385	49,389	130,774

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	2	...	...	...	1	...	100·	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public. &c.	2	...	...	...	2	2	100·	100·
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	...	...	3	2	100·	66·6
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*									
2	131 to 136. 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	143	...	4	4	122	82	95 9	67·2
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	19	...	...	1	18	11	94·7	61·1
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	466	...	10	17	397	313	86·9	78·8
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	2,521	1	34	196	2,007	1,364	77·7	67·9
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	50	...	...	1	41	35	84·	85·3
		Total ...	3,199	1	48	219	2,585	1,805	80·1	69·8
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	5	...	1	1	3	2	100·	66·6
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	10	...	...	...	4	1	100·	25·
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	18	...	1	1	11	2	94·7	18·1
12		Other murders	344	...	9	64	218	86	97·7	39·4
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	63	...	3	20	52	29	98·4	55·7
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	232	...	5	41	177	113	96·6	63·8
15	376 ...	Rape	140	...	3	7	64	20	94·4	31·2
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	68	...	...	3	42	16	92·6	38·1
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	74	...	1	6	41	33	94·6	80 4
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	322	...	...	5	232	203	99·0	87·5
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	...	2	3	2	50·	66·6
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	962	4	18	68	775	588	84·7	75·8
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	27	...	2	7	23	12	96·5	54·5
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	22	...	...	1	9	3	81·8	33·3
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,303	11	10	49	938	407	68·8	43·3
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	304	...	1	17	208	83	58·	39·9
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	98	...	1	1	59	19	68·6	32·2
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	13	...	...	1	12	3	76·9	25·

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1893, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.											PERSONS.			
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Sub modis.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police returned to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year in Magistrates' or Sessions Courts.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	...	...	2	...	...	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	2	1	...	50·	66·6	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	4	...	81	37	7	67·4	68·6	15	...	...	5	...	191	7	203
18	...	...	10	7	2	55·5	58·8	...	...	...	1	...	28	1	30
412	2	...	280	65	13	67·6	81·1	38	...	...	31	...	627	143	801
1,842	145	...	1,145	417	259	57·6	73·3	303	3	5	1,026	1	8,597	2,422	12,046
42	...	...	33	5	2	78·5	86·8	...	...	...	1	...	52	3	56
2,461	151	...	1,549	531	283	69·5	74·4	356	3	5	1,064	1	9,495	2,576	13,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	2	1	2	33·3	66·6	...	...	...	5	...	38	...	43
10	...	...	1	3	...	10·	25·	...	...	...	6	...	17	...	17
17	1	...	2	9	2	11·1	18·1	2	...	...	4	...	25	1	30
345	...	...	86	132	73	24·9	39·4	19	...	...	111	...	538	25	674
66	...	...	29	23	13	44·6	55·7	8	...	...	22	...	87	9	118
226	4	...	111	63	47	49·4	63·7	21	...	...	105	...	447	53	605
126	8	1	20	39	9	14·8	33·9	55	...	...	8	...	99	20	127
57	5	1	13	25	4	20·6	34·2	12	...	...	2	...	43	8	53
71	...	...	33	8	7	46·4	80·4	1	...	...	9	...	57	3	69
318	1	...	203	29	6	63·6	87·5	14	...	...	5	...	264	3	272
1	...	...	1	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	9
801	28	2	519	141	73	62·4	78·6	33	...	...	142	...	1,178	274	1,594
28	...	...	11	10	1	39·2	52·3	4	...	...	11	...	31	...	42
16	2	...	3	4	2	16·6	42·8	10	...	...	16	...	21	20	57
874	27	3	305	327	62	33·7	48·2	56	10	5	43	..	892	424	1,364
155	20	2	77	45	16	45·5	63·1	41	...	8	35	2	320	127	484
59	8	1	11	21	8	16·1	34·3	33	...	...	8	...	75	64	147
9	1	...	3	5	2	30·	37·5	...	...	...	5	...	15	7	27

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	948	5	19	40	705	426	76·8	60·4
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	76	...	...	3	58	40	94·7	68·9
		Total ...	5,031	20	74	337	3,633	2,083	80·5	57·4
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	266	...	28	17	124	63	94·8	50·
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	5	...	...	...	1	...	80·	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...
		{ by other means ...	26	...	1	3	15	9	96·3	60·
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	51	...	5	...	23	17	98·2	73·9
		{ other robberies ...	34	...	3	2	17	13	100·	76·4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	113	...	4	1	59	39	91·8	66·1
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	639	4	9	32	299	142	87·3	47·4
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	793	8	9	32	516	320	82·9	62·0
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	30,346	10,294	308	97	2,446	1,828	65·8	74·7
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	237	7	2	7	171	113	35·7	66·
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	2	...	...	1	3	1	100·	33·3
		Total ...	2	...	1	1	4	2	100·	50·
			32,720	10,313	370	193	3,678	2,546	67·3	69·2
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2,330	18	35	78	1,527	412	51·5	26·9
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	43	...	3	...	38	23	91·3	73·6
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	3	1	...	...	1	...	50·	...
		Total ...	2,376	19	38	78	1,566	440	52·2	28·1

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1893, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.						Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.				Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		
			a	*b*	*c*				*a*	*b*					
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 23 to 26.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
703	37	3	357	170	36	48	67·7	146	6	...	79	...	1,020	311	1,410
67	4	1	39	16	8	54·1	70·9	10	...	...	4	...	89	6	99
3,953	146	14	1,826	1,071	371	44·3	63·0	463	16	13	627	2	5,256	1,356	7,241
276	3	...	62	62	20	22·2	50	40	...	...	95	1	953	43	1,092
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
25	...	1	9	6	1	34·6	60	2	...	...	5	...	23	...	28
54	1	...	17	6	3	30·9	73·9	7	...	...	...	...	84	6	90
36	1	...	13	4	1	35·1	76·4	10	...	...	3	...	24	3	30
105	7	...	37	16	4	33·0	69·8	27	...	...	1	...	99	24	124
712	29	...	124	119	32	16·7	51·0	160	...	...	64	...	460	162	686
635	22	8	287	131	20	43·1	68·6	55	...	...	36	...	617	141	794
19,792	29	351	1,321	605	128	9·0	75·0	935	...	...	121	...	4,000	143	4,264
203	2	...	102	51	7	49·7	66·6	31	...	...	9	...	279	39	327
2	...	...	1	2	...	50	33·3	...	...	...	1	...	22	2	25
8	...	...	2	2	...	66·6	50	...	...	...	8	...	17	...	25
21,848	94	360	2,475	1,005	217	11·0	71·1	1,267	...	...	344	1	6,595	563	7,503
1,077	135	6	284	483	44	23·3	37·0	292	47	76	90	...	1,512	1,263	2,865
42	...	...	26	9	2	61·9	74·2	1	...	...	...	...	41	5	46
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1,119	136	6	310	493	46	24·5	38·6	293	47	76	90	...	1,554	1,268	2,912

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year as per Police Returns, including all cases, true or false, brought to the notice of the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	532	45	4	20	366	232	86·6	65·1
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	1,927	8	27	49	1,220	963	98·5	78·9
		Theft ... ordinary ...	31,921	5,276	408	726	15,593	9,367	70·	59·9
45	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,158	7	15	39	794	326	45·8	40·9
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,726	...	23	59	1,686	1,423	97·5	84·4
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	9,210	89	64	297	6,829	2,600	98·	38·6
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	168	52	...	2	26	14	67·2	53·8
		Total ...	46,702	5,477	541	1,192	24,504	14,824	63·6	60·5
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	17	...	...	1	9	6	70·6	66·6
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,764	...	...	179	2,764	2,000	95·0	72·6
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	175	1	...	1	165	154	99·	93·3
52		——— Excise Laws	2,568	1	10	17	2,503	2,316	59·9	92·5
53		——— Opium Act	1,084	...	2	13	1,054	937	46·2	88·8
54		——— Railway Laws ...	205	...	2	4	158	137	97·5	86·7
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	582	...	...	12	574	569	97·4	99·1
56		——— Arms Act	1,495	...	6	14	1,480	1,412	84·5	95·4
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	37,192	2	5	424	37,097	31,993	99·3	94·3
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	1,789	7	5	25	1,686	1,419	79·3	84·2
		Total ...	47,867	11	31	699	47,479	43,945	94·5	92·5
		Grand Total ...	137,898	15,841	1,102	2,709	83,448	65,650	75·1	78·6

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1893, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.										PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Sui motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire,	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
441	20	...	225	111	13	48·8	66·9	77	...	...	19	...	391	60	470
1,847	36	4	955	236	48	50·6	80·1	189	...	...	67	...	1,855	159	2,091
21,839	483	311	8,872	1,941	566	39·9	81·1	2,823	11	25	1,102	7	16,037	5,890	23,036
480	51	7	217	84	27	40·8	72·	97	...	1	34	1	435	691	1,061
1,756	7	2	1,415	245	46	80·1	86·2	81	...	...	138	3	2,860	116	3,117
2,367	219	18	1,108	377	56	42·5	65·8	330	444	726	294	...	3,331	7,154	10,779
112	...	1	14	11	...	12·3	66·	7	...	...	4	...	31	4	39
28,842	816	343	12,306	3,505	756	41·0	77·8	3,604	455	752	1,658	11	24,950	13,974	40,593
11	1	...	5	...	...	47·6	...	1	...	...	2	...	18	13	33
2,380	249	...	1,892	699	138	71·9	73·	...	1	...	181	1	1,405	1,325	2,872
166	2	...	149	11	4	88·3	93·1	1	...	...	2	...	783	38	823
1,533	10	...	1,379	105	8	89·3	92·9	54	...	...	16	1	1,803	1,139	2,959
498	4	...	423	53	7	84·2	88·8	26	...	...	12	...	663	702	1,397
202	...	...	156	21	2	67·3	86·6	6	...	...	3	...	215	23	241
568	...	...	560	5	3	98·6	99·1	3	...	...	1	...	583	9	593
803	461	5	1,207	40	15	95·1	95·3	6	...	...	14	...	1,970	258	1,642
36,914	53	...	34,821	2,045	397	94·1	94·4	16	18	6	436	...	38,177	304	38,917
1,413	10	1	1,312	156	6	85·1	88·5	7	...	4	22	...	1,954	467	2,443
44,488	790	6	41,784	3,141	580	92·2	93·0	119	19	10	659	2	46,991	4,283	51,920
102,705	2,133	729	60,252	9,747	2,253	57·	86·	6,103	540	856	4,422	17	94,855	24,025	123,319

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	14	1	...	13	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	11	5·7	192	82	4	79	8
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	30	15	...	12	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	1	3	·4	795	242	4	551	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	13	250	2·9	11,755	3,958	56	6,523	173
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	56	8	5	38	3
		Total ...	14	264	2·7	12,838	4,305	69	6,983	184
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits	...	2	5·2	41	7	10	...	10
10		,, robbers	...	7	41·1	10	5	4	...	1
11		,, poison	...	10	40·	20	10	6	...	2
12		Other murders	1	66	12·	603	127	211	...	122
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	10	11·4	108	17	34	...	43
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	43	9·6	560	91	139	4	192
15	376	Rape	...	27	27·2	100	48	20	5	15
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	5	11·6	43	21	6	...	17
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	2	3·5	67	22	3	15	19
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	4	1·5	263	51	...	203	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	9	1	6	1	1
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	50	4·2	1,533	458	39	763	113
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	6	19·3	36	10	9	...	16
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	57	21	12	15	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	33	3·7	1,326	750	...	491	6
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	3	32	10·	449	201	48	126	42
25	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	5	6·6	142	84	3	35	5
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	...	...	...	27	16	3	5	...

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1893, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 36 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	92·8	92·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	43·4	44·8	4	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	39·3	38·	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
446	71·1	68·4	...	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,172	60·1	56·6	19	...	28	1,199	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	75·	73·5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,751	60·5	56·3	23	2	28	1,226	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	26·3	24·3	1	...	...	10	3	3	3	100·	552	406	73·5
1	5·3	10·	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3,860	...	...
2	8·	10·5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	21·5	20·2	12	1	4	67	64	7	4	57·1	135	100	74·
42	43·3	42·4	...	...	...	3	5	1	1	100·	3	1	33·3
184	41·1	37·1	8	...	1	47	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	20·2	25·	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	32·5	35·	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	59·6	53·1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
198	75·	75·5	4	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
737·	62·5	58·0	7	...	11	138	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	51·6	44·4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	54	...	...
11	52·3	35·4	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	40·8	44·	4	...	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	47·5	47·9	1	...	...	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	34·6	32·1	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	33·3	31·2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released by police without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	2	32	3·1	1,368	589	...	712	...
29	304A, 338... ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	5	5·6	94	57	3	40	1
		Total ...	10	338	6·4	6,861	2,557	556	2,415	610
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	2	175	18·3	903	269	258	14	256
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	5	31·2	11	...	11	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
		{ by other means ...	...	...	...	28	3	10	11	2
		{ in dwelling-house ...	1	13	16·4	75	20	3	43	5
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	...	1	4·1	29	9	...	14	6
		{ other robberies ...	...	11	11·1	113	39	...	64	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	52	11·8	632	286	72	217	21
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	...	31	5·0	760	306	1	421	3
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ...	2	445	11·1	3,806	1,145	50	2,322	117
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	6	2·1	320	130	...	177	2
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	25	6	6	...	5
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	26	5	7	...	13
		Total ...	5	739	11·2	6,729	2,218	419	3,283	433
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	54	3·5	2,807	1,927	2	773	4
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	...	...	46	17	...	29	...
42	374	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	54	3·4	2,854	1,945	2	802	4

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1893, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
573	56·1	54·7	3	...	8	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	43·8	45·8	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,545	48·4	46·2	43	1	31	481	199	17	8	47·	4,604	507	11·0
265	27·8	30·8	14	6	6	18	74	231	112	48·4	93,929	4,489	4·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	100·	3	3	100·
13	55·5	46·4	...	...	...	1	1	22	7	31·8	2,105	115	5·4
48	57·1	69·5	...	...	1	4	...	42	20	47·6	5,331	1,436	26·9
18	75·	69·2	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	36·	1,333	189	14·1
59	59·5	68·6	...	...	...	7	...	86	28	32·5	3,415	436	12·7
184	40·	39·8	1	...	2	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
379	61·4	61·2	3	...	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,399	59·9	65·4	14	8	3	144	14	16,727	3,306	19·7	6,08,476	74,161	12·1
165	59·1	58·9	...	...	1	10	1	20	14	70·	93	33	35·4
4	18·1	17·4	1	...	...	...	7	3	2	66·6	17	12	70·5
13	76·4	52·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,547	53·7	57·5	33	14	16	242	101	17,157	3,499	20·3	7,14,702	80,874	11·3
548	30·2	35·7	7	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	63·4	63·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
574	36·9	36·1	7	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	13	3·3	454	184	...	251	1
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... ... of cattle ...	4	98	5·2	1,987	697	4	1,295	20
		ordinary ...	10	1,262	7·3	21,738	8,160	30	12,213	119
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1	35	8·	1,025	596	...	372	3
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	4	77	2·6	3,036	796	16	2,082	78
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	1	133	3·9	10,644	6,688	2	3,697	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	1	3·2	38	21	...	17	...
		Total ...	21	1,619	6·4	38,922	17,042	52	19,927	221
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	8	44·4	25	7	...	17	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2	...	...	2,870	757	1	1,995	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	4	·5	817	160	...	647	...
52		——— Excise Laws	2	19	1·	2,937	376	1	2,542	...
53		——— Opium Act	1	12	1·7	1,333	333	...	1,125	...
54		——— Railway Laws	1	13	6·	227	39	...	186	...
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	2	·3	586	12	...	571	...
56		——— Arms Act	...	1	·07	1,640	168	...	1,462	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	39	48	·1	38,825	2,341	...	36,078	2
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	1	23	1·1	2,413	494	...	1,886	5
		Total ...	47	130	·2	51,728	4,576	2	46,499	11
		Grand Total ...	101	3,144	3·3	119,936	32,644	1,100	79,922	1,463

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1893, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				PROPERTY.					
				In custody of police.	Before appearance before a Magistrate. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
34	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
234	59·8	60·	3	...	2	15	...	2	2	100·	16	4	25·
1,241	66·5	67·4	5	1	1	63	3	1,722	1,173	68·1	37,746	28,329	74·9
10,688	66·5	68·4	33	8	18	1,109	14	25,325	9,947	39·4	4,00,706	1,05,641	26·3
250	57·4	68·5	6	...	...	48	...	564	184	32·6	88,450	32,866	37·1
2,069	72·	70·4	6	...	...	52	6	1,087	1,631	96·6	94,492	51,618	54·4
1,693	50·8	49·9	7	...	1	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	51·6	47·	...	...	...	...	...	93	15	16·1	1,901	398	20·9
16,162	64·7	64·7	60	9	22	1,597	23	29,393	12,992	44·2	6,23,491	2,18,716	35·0
10	55·5	83·3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,103	78·5	73·4	8	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
615	78·5	78·9	1	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,527	84·6	85·4	2	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
525	76·8	77·6	2	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	76·7	80·3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
562	96·3	97·4	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,212	88·4	87·6	4	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,334	93·8	93·0	12	...	5	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,316	82·7	82·3	...	...	1	31	2	8	6	75·	·3	1	33·3
43,169	91·8	91·	29	...	15	669	2	8	6	75·	3	1	33·3
71,761	75·6	74·8	195	26	112	4,249	363	46,575	16,505	35·4	13,42,800	3,00,028	22·3

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police for the year* 1893, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in col. 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1·8	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190 201 to 204, 213 to 215 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	5,412·2	4,466	2 075	6,541	271	6,250	8,113	8,048	228	2,279	7	5,400	2	129	3 died, &c.
5	61 to 1·9, 2,17 to 223...	Offences by public servants ...	337·0	301	51	352	31	327	416	416	43	84	1	272	1	14	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	2,212·4	992	761	1,753	102	1,663	1,861	1,844	337	590	27	759	39	88	4 died, &c.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	203·0	202	6	208	3	147	217	228	53	76	33	18	41	12	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	229·8	170	34	204	52	199	231	233	24	42	...	165	...	2	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	30·4	30	...	30	4	27	30	22	4	5	...	13	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	219·8	177	12	189	33	142	393	7 2	6	121	...	333	...	2	
		Total ...	8,647·0	6,339	2 [illegible]0	9,278	497	8,756	11,267	11,253	695	3,197	68	6,956	83	2[illegible]	7 died, &c.
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	24·0	1	2	19	7	11	17	13	4	3	4	...	1	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	3·0	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	27·0	18	2	20	8	11	17	13	4	3	4	...	1	1	

		Class III.—Serious offences against property.															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	881·3	957	2	959	65	497	717	655	232	230	...	147	...	45	1 died.
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	18·4	40	...	40	...	29	25	25	1	13	...	11	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	43,345·5	43,496	18	43,514	992	30,491	36,783	22,277	2,864	11,626	1	7,374	3	403	1 escaped.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	121·6	157	...	157	6	115	128	134	4	34	...	94	1	1	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	13,195·0	14,518	23	14,541	805	10,048	13,785	9,918	2,027	4,378	4	3,169	38	302	
		Total ...	57,180·8	58,211	41	58,252	1,803	40,683	50,221	32,334	4,896	16,051	5	10,648	47	706	1 escaped.
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.															
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,389·6	1,518	11	1,529	77	730	962	817	223	289	5	307	...	30	3 died, &c.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	647·4	598	15	613	106	377	485	517	70	151	...	281	2	13	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	193·0	130	9	139	15	105	121	117	16	17	2	61	6	15	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	7,485·6	8,574	103	8,677	241	5,016	7,297	5,373	747	2,741	8	1,724	...	152	1 died.
		Total ...	9,715·8	10,220	138	10,958	442	6,838	8,865	6,864	1,056	3,198	15	2,373	8	210	4 died, &c.
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
22	298	Offences against religion ...	12·8	14	...	14	...	4	10	8	...	5	...	3	...	...	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	102·4	53	...	53	...	40	75	73	14	22	...	36	...	...	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,674·0	4,200	...	4,200	61	2,023	2,586	1,853	644	854	29	229	11	86	1 died.
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	732·2	789	...	789	3	441	552	459	114	245	...	79	...	21	
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	2,296·6	2,768	4	2,772	24	1,905	2,311	1,687	403	707	...	529	1	46	1 died.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	690·0	887	183	1,070	167	936	1,758	1,527	20	151	...	1,052	...	4	
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	2·1	40	7	47	29	29	59	59	...	10	...	48	...	1	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	2,018·0	1,200	895	2,095	376	1,418	6,148	7,160	352	1,041	53	5,543	5	10	3 died, &c.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	858·8	844	21	865	211	590	2,015	1,693	76	213	8	1,382	...	14	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	494·0	452	114	566	231	488	485	369	44	87	...	208	...	30	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	936·4	1,105	...	1,105	...	936	933	719	101	376	...	266	...	6	
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	23,055·2	25,673	2,774	28,447	1,540	24,675	31,550	27,810	1,469	6,749	9	19,133	1	440	9 died, &c.
		Total ...	40,880·8	38,025	3,993	42,023	3,145	33,495	48,182	43,746	3,237	10,460	99	29,108	18	810	14 died, &c.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	117,332·6	114,370	7,120	121,490	5,960	90,260	119,669	94,885	10,120	33,139	191	49,232	167	2,019	27 died, &c.

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Offences under the Penal Code.											
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	18	16	...	...	16	...	...	9	...	...	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	15	13	...	...	12	...	...	6	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	21	11	..	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	2	..	...	2	..	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	54	42	..	...	33	2	...	19	...	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by... thugs ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		dacoits ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		robbers ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		poison ...		2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	9	14	.	...	14	..	...	2	...	4	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	4	4	...	...	4	..	...	3	...	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	12	14	...	...	14	...	...	6	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	37	44	...	...	38	...	...	29	...	6	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	54	61	...	...	54	...	...	29	...	7	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	22	26	...	...	18	5	...	5	1	1	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1893.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.						
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	2	19	...	1	18	6	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
18	2	20	...	3	17	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2	13	...	...	13	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	6	54	...	4	50	18	...	28	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	13	1	...	12	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	442 0	119 0
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	14	1	4	9	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	6	52	...	...	52	20	...	28	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	11	...	...	11	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	14	90	...	...	90	55	...	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	14	33	...	...	33	24	...	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

g

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	76	70	...	...	50	3	...	34	1	5	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	7	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	239	254	...	...	206	8	...	120	2	26	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs. / by other means...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house or on the highway between sunset and sunrise. / other robberies...	... 2	... 2	...	...	... 2	...	...	... 2	...	...	...
			4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	9	7	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	228	192	...	...	191	...	...	138	3	...	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	27	18	...	...	17	...	...	15	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	270	221	...	...	216	1	...	158	3	...	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	60	69	...	...	26	16	...	21	...	...	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	26	10	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	86	79	...	...	33	16	...	28	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1893—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
8	...	8	...	...	8	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	15	93	...	6	92	42	...	49	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	7	...	...	7	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265	49	340	2	11	327	167	8	133	20	2	...	...	6	1	5	2	442	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	7	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1,759	1,759
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	89	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	5	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
190	...	190	2	9	179	20	...	153	6	...	...	...	...	...	173	150	17,926	13,031
30	...	30	...	...	30	7	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
236	2	238	2	9	227	34	...	185	7	...	...	...	...	1	176	153	19,774	14,859
62	29	91	...	6	85	48	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	4	15	...	...	15	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	33	106	...	6	100	53	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.											
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	16	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	15	27	...	...	26	1	...	19	...	...	...
			2,074	2,008	...	...	1,920	36	...	1,241	40	10	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	386	383	...	...	166	45	...	72	2	5	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	71	83	...	...	81	2	...	61	...	1	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	243	274	...	...	54	26	...	41	3	5	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,807	2,780	...	...	2,242	109	...	1,437	45	22	...
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act in—	Gambling Act	241	214	...	...	214	...	...	210	...	...	...
51		Excise Act	126	128	...	...	126	1	...	116	1	...	...
52		Railway Act	74	14	...	...	14	...	...	11	...	...	...
53		Salt and Customs Act ...	14	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
54		Hackney Carriage Act ...	3,124	1,075	...	...	484	...	...	725	8	1	...
55		Stamp Act	59	56	...	...	3	2	...	38	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. Code and Municipal Act.	Public and local nuisances ...	5,033	3,873	...	...	3,703	...	...	3,749	...	...	...
		Total ...	8,673	5,365	...	...	4,548	3	...	4,853	9	1	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, as amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1886.												
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
58	Section 31 ...	Unlawful detention of women and children.	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	18	23	...	...	23	...	...	15	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the fort, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ..	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	45	67	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 68a, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	10,613	7,086	...	...	7,075	...	...	6,367	...	1	...
66	Section 81 ...	Possessing suspicious property	198	240	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	.....	Other offences under Police Act	35	21	...	...	10	...	...	14	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1893—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
3	...	4	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	29	1	5	23	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26	558	522
1,670	52	1,732	14	116	1,602	214	3	1,308	29	6	...	...	11	1	1,951	1,412	1,07,022	77,438
163	128	296	3	13	280	165	...	107	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
173	6	180	2	5	173	49	1	120	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
61	219	285	...	11	274	212	...	58	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,100	405	2,527	20	161	2,356	674	4	1,616	36	7	...	...	18	1	1,978	1,438	1,07,580	77,960
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
768	...	768	...	...	768	19	...	749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	2	147	...	...	146	20	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	16	...	...	16	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
508	332	841	10	...	831	80	...	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	40	43	...	...	43	4	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,355	187	5,542	...	...	5,542	166	...	5,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,799	561	7,361	11	...	7,350	291	...	7,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	25	...	6	19	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	83	83	...	...	83	9	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,095	13	9,108	...	526	8,582	103	...	8,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
262	...	262	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	21	111	...	...	111	17	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not entered into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of the year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—concluded.											
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866, as amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1886—												
68	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
69	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	4	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
70	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house ...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	...
71	*Section 23* ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	2,878	2,096	...	...	2,096	...	...	2,062	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	396	385	...	...	325	...	...	170	...	1	...
75	Act III (B.C.) of 1867 and Act III (B.C.) of 1890, as amended by Act II of 1894.	Port Acts—Offences under ...	2,331	1,878	...	...	1,870	...	...	1,860	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act— ditto ...	9	5	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...
77	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869	Cruelty to Animals ...	6,959	7,344	...	...	7,017	32	...	6,967	...	3	...
79	Act IX of 1874...	European Vagrancy ...	38	45	...	...	44	...	...	44	...	1	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1876.	Jail Act	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
81	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Opium Act	54	44	...	...	44	...	...	38	...	...	...
		Total ...	23,605	19,283	...	...	18,783	32	...	17,634	...	6	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	35,734	28,021	...	...	26,061	171	...	24,249	59	55	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1893—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transfered before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,685	2	2,687	8	...	2,679	41	...	2,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
481	116	598	...	260	338	14	...	323	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3,742	6	3,748	...	4	3,744	38	...	3,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	1	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,347	330	8,680	85	...	8,595	269	...	8,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	1	52	...	...	52	1	...	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	55	...	...	55	11	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,774	575	25,355	93	1,059	24,203	497	...	23,704	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
34,295	1,631	35,981	128	1,240	34,613	1,724	12	32,772	65	10	...	...	25	5	2,159	1,693	1,27,776 0	92,938 0

8a.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during* 1893 *in Calcutta and the Suburbs.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of preceding years.	CASES. Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Offences under the Indian Penal Code.														
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 237, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	34	25	...	25	4	24	31	27	...	12	...	15	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	4	3	...	3	3	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	22	28	...	28	3	28	27	24	...	*16	1	5	...	2
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	19	20	...	20	2	19	33	29	...	20	1	...	6	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	6	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	11	11	...	11	...	11	25	19	...	14	...	5	...	...
10	140, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	272	183	...	183	183	...	...	425	...	49	...	376	...	...
		Total ...	361	272	...	272	195	85	118	528	...	112	2	404	6	4
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	17	10	...	10	7	3	5	11	...	4	...	7	...	...
		Total ...	17	10	...	10	7	3	5	11	...	4	...	7	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
15	323	Hurt	1,059	1,082	...	1,082	39	1,051	1,604	740	...	496	...	241	...	3
16	345	Wrongful confinement	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,108	2,825	...	2,825	47	2,755	3,707	1,748	...	1,005	...	689	...	4
		Total ...	4,171	3,909	...	3,909	87	3,807	5,312	2,490	...	1,551	...	932	...	7

		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	195	198	...	198	12	181	260	152	...	129	...	22	1	...
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	48	63	...	63	7	53	73	66	...	41	...	14	...	1
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	5	2	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	273	249	...	249	26	209	328	153	...	89	...	63	...	1
		Total ...	521	512	...	512	47	443	661	364	...	260	...	101	1	2
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	207	229	...	229	...	194	239	105	...	147	...	12	...	6
23	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	39	44	...	44	...	39	48	29	...	23	...	6	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	754	802	...	802	3	793	1,320	322	...	247	...	72	...	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	201	53	...	53	38	15	27	77	...	15	...	62	...	...
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	.....	Offences under Chapters VIII, X, XI, XII, XXXV and XXXVI, C. P. C.	472	448	...	448	16	432	433	305	2	173	...	122	...	...
		Total ...	1,676	1,577	...	1,577	57	1,474	2,067	898	2	605	...	274	...	9
30	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Act V of 1867	Gas Company's Act	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
32	Act XIII of 1859 ...	Workman's Contract Act	191	168	...	168	...	164	170	112	...	40	...	72	...	...
33	Act I of 1876	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Act II (B.C.) of 1888 and Act III of 1884.	Municipal Act	18,011	12,957	...	12,957	138	12,707	12,736	7,230	...	3,376	...	3,845	...	9
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863 ...	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act ...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
36	Act III (B.C.) of 1879 and Act VI of 1884.	Steam-boilers Acts	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
37	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	12	17	...	17	8	10	14	13	...	4	...	9	...	...
38	Act XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	4	6	...	6	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
39	Act XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act VI of 1882 ...	Indian Companies Act	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
41	Act XXV of 1867 ...	Printing Press Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1880 ...	*Contagious* Diseases (Animals) Act ...	24	11	...	11	9	3	3	15	...	6	...	9	...	...
43	Act I (B.C.) of 1880 ...	Calcutta Tramways Act	19	13	...	13	10	3	3	15	...	1	...	14	...	...
44	Acts IV of 1848 and I of 1893.	Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act	17	30	...	30	14	30	30	25	...	1	...	24	...	...
45	Act VIII of 1881 ...	Petroleum Act	34	30	...	30	28	3	3	41	...	...	...	41	...	...
46	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Act III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
48	Act V (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Canal Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
50	Act XVIII of 1879 ...	Legal Practitioners' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Registration of Births and Deaths ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bengal Vaccination Act	219	236	...	236	...	236	552	224	1	115	...	108	...	...
		Restoration of abducted females ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Adulteration of food, ghee, &c. ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Forfeiture of recognizance bond, &c. ...	8	9	...	9	1	8	8	7	...	4	...	3	...	...
		Indian Steam Vessels Act	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Explosives Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Calcutta Survey Act	9	4	...	4	...	4	4	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
		Indian Merchandise Marks Act ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Forest Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fire Works Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	18,873	13,490	...	13,490	214	13,179	13,695	7,700	1	3,552	...	4,136	...	11
		GRAND TOTAL ...	25,319	19,770	...	19,770	607	18,991	21,698	11,991	3	6,084	2	5,854	7	33

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1893-94.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land revenue ...	3,87,36,224	52,465	47,65,218	...	48,17,783	3,39,18,441
II—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	5,75,449	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales ...	4,81,07,023	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,86,82,472	34	1,87,05,510	...	1,87,05,544	2,99,75,928
III—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,37,07,047	...	...	...	...	...
Excise duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	34,180	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,37,41,227	1,84,658	26,731	...	2,11,389	2,35,29,838
IV.—Stamps	1,59,76,146	1,43,772	6,31,707	...	7,75,479	1,52,00,667
V—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,21,48,105	50,833	6,48,616	...	6,99,449	1,14,48,716
VI—Provincial rates ...	46,13,826	7,681	4,27,711	...	4,35,392	41,77,434
VII—Customs	54,08,691	1,71,461	5,42,408	...	7,13,959	46,94,632
VIII—Assessed taxes ...	43,50,479	28,165	1,78,788	...	2,06,953	41,43,526
IX—Forest	3,01,612	114	4,03,929	...	4,04,043	3,97,569
X—Registration... ...	13,39,127	3,252	...	...	3,252	13,35,885
XII—Interest	17,91,646	...	...	...	...	17,91,646
XIII—Post office ...	3,902	...	...	...	...	3,902
XVI—A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,96,580	1,41,234	...	...	1,41,234	7,55,346
XVI—B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	8,03,086	39	...	...	39	8,03,047
XVII—Police	2,43,612	3,213	...	...	3,213	2,40,400
XVIII—Marine	9,33,731	407	...	...	407	9,33,324
XIX—Education	5,53,049	5,568	...	...	5,568	5,47,481
XX—Medical	1,90,586	530	...	...	530	1,90,056
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,83,883	320	...	...	320	1,83,563
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,60,685	...	...	...	...	2,60,685
XXIII—Stationery and Printing...	1,71,347	504	...	...	504	1,70,843
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	9,01,500	15,630	...	...	15,630	8,85,870
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	16,72,626	...	...	...	...	16,72,626
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	8,72,738	...	...	...	...	8,72,738
XXXII—Civil Works... ...	5,45,151	...	...	...	...	5,45,151
XXXVI—State Railways—Gross receipts.	35,34,841	...	...	...	...	35,34,841
	...	...	...	14,17,364	14,17,364	—14,17,364
Total ...	5,82,49,919	5,72,722	28,33,249	14,17,364	48,23,335	5,34,26,584
Municipalities ...	20,61,534	...	...	...	...	20,61,534
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	70,33,366	...	...	...	...	70,33,366
Excluded Local Funds ...	4,96,179	...	...	...	...	4,96,179
Total ...	75,29,545	...	...	...	...	75,29,545
Grand Total ...	17,90,00,921	8,09,379	2,63,31,808	14,17,364	2,85,59,051	15,04,41,870

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1893-94.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1892-93.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1893-94.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Civil and Political salaries and establishments.	Rs.	Rs.	
DETAILS. 1892-93. Rs. / 1893-94. Rs.			
12. Registration... 6,84,000 / 7,39,603	...	...	The increase is due to the increased number of Rural Sub-Registrars and consequent increase in the allowances paid to them.
18. General administration. 16,85,316 / 17,05,792	...	...	Of the increase about Rs. 53,000 is due to payment of exchange compensation allowances, and the balance is chiefly due to payment of *leave allowances to His Honour* the Lieutenant-Governor and officers of other Presidencies on leave in the Presidency.
23. Ecclesiastical.. 1,40,454 / 1,48,088	...	...	Increase due to payment of exchange compensation allowances.
24. Medical ... 11,57,564 / 12,09,381	...	...	Increase partly due to payment of exchange compensation allowance and partly to considerable savings having been made in salaries in 1892-93.
25. Political 2,602	...	...	The expenditure represents salary of Major MAXWELL, Political Agent, Manipur, on special duty in the Presidency.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,10,820 / 2,27,468	...	...	The excess as compared with the actuals of previous year is due to (*a*) payment of exchange compensation allowance, (*b*) salary and establishment charges of the newly created Veterinary Institution, and (*c*) increased salaries of the joint Inspectors of factories.
Total ... 38,78,154 / 40,92,884	38,78,154	40,92,884	
Civil and Political contingencies.			
DETAILS. 1892-93. Rs. / 1893-94. Rs.			
12. Registration... 42,204 / * 45,894	...	...	The increase is chiefly due to purchase of record racks.
18. General Administration. 2,33,799 / 2,33,577	...	...	No remarks.
23. Ecclesiastical.. 33,746 / 31,624	...	...	Decrease due chiefly to smaller payments on account of house allowances.
24. Medical ... 4,54,606 / 5,05,463	...	...	Increased outlay for medical stores and for diet and clothing of patients.
25. Political ... 72,305 / 65,289	...	...	The expenditure in 1892-93 included a considerable outlay for the Sikkim Mission and charges for refugees and state prisoners which did not recur in 1893-94.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 1,71,264 / 2,84,700	...	...	Increased outlay due chiefly to special payments on account of (*a*) the first instalment of the purchase money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, (*b*) purchase of sulphate of quinine, and (*c*) contribution for the Chicago exhibition as also to larger expenditure for improvement of Botanical Garden and purchase of tools, &c., for the Veterinary Institution.
Total ... 10,07,924 / 11,46,747	10,07,924	11,46,747	
13 Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,21,641	1,43,260	Interest due to the Imperial Government on account of Provincial loans and advances is calculated on the outstanding balance, which was larger than that of the previous years.
14. Interest on other obligations ...	1,20,283	1,35,276	Increased charges on account of (*a*) interest on Presidency Savings Bank deposit, (*b*) State Railway Provident Fund, and (*c*) on land revenue collections refunded.
15. Post office	7,100	8,217	Larger payments on account of district post.
16. Telegraph	...	...	
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of law...	83,90,048	86,78,489	The increase is due to (*a*) payment of exchange compensation allowances, (*b*) privilege leave allowances of a larger number of officers, (*c*) charges on account of additional Munsifs and their establishment, and (*d*) increased fees to pleaders and remuneration to copyists.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1893-94—concld.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1892-93.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1893-94.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	21,13,532	20,74,431	Smaller outlay on account of purchase of raw materials accounts for the decrease.
20. Police	58,43,304	55,95,360	In 1892-93 the heavy cost of transport and rations for the South Lushai Hills police swelled the total.
21. Marine	9,44,061	9,87,962	In 1892-93 the charges on account of pilotage and pilot establishments and vessels and subsidy to steamboats, &c., were higher; on the other hand, there has been a small increase in 1893-94 under marine establishment and stores, *&c.*, on account of the purchase of the new pilot vessel *Alice*.
22. Education	25,31,886	25,66,541	Increase due to (*a*) payment of exchange compensation allowance, (*b*) increased charges under salaries due to smaller savings.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	712	231	
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	17,66,321	18,52,525	The increase is due partly to larger expenditure on account of superannuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly, and partly to the transfer to the civil books of the expenditure on account of pensions of the military fund.
30. Stationery and Printing ...	30,81,001	32,30,896	The increase is attributed to larger demands on the Stationery Office from the Central Provinces and to larger printing work done at the Secretariat Press and to larger supplies of stores to the Presidency Jail Press.
32. Miscellaneous	2,23,483	2,02,099	Increased outlay due to (*a*) payment of arrear allowance amounting to about Rs. 43,000 for the maintenance of the tomb Khajeh Anwar Saheb, (*b*) special payment of Rs. 12,000, on account of capital cost and maintenance of the telegraph lines between Dinajpur and Chittagong, and (*c*) to increased charges on account of remittances of treasure and khedda operations.
33. Famine Relief	1,118	—11	No remarks.
38. State Railways—Interest on debt...	...	...	
42. Irrigation—Interest on debt ...	24,23,353	24,41,474	Interest is calculated on the balance outstanding in the books of the Public Works Department.
43. Irrigation—Minor Works, &c. ...	13,99,445	14,33,046	Increased outlay in the Public Works Department.
45. Civil Works	29,05,130	26,81,008	Decrease due chiefly to transfer of works to District Boards.
38. State Railways—Working expenses	...	...	
40. *Subsidized* Companies ...	25,366	2,585	Charges incurred in the Public Works Department.
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	...	1,207	
42. Irrigation—Major works	13,96,343	14,55,178	
37. Construction of Railways (charges against Revenue).	...	...	
Total ...	3,81,79,195	3,88,12,455	
Municipalities	20,68,554	20,11,247	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Incorporated Local Funds	70,96,733	69,70,230	The expenditure in 1892-93 was unusually high on account of famine relief works.
Excluded Local Funds	4,50,069	5,43,912	Increased transactions chiefly on account of new police funds brought in the accounts of Government about the close of 1892-93.
Total ...	75,46,802	75,14,142	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,77,94,551	4,83,44,844	
Surplus	11,54,63,320	10,20,97,026	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1893-94.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure, including establishment					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	...	...	2,650	22,796	25,426	3,024
Civil works—						
Civil buildings	...	...	1,66,413	1,48,975	3,15,388	61,315
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1,66,413	1,48,975	3,15,388	61,315
Irrigation works—						
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged to Revenue	4,07,024*	...	...	...	4,07,024	62,086
Total Imperial ...	4,07,024	...	1,69,043	1,71,771	7,47,838	1,26,425
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil works—						
Civil buildings	...	...	9,92,248	4,02,480	13,94,728	3,87,738
Communications	...	...	3,41,618	7,36,962	10,78,380	2,99,848
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	6,694	79,448	86,142	23,947
Total ...	...	...	13,40,560	12,18,890	25,59,450	7,11,533
Irrigation works.						
Major works—Working expenses	...	14,47,557	...	...	14,47,557	6,63,479
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	73,842	3,74,035	...	...	4,47,877	1,38,554
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	1,38,433	...	...	1,38,433	58,732
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	515	58,208	58,723	15,912
Agricultural Works.						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	74,553	7,68,874	8,33,427	2,34,742
Total ...	73,842	19,60,027	75,068	8,17,082	29,26,019	11,16,419
Total Provincial ...	73,842	19,60,027	14,15,628	20,35,972	54,85,469	18,27,952
Local.						
Excluded Local Funds.						
Civil buildings	...	...	1,871	...	1,871	345
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	410	3,294	3,704	685
Total ...	...	...	2,281	3,294	5,575	1,030
Incorporated Local Funds.						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	2,281	3,294	5,575	1,030

* Exclusive of Rs. 79,380 on account of expenditure in England and loss by exchange.

2.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those Works, for the year 1893-94.

IRRIGATION.

NAME OF PROJECT.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL OUTLAY—						REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING 1893-94.			WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1893-94.			NET RESULT, EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).				SIMPLE INTEREST DURING 1893-94.	NET RESULT, INCLUDING INTEREST.			
				During 1893-94.			To end of 1893-94.											Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess recovered (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	3,13,66,220	9,19,622	3,22,15,845	3,56,813	6,053	3,62,866	2,82,26,636	5,70,887	2,88,97,523	3,76,575	...	3,76,575	5,06,004	29,083	5,35,087	...	1,59,112	·63	...	10,05,833	...	11,56,044	...	4·3
Midnapore canal ...	83,73,101	1,84,215	85,57,316	2,000	19	2,025	82,81,317	1,84,152	84,65,469	3,01,943	...	3,01,943	2,01,231	7,153	2,08,384	96,519	...	·11	...	3,50,401	...	2,33,883	...	2·77
Tidal canal ...	23,41,849	67,029	24,08,469	2,973	—578	2,395	23,42,745	66,491	24,09,236	59,106	...	59,106	54,217	2,284	56,501	2,605	...	·11	...	90,075	...	87,388	...	3·72
Sone project ...	2,78,86,607	13,20,607	2,92,08,214	1,06,205	1,660	1,07,865	2,80,26,131	9,14,752	2,89,40,883	9,01,912	...	9,01,912	6,05,120	74,067	7,97,213	1,84,699	...	·66	...	10,34,879	...	8,96,171	...	3·77
Total ...	7,01,99,957	25,71,067	7,27,70,824	6,17,947	9,358	6,27,305	6,16,55,930	17,36,321	6,33,92,250	16,72,536	...	16,72,536	13,55,178	93,587	15,48,765	1,23,824	...	·19	...	24,61,878	...	23,33,017	...	3·68
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Tirhut project ...	3,51,079	...	3,51,079	...	...	...	5,51,425	74,650	6,26,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumdar project ...	1,45,974	...	1,45,974	—1,200	...	—1,200	1,45,144	16,228	1,61,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals	...	...	...	—24	21	—03	52,95,042	62,404	53,57,446	4,20,824	...	4,20,824	2,74,224	13,193	2,87,412	1,33,412	...	2·49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast canal	43,46,573	1,29,062	44,74,941	44,123	1,330	45,453	42,83,583	1,64,393	43,58,987	97,710	...	97,710	93,275	4,801	98,076	...	1,568	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran project ...	6,69,521	33,111	6,99,632	...	...	...	6,69,970	27,183	6,96,753	6,814	...	6,814	6,482	243	6,725	...	29	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,252	...	1,71,252	1,38,436	8,222	1,46,658	24,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55,06,447	1,62,179	56,66,626	42,899	1,351	43,850	1,05,26,760	2,84,781	1,08,11,841	6,96,600	...	6,96,600	5,14,417	25,654	5,40,071	1,58,006	...	1·39	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,57,05,404	27,33,246	7,84,37,450	6,60,846	10,709	6,71,155	7,21,82,690	20,11,102	7,41,93,791	23,69,136	...	23,69,136	19,69,595	1,19,241	20,88,840	2,80,830	...	·38	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Railways, 1893.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles open on 31st December 1893. (a)	Number of passengers carried during 1893. (b)					Receipts for 1893. (c)				Working expenses. (d)	Net receipts. (e)	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts. (f)	Number of passengers carried one mile (unit miles). (g)	Number of tons of goods carried one mile (ton miles). (h)	Persons employed. (j)				Capital outlay, including steam boats and suspense. (k)
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steam-boat.	Total.						Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							Rs.
East Indian	...	1,610·73	54,100	179,268	864,032	14,784,928	15,882,268	1,66,19,163	3,25,11,703	6,04,661	4,97,95,527	1,36,63,029	3,61,31,898	27·44	1,049,962,500	1,100,491,005	881	547	41,439	42,887	36,79,04,230
Eastern Bengal ...	...	812·71	54,991	156,898	1,198,742	8,320,924	9,730,655	42,85,219	68,90,371	8,75,566	1,20,51,147	54,16,049	66,35,138	45·85	269,388,969	139,271,297	224	233	15,414	15,871	10,56,47,714
Tirhut ... ... Bengal and North-Western.	...	755·50	15,310	22,150	66,853	4,969,010	5,073,323	20,83,487	25,86,872	6,25,616	52,95,375	22,87,448	30,07,927	43·20	177,307,946	88,388,326	84	89	7,053	7,226	5,32,63,913
Bengal-Nagpur ...	...	862·33	5,086	20,971	33,945	2,138,256	2,198,253	13,34,341	46,08,305	4,75,105	64,17,751	31,55,531	32,62,220	49·17	107,548,223	122,693,067	156	205	11,752	12,113	9,80,05,815
Bengal Central ...	...	125·61	2,447	32,210	158,839	1,428,251	1,621,768	5,61,250	2,13,664	8,609	7,83,529	4,68,537	3,14,992	59·80	34,110,979	7,326,416	3	...	544	547	1,00,86,771
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	51·	3,599	8,977	36,643	...	49,219	2,31,638	3,93,637	8,905	6,34,180	3,51,357	2,82,793	54·96	1,576,355	1,145,111	20	7	1,009	1,036	31,72,223
Deoghur	...	4·79	939	...	...	264,022	264,961	34,756	2,892	131	37,809	18,706	19,103	49·47	1,209,161	44,829·61	...	...	55	55	2,87,364
Tarkessur	...	22·23	422½	3,222½	99,916½	969,088½	1,072,650	2,63,152	18,757	1,142	2,83,054	1,32,631	1,50,420	46·85	16,527,170	883,796	Included with E. I. Ry.				17,47,280

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1893-94, Part I, pages 98 to 101.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 124 to 127.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 136 to 139.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 137 to 139.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 137 to 139.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 137 to 139.
(g) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 98 to 101.
(h) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 98 to 101.
(j) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 160 to 163.
(k) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 84 to 86 and 98 to 101.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1893-94.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guida" ...	817·88	400	6	47	56,457	Nil	Used as a despatch vessel.
River-going Vessels.							
"Alice" P.V. ...	319·31	...	3	38	7,389	„	Duty at the Sandheads.
"Fame," P. V. ...	320	...	4	38	34,433	„	Ditto ditto.
"Sarasti," P. V. ...	375	...	4	38	40,428	„	Ditto ditto.
"Enchantress," S. L. ...	24	14·3	...	5	2,177	„	Used by the Port Officer as required.
"Florence," S. L. ...	14	5	...	4	3,089	„	Used by the Engineer Surveyors of the Port of Calcutta.
"Clytie," S. L. ...	18 2	20	...	5	3,726	„	Used by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as required.
Yacht "Rhotas" ...	90	...	....	10	7,049	„	Ditto ditto.
"Bholio" ...	5·6	...	....	18		„	Ditto ditto.

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1893-94.

Description of Establishment.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.		
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	24*	28,259	.....	* Including Wreck Chart Clerk and Banking clerk.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried	8	.....	27,233	.....	* 1 Retired on the 24th April 1893. 1 Retired on the 12th June 1893.
Ditto, free	43*	.....	3,19,682	.....	1 Retired on the 17th November 1893.
Licensed	14	.....	1,33,482	.....	1 Died on the 19th November 1893. 1 Retired on the 1st February 1894.
Leadsmen apprentices ...	18†	.....	10,682	.....	† 1 Promoted in the Mate pilot's grade on the 14th May 1893. 1 Promoted on the 1st July 1893. 1 Resigned on the 1st July 1893.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	.....	2,112	.....	
Examination of Masters, Mates and Engineers.	8‡				
Examination for Inland Masters and Serangs.		.....	2,912	.....	‡ Employed when required.
Examination for 1st class Master's certificate.	3‡				
Examination for 2nd class Master's and Serang's certificate.	2‡				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	.....	5,183	.....	
Leadsmen's quarters	.....	8	1,020	.....	
Extra establishment of Pilot-vessels.	.....	10	1,494	.....	
Post Master, Diamond Harbour ...	.....	1	240	.....	
Engineer-Surveyors' Department.					
Engineer-Surveyors and establishment.	2	3	19,953*	.....	* Including pay of the Banking clerk at Rs. 18 per month.
Marine Surgeon's Establishment ...	...	1	84	...	

H.—Trade.

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94.

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	4,35,554	...	6,23,930
Animals, living	No.	67	21,616	56	6,050
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	34,28,784	...	36,33,684
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	„	...	5,68,058	...	5,11,864
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	3,553	8,02,135	3,765	8,42,984
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	209,677	4,05,187	168,464	3,62,610
Other sorts	Value	...	73,127	...	61,119
Candles	lbs.	701,843	2,31,765	712,369	2,58,689
Clocks and watches	No.	20,301	1,66,637	26,397	2,18,286
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	6,109	1,33,050	3,872	83,066
Coke	„	2,104	67,307	2,314	72,570
Patent fuel	„	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	297	32,819	233	28,026
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	319	6,719	1	98
Twist and yarn	lbs.	9,628,727	66,34,266	12,622,402	88,38,736
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached) ...	Yds.	727,157,154	8,01,22,882	373,342,463	10,64,51,907
White (bleached) ...	„	165,550,599	2,12,69,862	161,073,519	2,26,91,065
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	„	101,257,706	1,43,16,305	129,536,190	1,97,65,765
Other sorts ...	Yds. / No.	267,478 / 2,341,668	3,89,970	180,416 / 2,919,643	5,38,593
Thread, sewing	lbs.	298,570	4,86,601	331,979	5,37,534
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs. / Yds.	80,922 / 451,923	6,01,144	106,569 / 725,177	7,91,922
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	4,460	2,220	...	...
Manufactured	„	309,267	3,95,231	325,476	4,72,084
Other sorts	Value	...	9,71,789	...	10,38,574
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials ...	Cwt.	1,680	2,52,666	1,075	1,80,336
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	3,74,377	...	3,98,332
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	143,619	66,086	223,708	1,06,948
Canvas	„	796,582	5,20,645	823,345	5,54,760
Other sorts	lbs.	232,731	1,40,085	211,302	1,18,235
Other sorts	„	8,516	4,073	14,253	6,000
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	6,163	...	19,208
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls ...	Cwt.	656	29,282	856	55,647
Other ware	Value	...	8,96,193	...	7,94,910
Gums and resins	Cwt.	21,720	90,628	30,038	1,30,337
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	27,53,631	...	30,28,593
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ...	„	...	6,16,314	...	7,01,874
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	„	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	„	...	1,43,907	...	1,52,653
Leather and manufactures of	„	...	4,24,164	...	4,48,819
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	713,341	13,35,229	626,783	12,26,286
Spirits	„	233,424	17,08,266	252,855	18,33,976
Wines and liqueurs	„	76,773	8,96,885	92,986	10,81,119
Other sorts	„	1,515	9,084	859	7,330
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	82,72,693	...	98,98,068
Matches, lucifer and other	„	...	63,311	...	7,766

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94.

AUSTRIA.				BELGIUM.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,28,481	...	4,03,297	...	17,411	...	21,909
...	...	...	126	...	381	...	580
20	1,991	8	1,841	10	1,770	30	2,180
...	...	...	...	27,691	45,399	81,461	1,43,504
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	75	...	...	123,587	42,526	123,488	45,446
4,151	9,014	1,656	15,612	...	...	4,872	7,699
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
397	1,960	...	...	...	...	272	2,175
8	2,619	10	1,932	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
383,000	3,47,342	401,980	3,61,186	138,400	1,11,705	91,600	77,120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162,246	73,145	451,897	1,94,561	...	...	3,120	877
725,244	1,87,511	1,679,630	6,16,805	885,671	49,172	196,120	42,336
...	45,695	...	78,326	...	...	...	2,418
25,742		47,743		...		1,433	
14,180	15,803	43,095	54,247	...	...	1,360	2,475
20	1,90,794	9,800	3,67,194	1,360	1,338	3,090	2,611
26,907		30,139		...		...	
...	...	...	...	813	2,100	...	...
473	1,435	245	1,793	4,456	17,205	8,177	22,325
...	3,258	...	5,253	...	9,131	...	25,424
50	11,038	71	18,255	548	55,009	1,850	1,70,244
...	2,100	...	1,824	...	2,09,413	...	2,18,434
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,256	2,500	180	215
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
666	1,39,161	1,235	2,87,634	137	7,766	85	3,763
...	32,364	...	1,08,325	...	4,10,616	...	4,67,861
...	...	2	451	...	...	3,411	16,184
...	1,01,265	...	1,20,523	...	90,178	...	1,29,062
...	10,926	...	31,036	...	8,497	...	10,932
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,856	...	32,177	...	...	...	...
...	2,112	...	2,322	...	2,883	...	6,119
266	731	149	460	482	1,286	4,687	10,115
436	1,956	3,686	6,947	3,014	11,442	2,240	17,206
622	3,753	1,249	10,901	1,613	32,712	1,678	36,171
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	225
...	15,750	...	2,145	...	17,562	...	3,405
...	53	...	...	...	2,33,228	...	3,19,976

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

Articles.		France.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	74,510	...	1,04,923
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	110
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	5	984	11	1,325
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	56	65
Clocks and watches	No.	9,363	1,16,027	13,986	1,63,321
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	3,655	29,822	1,134	10,548
Corks	Cwt.	10	1,754	9	1,939
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	"	14,347	8,401	12,448	9,036
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	143,205	46,210	79,997	59,757
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	... / 11,162	10,985	... / 439	2,290
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	533	2,405	216	1,200
Other sorts	Value	...	1,140	...	2,012
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	4	1,220	...	1,000
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	496	...	1,600
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	252	389	65	80
Canvas	"	1,187	741	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	515	...	1,635
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	22	10,690	81	21,043
Other ware	Value	...	220	...	2,269
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	10,768	...	5,804
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	9,501	...	12,471
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	8,380	...	20,276
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	145	...	151
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	164	446	88	242
Spirits	"	3,049	26,619	2,445	29,031
Wines and liqueurs	"	23,289	99,103	19,376	88,001
Other sorts	"	...	1	1	17
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	686	...	311
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

GERMANY.				ITALY.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	528	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41,140	...	78,510	...	26,893	...	49,396
...	160	...	475	...	...	...	...
11	2,324	18	3,371	2	200	...	33
179	300	202	399	...	...	...	...
...	2,416	...	5,800	...	...	...	...
100	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,449	8,554	3,567	8,975	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	7,600	...	...	142,337	9,80,455	199,887	14,08,341
27	6,687	44	9,148	...	...	2	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	150,000	82,812	2,600	8,637	4,800	4,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,190	3,077	2,690	1,600
37,923	50,428	18,179	6,586	125,039	22,864	128,347	23,325
1,250	14,303	...	7,882	...	...	...	...
7,959		4,997		...		...	
14,844	21,330	4,689	7,325	1,444	1,970	400	625
431	28,908	15,035	39,891	...	14,606	...	13,863
...		...		...		...	
2,955	6,237	2,229	6,623	...	...	...	...
2,540	11,055	5,066	17,339	26	50	...	...
...	25,333	...	62,218	...	2,900	...	612
63	6,600	696	62,496	...	...	5	1,200
...	9,629	...	14,191	...	23	...	315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	1,000
9	1,805	192	9,370	4,863	1,62,332	9,576	3,19,668
...	1,56,171	...	2,73,777	...	150	...	702
...	...	13	64	...	...	...	...
...	1,29,398	...	2,68,904	...	85	...	105
...	76,778	...	28,347	...	150	...	160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	380	...	3,030	...	...	...	253
...	533	...	5,990	...	...	...	955
31,152	65,109	22,510	57,461	...	...	...	...
18,688	63,631	35,916	87,998	15	997	5	96
1,462	8,681	1,967	14,453	3,191	13,780	3,686	21,264
40	417	62	678	...	...	...	...
...	19,948	...	12,489	...	...	...	682
...	3,32,664	...	2,35,127	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

Articles.		Mauritius.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	...	...	200
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	1	50	...	...
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	5	60	8	48
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	...	...	2,600	312
	Yds.	...		...	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	896	98
Manufactured	"	...	...	3,684	288
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	324
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ...	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured and manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits	"	...	...	...	...
Wines and liqueurs	"	117	600	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	808	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

SOUTH AMERICA.				UNITED STATES.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
... 3	... 600	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,095 ...	... ...	8,892 ...
...	...	...	...	...	350	...	3,217
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	860
...	...	...	...	62	5,101	73	6,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 90	... 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	... ...	... ...	... 1,993	... 9,913	... 1,694	... 13,903
50	550	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	90,000	18,000	330,000	67,044
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... 600	... 805	...	...
...	...	...	...	... 31	... 42	... 1,008	... 450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,220	1,300	6,530	3,450
...	...	...	...	55,502	46,225	179,028	1,30,737
...	...	...	...	...	1,662	...	2,461
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	... 1,120	... 240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	... 7,975	...	... 27,858
...	...	...	...	...	...	... 1,825	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	8,041	...	22,417
...	...	...	...	...	3,071	...	4,744
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	331	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... 1,404	... 16,167	... 2,874	... 32,722
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	... 3,557	...	17,032
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	1	2,000
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	...	...	100
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	10
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	...	...	2,300 / ...	2,040
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	44	...	...
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	1,208	3,624	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	4,120
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	1	213	2	36
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	2	4
Spirits	"	36	245	19	104
Wines and liqueurs	"	3	33	4	48
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	120	...	461	...	2,469	...	1,790
...	...	...	...	10	109	...	...
...	28,836	...	7,199	...	33,186	...	39,011
...	228	...	193	...	200	...	225
10	1,197	12	1,518	13	1,890	1	745
99	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	285	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
342	4,937	1	60	1	150	...	...
31	310	4	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,978	88,170	7,641	63,189	...	...	...	...
...	15	1	170	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	98	...	...	...	...
4,400	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,592	8,935	6,800	1,400	...	...	...	...
36,645	17,837	...	...	270	62	...	...
116,701	37,906	2,725	1,540	8,696	3,802	6,791	2,171
...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...
...		...		996		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	33,029	...	2,602	840	157	...	25
...		601		...		...	
1,550	1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,014	21,808	4,600	18,944	10,539	24,936	17,223	20,365
...	2,390	...	9,514	...	4,86,191	...	4,55,409
...	60	6	620	1,684	13,981	129	2,293
...	1,463	...	317	...	27,262	...	14,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,36,113	...	73,579	...	...	...	2,605
2	1,625	13	559	82	2,451	112	4,714
...	86	...	108	...	1,20,155	...	1,54,078
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,188	...	9,137	...	4,500	...	5,174
...	3,433	...	1,183	...	...	...	108
...	...	...	...	...	1,983	...	1,351
...	...	...	5,000	...	14,102	...	9,299
...	510	...	600	...	100	...	130
337	1,005	10	46	...	...	...	...
950	7,908	32	1,026	2,480	4,373	5,826	3,900
3,388	20,163	1,052	4,938	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,357	...	1,056	...	...	...	434
...	...	...	38,907	...	1,356	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of *years* 1892-93

Articles.		Persia.				
		1892-93.		1893-94.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1		2	3	4	5	
			Rs.		Rs.	
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...	
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	...	...	350	
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	60	
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	
Building and engineering materials—						
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...	
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	
Coal—						
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	
Coke	"	...	...	...	...	
Patent fuel	"	...	...	...	...	
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...	
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	
Cotton—						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...	
White (bleached)	"	...	...	...	...	
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	2,720	700	...	...	
Other sorts	Yds.	...	48	...	...	
	No.	48		...	...	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	...	...	...	...	
	Yds.	...	...	...	...	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—						
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...	
Manufactured	"	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	1,266	
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	70	
Flax—						
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	975	
Glass and glassware—						
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	80	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	4	40	
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	...	...	53	
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	...	...	2,500	
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...	
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	...	...	85	
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...	
Liquors—						
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...	
Spirits	"	4	48	28	185	
Wines and liqueurs	"	238	1,259	99	703	
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	20,500	
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...	

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	412	...	558
...	...	...	...	27	11,700	7	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	8,562	...	8,849
...	12	...	155	...	154	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	280	3	166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	41	999	1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	815	5,266	113	900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,200	5,412	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	400
...	...	...	...	2,120	636	19,336	4,901
...	...	...	...	1,460	440	9,528	2,642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24,239	8,451	435	435
...	...	...	...	8,158	13,638	10,950	15,669
...	...	...	...	...	1,27,139	...	1,58,587
...	...	...	...	17,704	3,51,871	17,386	3,67,442
...	...	...	...	...	10,531	...	9,666
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,13,645	...	32,169
...	...	...	...	3	85	16	2,009
...	...	...	...	...	12,853	...	13,136
...	...	...	...	1,405	35,769	976	28,017
...	...	...	...	...	685	...	2,265
...	...	...	...	...	150	...	1,401
...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7,515	...	10,980
...	...	...	...	...	215	...	720
...	...	...	...	17	40	...	...
15	166	22	98	15,980	27,660	11,817	17,382
7	76	7	5	119	593	26	211
...	...	...	...	7	90	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,84,968	...	76,454

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

Articles.	Australia.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Value	...	342	...	379
Animals, living ... ... No.	2,748	9,86,360	2,066	7,74,115
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) ... ... Value	...	1,696	...	1,795
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	431
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... ... Cwt.	12	3,107	13	2,705
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Candles ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons	4,404	47,781	1,775	22,675
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached) ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... { Yds. / { No.	... / ...	...	{ ... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { lbs. / { Yds.	... / ...	...	{ ... / ...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	255	785	229	386
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	2,902	...	6,207
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Value	...	3,108	...	...
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Value	...	...	...	4,380
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... ... Value	...	2,050	...	12,726
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ,,	...	22	...	2,432
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	7,000
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	850	...	11,461
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	19	50
Spirits ... ... ,,	2,483	25,774	2,345	25,723
Wines and liquors ... ... ,,	1,927	9,869	2,103	10,173
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... Value	...	158	...	39,910
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued*.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	4,41,686	...	6,36,080
352	67,600	...	...	3,207	11,08,015	2,130	7,33,175
...	8,062	...	10,195	...	39,96,911	...	43,61,635
...	39	...	12,957	...	5,59,522	...	5,28,046
6	3,597	2	525	3,707	8,25,126	3,936	8,63,605
...	...	...	...	237,646	4,51,276	250,127	5,06,513
...	...	...	...	...	75,543	...	67,204
...	...	...	...	330,776	2,74,461	334,903	3,04,200
...	...	1	240	40,651	3,15,831	52,175	4,18,105
128	1,873	140	2,100	10,737	1,83,624	5,799	1,07,813
...	...	...	...	2,104	67,307	2,314	72,670
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	1,530	22	380	156,390	11,14,783	209,069	14,85,513
8	675	...	...	350	44,609	299	41,446
...	...	...	...	319	6,719	4	196
...	...	...	...	10,174,327	70,11,262	13,270,782	93,64,054
...	...	12,671	1,583	727,297,486	8,01,49,817	874,193,324	10,66,22,334
...	...	...	...	155,771,417	2,13,70,311	161,563,010	2,28,01,443
2,990	506	20,808	3,338	102,859,345	1,47,15,973	131,578,315	2,01,24,266
...	...	...	...	258,726	4,50,203	180,416	6,27,219
...	...	...	...	2,376,420	...	2,973,711	...
...	...	...	...	328,638	5,26,509	381,433	6,02,306
...	319	997	755	83,601	8,61,322	141,299	12,24,523
...	...	...	...	489,992	...	756,366	...
760	1,320	3,932	1,322	37,967	23,278	14,022	11,825
25,381	1,17,889	23,302	1,46,244	422,744	6,52,642	677,826	8,57,374
...	11,969	...	3,051	...	16,45,858	...	17,70,588
...	...	...	...	22,841	6,96,069	21,218	7,33,886
...	11,094	...	8,163	...	6,46,303	...	6,67,922
...	...	...	...	143,871	99,475	223,173	1,07,028
...	...	...	...	797,769	5,21,386	823,345	5,54,750
...	...	...	...	236,987	1,42,585	214,162	1,19,340
...	...	...	...	8,516	4,073	14,253	6,000
...	97,539	...	78,568	...	4,67,097	...	2,13,374
...	...	...	...	6,439	3,54,287	12,166	7,04,398
...	460	...	155	...	16,87,743	...	18,47,714
4	96	...	...	23,130	1,26,706	36,271	1,84,129
...	2,277	...	2,052	...	31,13,066	...	36,06,806
...	90	...	2,291	...	7,28,938	...	7,98,578
...	...	...	...	...	2,403	...	1,561
...	65	...	760	...	1,96,305	...	2,50,902
...	...	...	100	...	4,31,872	...	4,77,261
3	24	...	...	746,766	14,03,220	654,198	13,04,764
107	630	155	869	281,933	18,95,782	320,715	20,53,233
2,513	18,491	2,954	21,591	116,262	11,05,997	127,137	12,92,578
...	...	...	...	1,562	9,512	1,072	8,250
...	...	...	...	...	83,37,009	...	99,96,031
...	1,125	...	1,08,606	...	8,66,305	...	7,85,736

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	342	14,161	28,338	10,62,296
Wrought ... ... ,,	63,422	21,09,193	76,467	30,76,807
Other sorts ... ... ,,	20	765	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	1,061,616	80,92,284	972,947	75,95,869
Other sorts ... ... ,,	90,901	2,38,721	88,686	2,22,012
Lead ... ... ,,	82,333	12,15,969	91,353	13,12,926
Steel ... ... ,,	120,509	8,64,070	142,066	9,26,767
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	483	36,776	681	47,368
Other sorts ... ... ,,	17	821	6	380
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	56,619	3,94,830	70,991	10,26,261
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	4,958	4,55,182	5,060	3,80,479
Oils ... ... Gals.	2,147,124	11,60,592	2,361,705	13,05,403
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	7,94,188	...	9,20,504
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	6,32,849	...	6,81,124
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	20,42,243	...	22,77,669
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	37,25,813	...	42,91,039
Salt ... ... Tons	223,393	37,57,184	240,246	47,84,405
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	20
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	16	30	29	232
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	252,381	4,09,010	328,973	4,43,915
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	43,212	...	67,996
Spices ... ... lbs.	20	250	50	20
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	116	1,928	140	2,427
Tea ... ... lbs.	152	105	2,052	719
Toys and requisites for games ... Value	...	3,51,805	...	3,98,086
Umbrellas ... ... No.	2,230,995	20,90,225	2,913,433	26,57,113
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	66,192	...	88,128
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	40,439	28,354	21,361	14,647
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	3,687,510	32,44,133	4,699,427	40,30,179
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	16,61,930	...	21,69,543
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	41,38,157	...	48,61,157
Merchandise— { Free ... ,,	...	17,90,66,252	...	22,16,62,666
Merchandise— { Dutiable ... ,,	...	81,87,950	...	1,13,99,142
Total ... ,,	...	18,72,54,202	...	23,30,61,808
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	34,410
Silver ... ... ,,	...	1,42,64,472	...	87,24,786
Total ... ,,	...	1,42,64,472	...	87,59,196
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	20,15,18,674	...	24,18,11,004
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	1,43,97,747	...	1,29,50,122
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	1,43,97,747	...	1,29,50,122

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

AUSTRIA.				BELGIUM.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
791	1,61,588	1,046	1,97,490	2,497	97,795	5,608	2,31,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	409,086	20,75,666	476,915	23,84,028
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	114	...	...
...	...	...	...	86,593	4,72,129	208,740	11,39,722
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,861	59,284	3,025	58,962
114	19,786	275	52,103	59	4,175	224	13,538
3	240	35	2,200	44,544	32,445	55,121	28,952
...	1,745	...	801	...	1,09,234	...	1,39,102
...	2,26,807	...	2,76,093	...	62,758	...	1,03,798
...	8,958	...	9,684	...	1,098	...	1,972
...	...	...	...	...	22,783	...	26,703
...	...	2,001	27,175	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136,904	1,45,768	75,872	76,824	2,721	3,486	36,141	51,634
...	6,138	...	11,866	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,972	29,590	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,679	...	18,017	...	28,670	...	75,435
142	163	1	12	...	...	...	...
...	1,326	...	4,133	...	45	...	310
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119,941	1,37,817	181,254	1,97,775	5,788	8,331	55,958	95,607
...	5,00,181	...	5,89,201	...	1,230	...	3,089
...	1,06,729	...	1,61,810	...	61,823	...	74,276
...	29,62,870	...	40,24,159	...	44,26,374	...	57,17,944
...	6,490	...	2,25,401	...	45,825	...	5,18,431
...	29,69,360	...	42,49,560	...	44,72,099	...	62,36,375
...	15	...	146	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	146	...	...	...	...
...	29,69,375	...	42,49,706	...	44,72,099	...	62,36,375
...	670	...	348	...	2,682	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	670	...	348	...	2,682	...	25

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

Articles.		France.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Metals—			Rs.		Rs.
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	454	1,01,842	296	56,482
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	,,	29	4,282	...	...
Oils	Gals.	47	715	51	725
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ...	Value	...	6,733	...	275
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	1,920	...	937
Provisions	,,	...	22,642	...	16,235
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	1
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	36	140	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	519,780	5,13,650	686,985	5,52,373
Other sorts	Value	...	33,175	...	14,628
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games... ...	Value	...	1,130	...	1,820
Umbrellas	No.	812	2,749	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Value	...	110	...	812
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	17,112	17,515	7,441	10,981
Other sorts	Value	...	2,409	...	2,677
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	15,243	...	19,646
Merchandise— { Free ...	,,	...	10,69,765	...	10,86,824
Merchandise— { Dutiable ...	,,	...	1,22,087	...	1,12,814
Total ...	,,	...	11,81,853	...	11,97,938
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	11,81,853	...	11,97,938
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	100	...	53
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	100	...	53

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

GERMANY.				ITALY.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	500	17,503	...	...	...	...
128	9,211	721	29,891	129	27,146	22	4,291
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,358	20,620	19,626	1,37,685	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,160	3,780	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,431	31,429	6,699	40,515	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,097	42,117	1,541	26,066	...	...	...	...
7	799	29	2,542	8	1,306	9	1,162
569	2,327	10,100	11,443	67	1,690	89	1,525
...	6,468	...	5,976	...	9,581	...	3,309
...	1,28,752	...	1,20,427	...	...	...	35
...	9,278	...	22,905	...	13,020	...	11,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,966	4,44,596	28,599	5,45,732	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,171	27,834
9,582	14,349	4,934	8,049	4,774	4,782	2,064	2,104
...	2,318	...	2,668	...	...	...	20,808
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,904	97,083	13,000	1,78,837	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41,179	...	1,17,167	...	11,865	...	26,019
12	38	368	940	...	...	...	...
...	2,488	...	15,999	...	...	...	880
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
390,023	3,08,923	226,380	1,81,903	...	...	...	...
...	3,28,823	...	1,82,135	...	...	...	...
...	1,53,092	...	1,78,336	...	32,961	...	66,611
...	21,60,447	...	23,20,586	...	13,25,013	...	13,16,925
...	5,82,527	...	9,28,263	...	14,777	...	91,269
...	27,42,974	...	32,48,849	...	13,40,390	...	20,07,588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27,42,974	...	32,48,849	...	13,40,390	...	20,07,588
...	2,533	...	603	...	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,533	...	603	...	15	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

Articles.	Mauritius.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	638	17,663	424	12,627
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	157	1,000	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	96	296	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	92	792	135	1,293
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	5	100
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	36	367
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	45,317	61,285	20,089	28,665
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	192	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	96	...	71
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries... ... ... Value	...	99	...	381
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	1,668	518
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	139,416	7,67,066	171,547	13,91,210
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	...	...	12
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	14,127	...	9,592
Merchandise— Free ... ,,	...	8,63,034	...	12,05,876
Merchandise— Dutiable ... ,,	...	600	...	2,40,158
Total ... ,,	...	8,63,634	...	14,46,084
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	6,53,000	...	8,53,000
Total ... ,,	...	6,53,000	...	8,53,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	15,16,634	...	23,99,084
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	...	...	112
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	...	...	112

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

SOUTH AMERICA.				UNITED STATES.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	3,850	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20,533,484	75,71,779	39,735,529	1,42,91,781
...	...	...	...	...	768	...	10,900
...	...	...	...	...	179	...	1,283
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,984
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	350	...	1,599
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	170	...	...	...	91,023	...	1,42,709
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,500	...	8	...	4,240	...	8,320
...	9,715	...	8	...	2,23,740	...	5,22,875
...	...	...	...	...	75,69,589	...	1,42,97,526
...	9,715	...	8	...	77,93,329	...	1,48,20,401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,715	...	8	...	77,93,329	...	1,48,20,401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	6	24	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	50	37	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	...	...	5,600
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	3,52,836	...	2,04,676
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	25,887	3,56,705	21,475	2,92,707
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	70	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	224	80
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	6,048	1,080	2,800	626
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	..	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	...	..	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	225
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	1,725	...	923
Merchandise— { Free ... ,,	...	3,50,616	...	2,16,301
Merchandise— { Dutiable ... ,,	...	3,57,080	...	2,96,997
Total ... ,,	...	7,16,696	...	5,13,298
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	7,302	...	16,000
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	8,000
Total ... ,,	...	7,302	...	24,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	7,23,998	...	5,37,298
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
10,480	4,27,805	2,065	75,580	33,838	12,66,552	89,822	32,00,156
46	8,888	...	...	32	3,474	...	...
57	1,710	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	605	37	270	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
538	7,433	40	520	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1,200	...	...	3	585	4	240
951,977	12,18,687	1,160,872	16,60,203	45,224	41,268	49,336	41,595
...	310	...	67	...	1,48,600	...	1,32,958
...	1,700	...	...	...	41,106	...	41,370
...	12,183	...	16,983	...	95,688	...	96,201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	225	...	...	...	...
...	1,71,004	...	1,42,770	...	125	...	...
20	35	...	...	...	...	34	272
163,920	1,49,341	14,110	18,879	2,404	2,647	4,373	5,736
...	63,383	...	391	...	2,231	...	2,909
124,999	74,497	2,395,906	2,97,856	28,224	2,520	16,016	3,144
3,462	53,120	13,698	1,93,902	70,032	2,64,141	110,126	10,75,320
8,606	4,373	2,609	5,234	10,738	6,142	5,263	3,400
...	2,089	...	1,511	...	3,052	...	8,505
191	1,020	...	...	...	...	660	984
...	221	...	182	...	1,70,962	...	2,45,463
37,080	27,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,812	1,219	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	1,690	...	65	...	...
...	1,91,196	...	1,30,551	...	3,22,484	...	3,90,026
...	29,30,954	...	26,98,692	...	38,10,731	...	61,17,470
...	29,362	...	31,662	...	4,673	...	4,64,347
...	29,60,316	...	27,83,164	...	38,15,304	...	65,81,817
...	...	...	...	...	37,32,105	...	52,23,967
...	7,41,488	...	10,56,520	...	26,80,409	...	8,63,852
...	7,41,488	...	10,56,520	...	64,12,514	...	60,87,809
...	37,01,804	...	38,39,684	...	1,02,27,818	...	1,26,69,626
...	33,330	...	11,039	...	...	...	974
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	33,330	...	11,039	...	...	...	974

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

ARTICLES.	PERSIA.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	...	...	6,938
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	1,225	...	1,387
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	1,713	23,014	4,078	55,587
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	...	...	3
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	616	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	500	...	335
Merchandise— Free ... ,,	...	3,089	...	34,496
Merchandise— Dutiable ... ,,	...	24,321	...	56,621
Total ... ,,	...	27,410	...	91,117
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	27,410	...	91,117
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—continued.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	33	1,348	...	...
..	...	...	...	57	3,035	6	727
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20,686	16,42,552	24,699	17,72,160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	110	...	...
20,103,818	72,16,856	10,609,980	36,62,967	2,148	16,945	3,424	28,084
...	...	...	...	...	2,050	...	16,460
...	...	...	...	...	28,864	...	23,975
...	...	...	...	...	2,03,956	...	3,14,611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483
...	9	...	...	...	26	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	125	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,681	3,184	36,009	21,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,862
...	...	...	...	18,553,322	21,55,352	36,062,424	36,36,676
...	...	...	...	16,328	2,35,762	21,935	2,97,582
...	...	...	...	8,702	3,432	6,684	2,709
...	...	...	...	...	137	...	194
...	...	...	...	...	...	546	668
...	...	...	...	...	51,417	...	73,426
...	...	...	...	1,680	510	2,240	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	322	322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475
...	...	...	...	...	2,17,339	...	5,54,622
...	...	...	...	...	55,53,385	...	69,78,213
...	72,17,119	...	36,63,225	...	23,373	...	5,21,171
...	72,17,119	...	36,63,225	...	55,86,758	...	74,99,384
...	...	...	...	...	44	...	36
..	...	...	...	...	71,376	...	5,36,758
...	...	...	...	...	71,420	...	5,36,844
...	72,17,119	...	36,63,225	...	56,58,178	...	80,36,228
...	...	...	...	...	4,366	...	2,230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,366	...	2,230

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1892-93

Articles.		Australia.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Metals—			Rs.		Rs.
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	5,940	2,44,733	12,001	4,94,285
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	"	20	280	5	128
Other sorts	"	...	...	3	30
Lead	"	...	...	...	...
Steel	"	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	"	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	36	700	111	992
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Value	...	195	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	"	...	4,286	...	16,301
Railway plant and rolling-stock	"	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	5	40
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and Sugarcandy	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value	...	30	...	350
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Value	...	1,000	...	225
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	51,303	32,064
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	18,640	...	10,855
Merchandise— Free	"	...	13,19,125	...	14,40,681
Merchandise— Dutiable	"	...	35,637	...	36,987
Total	"	...	13,54,762	...	14,77,668
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	3,30,132	...	1,65,000
Silver	"	...	1,15,385	...	8,69,254
Total	"	...	4,45,517	...	10,34,254
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	"	...	18,00,279	...	25,11,922
Government—					
Stores	"	...	260	...	20,305
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	"	...	260	...	20,305

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1893-94—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,252	48,459	13,466	4,38,555	51,895	20,02,998	146,221	53,38,380
...	...	98	1,884	67,716	26,05,022	84,264	35,07,870
454	12,334	116	2,926	1,169	32,972	640	18,563
320	800	...	...	1,473,657	1,01,91,379	1,469,530	1,01,17,980
1,120	1,635	...	...	93,117	2,40,652	90,746	2,26,792
...	...	...	...	82,979	12,23,908	91,531	13,14,709
...	...	...	...	213,532	13,57,628	357,510	21,07,104
...	...	...	...	21,169	16,79,328	25,380	18,19,828
...	...	...	...	17	821	6	380
93	1,867	...	...	61,670	9,98,098	75,605	11,10,790
...	...	...	...	5,177	4,87,425	5,601	4,50,064
22	18	10,374	7,089	43,874,430	1,73,25,885	54,016,815	2,10,61,714
...	...	...	...	...	10,79,872	...	12,47,970
...	375	...	7,291	...	11,26,602	...	11,70,331
...	6,804	...	3,232	...	28,62,293	...	30,03,872
...	...	...	...	...	27,48,596	...	43,22,917
43,332	5,57,146	68,770	11,20,592	325,101	51,38,704	395,174	68,26,464
...	7,836	...	7,032	...	1,79,269	...	1,82,223
...	...	...	...	71	255	3,458	28,418
70	90	9,616	6,394	1,095,126	12,46,287	1,197,977	11,87,475
...	...	...	...	...	1,50,457	...	1,23,608
10,553	2,569	...	...	18,733,176	32,36,268	38,437,764	30,38,788
88,146	9,09,039	99,976	9,93,758	326,376	30,97,729	450,421	47,39,126
...	...	...	...	28,198	14,052	23,497	12,002
...	3,876	...	3,240	...	4,50,162	...	6,49,943
...	...	17	11	2,232,152	20,94,195	2,915,024	26,59,728
...	3,727	...	2,422	...	3,92,671	...	5,74,104
...	...	53,553	20,082	79,149	56,646	128,457	67,493
...	...	...	...	4,222,186	37,17,978	5,170,762	45,16,737
...	...	...	1,500	...	24,95,291	...	29,50,532
...	28,424	...	51,353	...	53,64,680	...	65,07,919
...	13,80,407	...	19,21,801	...	20,74,50,018	...	26,73,63,627
...	5,76,335	...	12,07,274	...	2,48,02,645	...	3,41,43,682
...	19,56,742	...	31,29,075	...	23,22,52,663	...	29,19,97,309
...	11,128	...	10,448	...	40,80,726	...	54,60,017
...	3,360	...	1,600	...	1,85,29,490	...	1,29,1,,770
...	14,488	...	12,048	...	2,26,10,216	...	1,83,63,817
...	19,71,230	...	31,41,123	...	25,48,62,879	...	31,03,61,126
...	225	...	1,140	...	1,44,42,418	...	1,29,86,961
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	225	...	1,140	...	1,44,42,418	...	1,29,86,961

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce of Bengal during the Presidency of

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	8,420	5,602	440	326
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	50,326	8,723	15,751	1,746
White ... ,,	18,376	6,127	3,699	474
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	255,941	69,254	156,979	44,283
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
... No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs.	430	1,300	50	864
... Yds.	60		5	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	100
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	19,679	45,404	17,626	42,626
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	26,238	6,39,137	1,667	36,199
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	4,38,249	...	4,70,337
Total of Foreign merchandise ...	...	12,14,286	...	5,68,865
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	6	3,230	17,802	2,090
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	1,41,681	...	1,46,132
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,488	1,87,703	1,032	1,23,338
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	1	100	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	173	1,471	907	6,246
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	46,622	11,67,645	63,550	16,20,402
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	62,720	18,655	15,554	2,967
... No.	...		22	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	47,862	...	11,867
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests.	17	19,900	54	60,680
... Cwt.	26		79	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	2,000	243
Manufactured ... ... ,,	31,702	19,287	25,393	22,344
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	64,240	...	60,326
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	89	1,093	982	16,491
Lac dye ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... ,,	17,084	70,46,697	26,192	94,11,352
Other sorts ... ... ,,	58,959	2,79,683	48,433	2,90,953
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	227	905	691	2,752
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	5	15	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	594,320	31,24,539	685,481	37,36,186
Wheat ... ... ,,	3,428,759	1,11,35,369	906,076	37,06,542
Other sorts ... ... ,,	250,816	8,03,488	418,338	12,71,474
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	27,757	2,61,869	49,415	4,64,163
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	75,946	30,76,351	95,631	38,75,756
... No.	1,211,049		1,660,281	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	636	59,206	344	33,880
... No.	8,999		3,985	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	20,734	10,75,095	15,336	12,12,109
... No.	1,112,223		1,277,283	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	249	22,041	44	6,868
... No.	18,099		3,836	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94.

AUSTRIA.				BELGIUM.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,004	...	7,372	...	1,470	...	2,623
...	4,004	...	7,382	...	1,470	...	2,623
3	170	3	1,450	...	...	...	...
...	750	...	714	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,353	62,996	12,265	2,88,931	13,227	3,52,785	31,293	7,67,270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	828	...	2,080	...	6,809
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	432,500	21,026	...	... 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
...	87	...	...	...	4,323	...	6,979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,428	32,61,215	10,250	40,40,935	281	1,33,328	773	3,01,081
2,120	9,623	5,597	20,844	...	...	299	2,316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	2,387	500	2,259	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	56,496	2,65,907	10,010	44,362
10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83,181	13,00,962	39,900	14,87,978	...	...	...	...
451,608		541,395		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
50		...		...		...	
9	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
600		...		...		...	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported by Sea from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	France.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ... "	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	12,376	...	18,035
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	12,376	...	18,035
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	4	20	4	10
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) ... ... Value	...	11,833	...	7,209
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	16	2,000
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1	122
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	3,161	82,719	14·479	3,67,311
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	440	110	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds. / No.	30 / ...	27	1,648 / ...	2,272
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	6,312	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	276,100	16,991
Manufactured ... ... "	2	3	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	25	...	...
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	500	10,228	720	13,696
Lac dye ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... "	9,393	41,92,885	8,729	33,56,126
Other sorts ... ... "	3,852	26,075	3,440	35,896
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... "	1	11	2	12
Wheat ... ... "	...	...	108,263	4,57,953
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	22,815 / 463,544	10,72,432	32,691 / 683,835	15,79,928
Hides ... Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	1,549 / 219,163	1,26,681	2,038 / 230,992	1,50,170
Skins ... Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

GERMANY.				ITALY.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5,300	2,650	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	1,000	101	4,264	...	...	...	...
...	21,913	...	9,347	...	27,338	...	7,194
...	25,663	...	13,611	...	27,338	...	7,194
15	3	...	...	44	200	...	...
...	5,215	...	1,707	...	1,060	...	348
63	6,280	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123,250	32,12,400	116,275	29,70,079	34,105	8,91,615	55,499	13,41,071
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	150	47	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,172	...	43,821	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	204	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
893	61	16,000	978	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	5	...	...	...	...
...	3,415	...	4,354	...	12	...	...
...	...	1	10	11	150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,998	17,67,968	11,756	45,26,268	1,433	6,27,927	1,881	7,29,193
2,292	11,458	6,266	34,803	1,323	7,038	2,004	7,621
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
214,415	11,65,463	173,537	9,46,328	...	...	1,000	2,898
330,437	14,94,991	...	...	3,602	16,259	5,936	25,400
1,999	7,403	...	...	179	752	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184,722	71,27,916	172,638	67,71,059	60,871	23,88,786	83,679	33,18,976
2,824,893		2,622,271		1,010,764		1,390,913	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
44	1,880	1,282	55,576	220	16,090	220	18,376
1,781		75,706		13,980		17,129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Mauritius.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	2,269,843	3,26,765	1,763,430	2,05,297
White ... ... ,,	8,237	1,569	69,338	13,880
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	117,105	29,327	261,630	51,900
Other sorts of piece-goods ... { Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	97	988	53	490
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	6,346	82,776	808	12,187
All others, unenumerated ... ,,	94	5,150	10	600
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	33,569	...	74,613
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	4,85,082	...	3,58,967
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	2	3
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	88,661	...	62,306
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	77	5,390	41	2,494
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	1,007	9,656	326	2,674
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	11	205
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... { Yds. / No.	50 / ...	30	... / 3,000	250
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	212	...	37
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwt.	53 / 78	69,965	32 / 47	33,860
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	194,632	22,998	120,323	14,476
Manufactured ... ... ,,	4,453	2,486	1,608	1,619
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	35,431	...	34,170
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—				
Catch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	22	540	18	448
Lac dye ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	611	5,085	391	4,260
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	137,009	4,80,601	105,154	3,73,787
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	2	6	7	20
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	1,074,281	54,80,718	1,264,565	62,77,121
Wheat ... ... ,,	1,168	5,819	1,097	4,615
Other sorts ... ... ,,	97,561	3,84,155	138,030	5,33,351
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... { Raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	8 / 206	475	... / ...	...
Hides ... { Dressed or tanned { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins ... { Raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	165 / 18,600	18,600	... / ...	...
Skins ... { Dressed or tanned { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

SOUTH AMERICA.				UNITED STATES.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... "	670	280	3,230	1,430
Coloured, printed or dyed ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
... No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
... Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ... "	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	17,841	...	8,437
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	18,121	...	9,867
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	22,046	...	21,451
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	16,155	15,493	60,164	47,248
... No.	...		1,084	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
... Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... "	7,464	873	9,356	907
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	9,430	...	9,960
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Lac dye ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	103	420	450	1,663
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... "	606,232	32,13,262	491,900	26,40,260
Wheat ... ... "	...	...	499	2,880
Other sorts ... ... "	1,012	4,770	792	3,720
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
... No.	...		...	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
... No.	...		...	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
... No.	...		...	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
... No.	...		...	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
11,774	10,937	21,074	20,396	...	...	...	...
29,100	4,265	19,650	2,900	... 220	... 80	...	...
145,610	25,829	270,620	51,697	...	...	...	...
95,337	22,042	180,330	33,966	...	...	...	...
... 20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	215	290	415	...	600	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	374	138	1,924	6,180	12,185	27	600
170	8,231	29	689	45	3,348	...	...
...	58,754	...	54,667	...	40,668	...	18,537
...	1,80,707	...	1,66,544	...	56,881	...	19,667
2	1,100	...	...	1	600	...	...
...	24,041	...	19,474	...	5,973	...	23,444
...	...	...	...	22	300	31	1,127
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2	55	...	...	18,132	4,89,747	2,406	65,830
200	75	...	...	10,707,150	35,47,345	2,046,060	7,41,123
12,955	5,720	35,227	14,098	... 660	1,100	... 563	1,311
50	116	...	270	...	6,271	...	2,300
...							
127	1,60,940	94	1,04,360	32,564	4,04,96,870	26,214	2,19,96,415
185		136		47,745		36,981	
77,443	14,964	50,632	11,068	194	22	224	237
43,901	5,288	38,017	5,078	12,679	1,762	7,088	3,350
...	389	...	2,111	...	42,548	...	25,873
18	600	32	1,030	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	4,580	23	5,960
78	1,037	21	234	802	6,294	1,393	9,521
25,132	1,29,015	22,198	88,337	293	1,130	171	697
14,120	87,729	373	2,977	...	...	...	...
2,845,811	1,34,43,168	2,361,928	1,21,24,136	338	6,078	539	3,881
8	12	72	294	1,012	4,435	515	2,723
38,035	1,70,190	23,232	1,04,174	179	846	98	502
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	140	43	2,400	1	40
...	...	20		1,200		20	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...		...	
...		...		142		4	500
...	...	...	...	14,564	6,919	500	
...		...		99		6	540
...	...	...	...	10,900	11,150	1,200	
...		...					

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principle and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Unit.	Persia.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	6,000	1,100	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	3,171	...	1,615
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	4,271	...	1,615
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	490	...	3,000
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	164	20	612	348
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Lac dye	"	...	...	...	...
Indigo	"	36	16,424	199	97,425
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk	"	79,093	4,31,748	98,701	5,28,789
Wheat	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)...	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	2,000	1,062	...	...
...	...	...	...	19,150	2,915	1,500	300
...	...	...	...	103,163	19,574	155,480	26,377
...	...	...	...	9,370	1,763	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	153	486	...	200
...	...	...	...	10	750	3	128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	265	28	400
...	...	...	...	11	886	153	10,650
...	...	...	...	...	3,54,708	...	2,36,734
...	...	...	...	...	3,81,799	...	2,73,789
...	...	...	...	22,348	2,43,624	19,397	1,84,836
...	...	...	...	...	1,10,973	...	87,897
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	41	749	2	100
...	...	...	...	4	40	299	3,169
...	...	...	...	16,000	8,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	14,675	7,019	3,135	1,840
...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
...	...	...	...	...	860	...	719
...	...	...	...	12,607	1,66,97,725	14,466	1,61,44,215
...	...	...	...	18,490	...	21,120	...
...	...	...	...	17,316	3,360	46,826	10,742
...	...	...	...	99,536	17,368	70,861	10,628
...	...	...	...	...	14,791	...	5,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	413	...	...
...	...	...	...	577	5,312	1,788	21,860
...	...	...	...	10,954	40,052	5,252	20,137
...	...	...	...	13	44	...	...
...	...	...	...	68,355	3,56,017	21,122	1,17,440
...	...	...	...	5,731	27,858	4,054	18,603
...	...	...	...	17,013	69,131	13,998	57,135
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	600	...	...
...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	7	200	2	120
...	...	...	...	400	...	120	...
...	...	...	...	36	2,500	...	12
...	...	...	...	2,000	...	12	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Australia.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	3,210	808
White ... ... ,,	160	28	280	116
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
... No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
... Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	2	20	...	...
All others, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	20,320	...	4,337
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	20,368	...	5,261
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	236	15,627	98	24,129
Apparel (including harberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	66,108	...	34,366
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	960	16,677	930	19,060
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,868	46,787	1,302	36,035
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	10,000	1,875	74	179
... No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	12,649	...	11,381
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
... Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,737	2,627	2,290	2,054
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	22	...	12
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	2	52	44	606
Lac dye ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... ,,	...	...	5	1,741
Other sorts ... ... ,,	3,408	41,825	4,869	26,575
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	40	170	65	255
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	33,973	2,39,771	33,568	2,06,360
Wheat ... ... ,,	5	30	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	3,271	15,084	4,813	21,662
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	156	2,649	614	6,698
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	37	2,100
... No.	...	...	600	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	1	65	...	...
... No.	20		...	
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	5	716
... No.	...	...	510	
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	7	1,800	10	1,088
... No.	1,000		756	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6,900	4,250	1,412	1,062	34,294	24,501	22,937	21,794
122,278	17,089	5,480	636	2,490,497	3,59,767	1,809,021	2,11,677
5,906	1,113	420	80	288,252	56,690	492,967	94,054
28,917	6,730	2,728	807	507,170	1,29,105	602,167	1,30,946
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	504	10	...	...
224	229	60	582	663	2,830	400	2,061
285		1,130		108	1,690	1,130	1,224
1	4	2	28			123	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209	2,479	184	2,248	69,671	2,19,393	18,811	69,893
20	150	44	1,593	26,618	6,58,252	2,004	25,895
...	1,53,389	...	1,63,655	...	12,07,948	...	10,94,930
...	1,85,423	...	1,70,677	...	26,59,177	...	16,42,474
3	550	1	200	22,662	2,65,024	27,307	2,12,717
...	1,77,978	...	1,34,480	...	6,69,967	...	5,67,618
...	...	...	...	3,652	4,49,803	2,704	3,50,215
...	...	...	...	78	5,520	51	3,616
5,468	47,600	5,765	45,749	7,700	76,153	7,930	73,835
2,008	46,787	5,869	1,06,121	244,730	63,83,618	303,602	76,30,439
2,500	1,719	24	6	10,726,270	35,67,249	2,046,084	7,41,129
17,566	11,329	35,537	19,783	184,201	61,295	151,249	89,948
...		227		650		5,396	
...	177	...	450	...	1,02,970	...	88,935
2,791	24,04,925	3,745	40,66,325	48,149	5,98,50,325	43,595	4,84,06,059
4,098		5,490		70,617		63,353	
2,147,687	83,229	2,442,412	89,089	2,370,666	1,46,558	2,955,547	1,48,953
107,210	16,417	87,437	11,156	301,244	66,413	243,076	67,934
...	4,923	...	4,052	...	1,93,831	...	1,78,246
1	20	20	592	93,021	14,89,951	58,855	8,85,924
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,545	23,18,565	4,690	18,89,732	61,637	2,60,04,461	76,398	2,85,83,810
861	7,303	786	7,943	89,067	5,16,149	80,853	5,44,768
8,964	30,961	4,648	16,685	193,005	6,84,454	138,826	5,05,088
4	7	1	3	13,144	37,301	831	2,600
1,271,622	69,85,901	936,361	54,58,182	7,201,191	3,66,09,670	6,589,402	3,47,68,116
487,846	22,45,698	1,366	6,571	3,325,963	1,62,43,660	1,037,998	42,89,510
25,426	1,08,850	18,151	75,886	443,578	16,01,813	638,382	21,51,827
...	...	...	...	28,141	2,66,428	50,060	4,71,121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,211	1,68,529	10,774	3,29,547	422,233	1,62,86,546	480,389	1,82,45,973
52,891		95,016		6,277,063		7,061,690	
100	5,202	196	10,956	766	66,873	541	44,916
924		954		10,343		4,945	
66	5,708	497	17,915	99,049	86,34,483	76,709	60,60,094
7,214		26,600		8,375,469		6,258,673	
592	59,200	10	746	991	97,037	74	9,752
21,750		367		74,369		6,671	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	60,990	...	92,037
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	6,130,561	4,93,50,238	5,465,189	5,55,44,646
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	21,727,780	52,50,808	21,373,044	49,02,384
Other kinds ... ... { Yds. / Cwt.	2,883,609 / 1,189	3,04,908	10,681,960 / 74	10,81,692
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	49,795	30,90,854	54,197	40,70,067
Other kinds ... ... ,,	16,712	9,80,831	22,250	18,16,775
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	1,153,119	11,58,894	754,484	7,89,129
Other sorts ... ... ,,	740	1,393	2	20
Provisions ... ... Value	...	98,115	...	1,21,228
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	148,828	14,80,392	122,629	12,99,822
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	3,548,565	2,44,32,121	3,826,704	2,77,99,990
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	237,989	13,86,511	204,660	11,96,082
Poppy ... ... ,,	17,968	1,22,610	47,112	3,36,937
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	19,710	82,871	23,862	1,08,778
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	282,461	16,70,138	294,681	23,01,741
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	10,08,802	...	13,18,819
Spices ... ... lbs.	230,760	36,866	843,566	1,89,880
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	1,524	16,003	112,607	13,00,211
Tea ... ... lbs.	107,027,027	5,87,70,719	114,115,433	5,96,88,362
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	874	76,826	561	60,497
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	500	50,680	123	12,250
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	3,646	...	894
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	1,418,837	5,56,755	1,765,586	5,97,860
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	236	4,138	133	2,578
Other sorts ... ... { lbs. / Yds.	314,936 / 634	3,51,664	332,674 / 255	5,31,099
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	19,51,905	...	25,91,146
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ... ,, / Dutiable ... ,,	... / ...	17,77,32,839 / 31,24,554	... / ...	19,01,25,179 / 37,35,186
Total ... ,,	...	18,08,57,463	...	19,38,60,365
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ,,	...	18,20,71,739	...	19,44,29,230
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	34,06,866	...	9,25,239
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	34,06,866	...	9,25,239
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	18,54,78,605	...	19,53,54,469
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	23,175	...	51,395
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ,,	...	23,175	...	51,395

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

AUSTRIA.				BELGIUM.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	1,400	...	300	...	...	...	...
254,357	21,31,472	237,397	21,64,284	3,572	37,505	...	...
136,300 112,300 ...	32,289 14,389	518,200 137,600 ...	1,07,872 17,086	588,850	1,56,043 ...	822,950 1,000 ...	1,86,758 140
2,555 605	1,62,997 35,900	2,770 363	2,18,636 24,110	... ...	... ...	111 ...	9,000 ...
... ...	 2,859	... ...	 20,336	... ...	 2,100	... ...	 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,000 23,362 114,164 ...	27,270 1,29,624 7,54,675 ...	... 178,765 187,102 ...	... 10,54,346 15,43,927 ...
13	226	3	16	23,074	64,018	2,500	8,625
... ... 44,800	 8,600	 63,840	 14,388	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... 4,748	... 3,387	... 3,805	... 3,255	... 899	... 447	... 70	... 38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	... 100	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17,500	4,689
... ...	 3,403	... ...	 22,165	... ...	 2,950	... 196	... 171 426
... ...	70,32,356 2,387	... ...	94,44,127 2,259	... ...	19,54,381 ...	... ...	37,36,779 ...
...	70,34,743	...	94,46,386	...	19,54,381	...	37,36,779
...	70,38,747	...	94,53,768	...	19,55,851	...	37,39,402
... ...	4,950 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	4,950	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	70,43,697	...	94,53,768	...	19,55,851	...	37,39,402
...	10,274	...	200	...	...	...	...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,274	...	200	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	French.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—continued.		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.— Value	...	31,000	...	28,700
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	325,912	26,73,206	335,107	34,59,508
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	264,300	57,035	252,400	54,474
Other kinds ... ... { Yds. / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	4,127	2,44,145	4,495	3,46,250
Other kinds ... ... ,,	850	51,485	1,243	1,00,041
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	260	...	780
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	6,876	64,576	8,751	85,826
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	75,382	5,60,471	680,586	50,32,261
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	3,008	46,410	43,333	2,51,421
Poppy ... ... ,,	39,078	2,64,399	85,519	6,19,063
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	11,507	78,108	36,361	2,31,776
Other sorts ... ... ,,	8,254	34,120	10,093	44,734
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	1,109,673	29,71,287	1,124,835	33,59,506
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	2,79,605	...	3,30,922
Spices ... ... lbs.	821	137	5,600	1,360
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	14,424	8,160	4,839	3,490
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	21	1,950
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	600	183
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... { lbs. / Yds.	2,577 / ...	3,916	3,262 / ...	5,357
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	19,686	...	73,155
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ,, / Dutiable ,,	... / ...	1,28,84,231 / 11	... / ...	2,00,26,440 / 12
Total ... ,,	...	1,28,84,242	...	2,00,26,452
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ,,	...	1,28,96,818	...	2,00,44,487
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	1,57,430	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	1,57,430	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	1,30,54,048	...	2,00,44,487
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

GERMANY.				ITALY.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	3,000	...	2,700	...	580	...	...
1,360,892	1,14,43,271	1,171,032	1,16,42,062	238,254	23,96,446	254,642	26,44,130
1,919,260	4,57,407	1,546,506	3,17,232	2,000	520	1,200	255
142,060	11,705	10,400	1,040	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
5,867	3,90,445	5,317	4,17,078	1,295	88,067	651	51,744
660	28,995	1,213	95,798	44	3,900	253	18,375
9,912	11,610	2,659	3,147	255	240	460	527
...	...	9	25	...	...	...	...
...	29,046	...	7,285	...	38,521	...	20,167
...	...	...	...	225	2,768	192	2,047
216,550	14,95,279	192,500	13,71,705	...	...	...	...
182,650	10,60,580	337,254	19,66,179	...	...	...	...
29,414	1,97,717	35,318	2,54,266	...	...	...	...
385	3,024	...	...	...	...	...	...
232	683	...	...	2,712	10,902	9,238	37,960
...	...	...	...	133,482	11,52,688	37,215	3,78,446
...	...	...	1,030	...	160	...	350
3,024	600	39,200	11,182	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
157,797	79,369	113,909	57,719	806	630	9,260	4,814
66	6,600	112	10,293	...	...	1	84
50	4,993	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
53,899	16,568	9,100	2,568	...	...	2,200	708
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,072	6,089	4,238	4,425	252	150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,56,194	...	4,21,544	...	81,801	...	53,949
...	2,91,63,206	...	3,10,02,924	...	77,29,027	...	91,64,766
...	11,65,452	...	9,46,328	...	...	...	2,898
...	3,03,28,659	...	3,19,49,752	...	77,29,027	...	91,67,664
...	3,03,54,223	...	3,19,63,363	...	77,56,365	...	91,64,858
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,03,54,223	...	3,19,63,363	...	77,56,365	...	91,64,858
...	...	...	11,110	...	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,110	...	50	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

ARTICLES.	MAURITIUS.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. Value	...	...	...	110
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	173,400	35,474	440,700	86,756
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	...	...	14,000	4,080
Cwt.	...		161	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	143,095	1,71,069	217,277	2,59,168
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	7	76
Provisions ... ... Value	...	2,66,409	...	2,37,199
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	31,345	3,08,978	33,437	3,64,266
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	97	580	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	242	1,800	805	5,122
Poppy ... ... ,,	17	118	76	599
Til or jingili ... ... ,,	35	240	12	82
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,574	14,553	1,920	18,868
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures... ... ... Value	...	90	...	200
Spices ... ... lbs.	62,420	6,061	68,567	8,710
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	1	40	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	530	389	434	254
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	52	4,195	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	54,365	...	44,518
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	24,699	14,163	36,326	20,410
Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	1,49,435	...	1,68,523
Indian produce and manufactures ... Free	...	21,47,859	...	23,27,695
Dutiable	...	54,80,724	...	62,77,141
Total ...	...	76,28,583	...	86,04,836
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	81,13,665	...	89,63,803
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	2,20,000	...	4,02,000
Total ...	...	2,20,000	...	4,02,000
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	83,33,665	...	93,65,803
Government—				
Stores	...	200	...	31
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	200	...	31

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

SOUTH AMERICA.				UNITED STATES.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	631	...	...	...	435	...	4,800
...	...	...	...	1,928,525	93,87,253	854,145	56,76,608
8,228,950	17,70,592	9,638,775	17,77,554	19,213,800	24,13,439	24,538,500	31,14,270
162,000	16,220	342,000	34,565	32,754,180	29,96,481	45,704,200	40,36,618
...		9		...		...	
...	...	...	...	37,027	23,73,284	25,231	20,67,901
...	...	...	...	3,619	2,10,614	1,816	1,66,062
1,870	2,495	19,783	24,738	57,762	53,812	23,652	21,607
...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
...	7,633	...	16,540	...	1,976	...	633
...	...	...	...	142,830	13,96,901	65,340	6,64,932
38,919	2,65,360	70,226	5,19,817	17,899	1,34,893	116,169	8,33,504
2	10	100	648	...	...	...	...
1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	1,385	270	3,504	33	167	...	...
...	...	...	...	8,969	66,261	20,831	1,93,049
...	...	...	...	...	5,994	...	1,400
4,233	491	9,709	1,276	961	191	289,699	69,201
2	33	...	1,245	47,422	25,512	112,602	67,604
2,918	1,456	2,446	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	32,400	7,856	52,528	13,613
...	...	...	...	124	2,038	...	...
...	...	25,078	14,888	7,668	15,196	6,642	10,874
...	...	...	629	595	4,84,737	...	4,03,593
...	4,449	...	24,97,001	...	3,66,03,651	...	2,52,95,509
...	21,67,457	...	26,97,463	...	...	...	27,300
...	21,80,516	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	43,27,973	...	51,94,467	...	3,66,02,551	...	2,83,23,809
...	43,31,572	...	52,06,212	...	3,66,90,430	...	2,83,30,441
...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	13,800	...	...
...	43,31,572	...	52,06,212	...	3,67,04,230	...	2,83,30,441
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—continued.		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	32,200	7,114	...	...
Other kinds ... { Yds. / Cwt.	... / 11	192	... / ...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	2	3	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	31	200	15	200
Provisions ... ... Value	...	620	...	399
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	48	688	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	89,013	...	83,660
Spices ... ... lbs.	224	9	3,730	2,020
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	2	43	969	5,745
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,349	779	7,458	3,474
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	5,404	...	630
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	67	1,005
Other sorts ... ... { lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	4,375	...	4,545
Indian produce and manufactures { Free / Dutiable ...	...	1,62,472 / 32,13,263	...	1,80,002 / 26,40,260
Total ...	...	33,75,735	...	28,29,262
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	33,93,856	...	28,39,129
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	33,93,856	...	28,39,129
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	350	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	36,771	2,33,781	16,081	1,54,475
305,350	65,058	149,400	35,250	12,328,050	17,23,630	9,376,750	12,41,698
1,025,900	1,25,860	843,200	1,01,730	2,209,616	2,29,237	2,178,900	2,73,786
157		172		...		23	
...	...	3	354	191	12,345	510	34,589
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,584	9,501	3,186	3,513	122,155	1,48,636	103,680	1,22,311
...	...	10	72	...	...	...	...
...	43,999	...	42,434	...	37,740	...	93,287
359	3,062	922	10,167	83,864	8,50,827	63,115	6,93,409
1	12	14	97	12	85	8	80
7	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	140	...	...	...	...
314	2,148	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,427	39,463	3,121	1,80,656	29	290	17	935
...	...	750	7,500	22	142	...	...
...	7,326	...	1,389	...	...	...	37
105,799	19,852	93,648	20,629	5,725	1,340	2,331	622
1,022	13,659	1,560	24,028	15,064	1,49,638	4,644	46,444
124,415	60,639	39	29	71,123	39,738	111,836	56,816
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	76,694	...	78,611	...	30	...	...
...	...	224	112	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
980	419	170	393	698	820	821	1,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,88,354	...	4,89,636	...	1,63,478	...	1,25,276
...	13,10,300	...	12,97,396	...	4,83,31,046	...	3,17,20,677
...	1,34,80,897	...	1,21,26,713	...	6,078	...	3,881
...	1,47,91,197	...	1,34,24,109	...	4,83,37,124	...	3,17,24,558
...	1,49,21,904	...	1,35,90,659	...	4,83,94,005	...	3,17,44,225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,52,150	...	7,60,000	...	...	...	4,45,263
...	15,52,150	...	7,60,000	...	...	...	4,45,263
...	1,64,74,054	...	1,43,50,659	...	4,83,94,005	...	3,21,89,488
a.	1,06,376	...	21,691	...	530	...	1,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,06,376	...	21,691	...	530	...	1,640

II.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Persia.			
		1892-93.		1893-94.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c....	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	20,000	5,100	20,800	4,376
Other sorts	Yds.	95,000	8,331	...	...
	Cwt.	7		...	
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	440	...	110
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Linseed	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	"	...	...	...	...
Poppy	"	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value	...	1,102	...	1,206
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	24,235	9,206	69,460	26,105
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	40	...	1,340
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...		...	41,653	...	1,33,910
Dutiable ...		...	4,31,748	...	5,28,789
Total ...		...	4,73,401	...	6,62,699
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		...	4,77,672	...	6,64,314
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	4,77,672	...	6,64,314
Government—					
Stores		...	1,035	...	251
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	1,035	...	251

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—continued.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
...	...	...	...	436	4,222	204	2,554
...	...	...	...	15,795,864	32,37,514	13,929,540	40,33,301
...	...	...	...	184,000	43,122	132,500	62,610
...	...	...	...	2,053		3,607	
...	...	...	...	374	22,513	426	32,310
...	...	...	...	1,042	35,052	...	...
...	...	...	...	266,438	3,21,694	273,686	3,07,486
...	...	...	...	163	2,962	8	95
...	...	...	...	...	3,33,763	...	2,36,777
...	...	...	...	12,879	1,19,479	14,811	1,61,649
...	...	...	...	3	20	45	417
...	...	...	...	35	208	226	1,415
...	...	...	...	14	106	81	607
...	...	...	...	16	90	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,260	51,298	4,006	45,599
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,177	...	4,650
...	...	...	...	34,466	6,019	262,598	36,539
...	...	...	...	130	1,573	35	636
...	...	...	...	35,154	18,981	22,478	14,154
...	...	...	...	2,878	2,16,103	3,532	2,81,041
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,042	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3,460
...	...	...	...	1,656	2,486	154	285
...	...	...	...	102		...	
...	...	...	...	...	5,39,135	...	6,10,008
...	...	...	...	...	2,12,14,923	...	2,24,63,751
...	...	...	...	...	3,55,061	...	1,17,440
...	...	...	...	...	2,15,70,984	...	2,25,81,191
...	...	...	...	...	2,19,52,783	...	2,28,54,980
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,00,232	...	57,586
...	...	...	...	...	1,00,232	...	57,586
...	...	...	...	...	3,20,53,015	...	2,29,12,566
...	...	...	...	...	6,804	...	2,257
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,804	...	2,257

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Australia.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	1,160	...	562
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	192	572	2,432	23,509
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	23,826,306	75,54,468	20,097,685	63,16,556
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	72,127	8,639	166,880	19,402
Cwt.	...		...	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	390	22,215	333	26,283
Other kinds ... ... ,,	105	6,393	127	14,092
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	715,884	7,63,015	576,551	6,23,316
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	39,211	...	49,640
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	530	6,730	601	7,197
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	6,719	49,657	9,367	66,730
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	192	1,188	358	2,245
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	179	1,910	199	2,196
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	15	10	...	...
Manufactures... ... ... Value	...	...	...	987
Spices ... ... lbs.	10,822	2,563	9,454	2,035
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	3,894,213	16,59,380	6,230,844	22,78,643
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	52	6,177
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	2,240	...	460
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	6,944	1,800
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	16,896	12,522	5,016	3,975
Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	1,32,593	...	92,443
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	1,04,77,433	...	97,36,403
{ Dutiable ...	...	2,39,771	...	2,06,360
Total ...	...	1,07,17,204	...	99,32,763
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,07,37,572	...	99,38,024
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	1,07,37,572	...	99,38,024
Government—				
Stores	...	585	...	8,264
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	585	...	8,264

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1892-93.		1893-94.		1892-93.		1893-94.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	930	...	352	...	1,00,976	...	1,41,361
205,357	16,99,218	290,113	28,36,660	10,534,332	7,94,59,234	8,676,382	8,61,48,436
17,056,995	62,21,929	20,415,725	60,48,752	121,619,395	2,79,88,280	129,121,775	2,82,27,568
296,860	41,015	376,437	48,151	39,944,813	38,16,699	60,582,467	56,80,795
167		408		3,551		4,454	
401	28,458	80	6,644	102,022	64,34,423	94,124	72,70,754
6	360	...	...	23,543	13,53,230	27,290	22,50,263
164,663	1,94,169	202,099	2,36,776	2,643,679	28,26,168	2,177,417	23,91,718
33	700	176	642	967	4,415	228	1,135
...	1,37,687	...	2,01,687	...	10,80,379	...	11,60,557
10,672	1,03,945	10,640	1,05,763	438,408	43,36,588	320,438	33,62,368
190,348	12,95,859	566,818	39,29,956	4,098,495	2,82,10,607	5,462,497	3,95,54,497
33	215	153	1,056	451,470	26,26,598	793,704	44,78,514
1	10	2,915	21,837	200,667	13,39,646	358,138	25,77,406
277	2,216	490	3,240	12,534	88,826	36,863	2,35,197
1,356	32,269	1,209	9,556	66,841	3,84,331	61,438	4,62,316
14,176	30,760	5,073	30,143	1,548,787	69,41,246	1,533,285	67,70,355
...	35,951	...	66,958	...	14,83,220	...	18,10,898
203,601	30,922	17,922	3,110	753,951	1,15,691	1,690,764	3,50,002
5,563	62,968	4,563	42,263	23,308	2,43,961	124,379	14,19,227
117,396	68,137	594,861	2,62,146	111,523,467	6,07,26,829	121,403,722	6,24,67,218
...	...	537	64,199	3,318	2,98,559	4,814	4,08,961
369	64,679	933	1,48,147	971	1,21,547	1,108	1,66,574
...	1,584	...	2,287	...	1,46,158	...	1,27,600
328	105	...	...	1,504,964	5,81,274	1,854,682	6,21,033
...	...	...	...	360	6,176	252	7,013
912	365	2,266	2,450	376,346	4,07,738	466,353	5,95,590
...	...	...	1,71,908	1,301	42,37,585	255	51,80,184
...	1,55,360	...		...		...	
...	1,80,40,500	...	2,11,35,716	...	37,69,92,234	...	38,32,78,308
...	69,85,908	...	54,58,185	...	3,66,47,371	...	3,47,70,715
...	2,50,26,408	...	2,65,93,931	...	41,36,39,665	...	41,80,49,023
...	2,52,11,841	...	2,67,65,608	...	41,62,98,842	...	41,96,91,497
...	...	...	...	...	35,81,246	...	9,25,289
...	2,51,000	...	3,47,000	...	21,25,182	...	20,01,849
...	2,51,000	...	3,47,000	...	57,06,428	...	29,27,088
...	2,54,62,841	...	2,71,11,608	...	42,20,05,270	...	42,26,18,585
...	9,766	...	10,071	...	1,58,595	...	1,06,910
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,766	...	10,071	...	1,58,595	...	1,06,910

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1	2	3	4	5
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	.....	.....	7,663	7,663
Boots and shoes	.....	.....	1,759	1,759
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—				
Firearms and parts thereof	1,19,440	22,674	1,39,047	32,342
Gunpowder, common	392	392	445	445
Ditto, sporting	9,228	9,228	8,577	8,577
Other sorts	15,301	15,191	17,202	17,083
Hardware and cutlery (including plateware) ...	.....	.....	11,968	11,968
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	47,021	46,656	41,058	40,948
Spirits	14,62,715	14,56,294	14,23,339	14,19,725
Wines and liqueurs	1,65,723	1,65,028	1,76,547	1,76,056
Other sorts	1,469	1,467	1,528	1,314
Metals—				
Copper	.....	.....	32,706	32,706
Iron	.....	.....	5,681	5,681
Tin	.....	.....	5,123	5,123
Silver bullion or coin (except current coin of the Government of India)	.....	.....	16,086	16,086
Other sorts	.....	.....	5,376	5,376
Oils—			»	
Mineral { Kerosine	12,81,694	12,78,125	15,80,184	15,78,049
Mineral { Other kinds	115	115	1,739	1,739
Other kinds of oil	.....	.....	2,662	2,662
Opium	2,327	2,327	2,110	2,110
Provisions	.....	.....	5,440	5,440
Salt	2,40,16,651	2,38,62,209	2,36,63,961	2,34,79,303
Silk and manufactures of	.....	.....	2,746	2,746
Spices	.....	.....	16,269	16,269
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ...	.....	.....	15,278	15,278
Wool, manufactures of	.....	.....	7,032	7,032
All other articles	.....	.....	66,795	66,795
Total Duty on Imports { Including salt ...	2,71,22,676	2,68,59,406	2,72,58,821	2,69,60,290
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding salt ...	31,06,025	29,97,197	35,94,860	34,80,987
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	3,852	2,936	1,399	1,212
Rice not in the husk	18,93,478	18,21,508	17,53,502	16,96,256
Total Duty on Exports ...	18,97,330	18,24,444	17,54,901	16,97,468
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports (*excluding penalty*)	2,90,20,006	2,86,83,850	2,90,13,722	2,86,67,758

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1892-93 *and* 1893-94.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,18,62,751	1,43,20,256	16,84,003	24,15,990	1,35,46,754	1,67,36,246	...	...
,, Sind	2,061	1,352	7,600	2,334	9,661	4,186	...	...
,, Madras	61,45,266	87,31,766	2,16,985	1,13,171	63,61,241	88,44,937	37,500	19,600
,, Burma	74,69,990	1,11,55,972	7,37,852	5,31,772	82,07,852	1,16,87,744	20,11,100	21,97,172
From British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	2,44,80,058	3,42,19,346	26,45,460	30,63,767	2,71,25,508	3,72,83,113	20,48,600	22,16,772
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,60,35,926	1,39,52,070	46,50,566	45,30,606	2,07,36,492	1,84,82,676	16,54,108	26,03,911
From Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Pondichery	63,241	1,99,236	4,971	5,168	68,212	1,44,403	...	...
,, Cochin—Narakkal ...	24,278	29,408	...	...	24,278	29,408	...	...
,, Maliyapuram	41,283	42,678	...	100	41,283	42,678	...	...
,, Travancore { Alleppey ...	4,83,864	5,22,302	120	340	4,83,984	5,22,642	...	...
,, Travancore { Kolachel ...	222	360	...	...	222	360	...	...
,, Travancore { Quilon ...	...	1,062	...	...	...	1,062	...	...
,, Kattywar { Bet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Kattywar { Junágarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Mahé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Indian Ports not British—Total ...	6,02,888	7,34,845	5,091	5,608	6,07,979	7,40,453	...	...
From all Ports—Total ...	4,11,68,872	4,89,05,261	73,01,107	75,99,980	4,84,69,979	5,65,06,241	37,02,708	48,20,683
Government Stores and Treasure	3,36,168	3,76,736	3,95,771	5,52,600	7,31,939	9,29,336	81,487	81,532
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,23,27,148	1,03,49,704	3,67,078	2,86,959	1,26,94,226	1,06,36,663	...	...
,, Sind	3,01,529	6,59,249	20,893	16,799	3,22,422	6,76,048	...	...
,, Madras	1,21,46,270	77,33,636	24,07,813	20,39,217	1,45,54,783	97,72,853	...	42,279
,, Burma	1,70,68,456	1,41,24,252	65,57,987	49,76,596	2,36,26,443	1,91,00,848	68,37,408	8,04,146
To British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	4,18,34,097	3,28,66,841	93,53,685	73,19,571	5,11,87,781	4,01,85,512	68,37,408	8,46,425
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,60,40,976	1,44,19,769	60,01,170	58,67,761	2,20,42,146	2,03,87,530	16,49,508	25,97,892
To Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Pondichery	1,60,537	2,15,727	9,616	6,089	1,59,953	2,21,816	...	...
,, Karikal	800	...	...	...	800	...	...	...
,, Mahé	2,800	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...
,, Cochin—Narakkal ...	76,351	15,239	2,621	1,437	79,472	16,676	...	...
,, Cutch	1,468	5,787	...	...	1,468	5,787	...	...
,, Kattywar { Bet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Kattywar { Junágarh ...	...	11,241	...	150	...	11,391	...	...
,, Kattywar { Mángrol ...	1,635	401	...	...	1,635	401	...	...
,, Kattywar { Porbandar ...	...	200	...	...	...	200	...	...
,, Kattywar { Verawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Travancore { Alleppey ...	1,46,382	63,187	3,124	6,891	1,51,506	65,078	...	...
,, Travancore { Kolachel ...	2,000	5	...	...	2,000	5	...	...
,, Travancore { Quilon ...	1,459	1,087	1,513	160	2,972	1,247	...	...
,, Travancore { Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Travancore { Poracand ...	700	...	...	...	700	...	...	...
To Indian Ports not British—Total ...	3,36,332	3,07,873	16,374	14,727	4,13,206	3,22,600	...	...
To all Ports—Total ...	5,82,71,401	4,75,94,483	1,53,71,229	1,32,01,059	7,36,42,132	6,07,96,642	84,86,916	34,44,317
Government Stores and Treasure	25,50,385	21,38,709	10,77,165	9,46,026	36,27,548	30,84,732	40,650	4,03,795

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing-vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1893-94, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom	Steam	111	274,012	185	456,720	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	49	93,101	52	115,804	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	1	1,208	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	2	4,524	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	3	5,630	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	16	34,403	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	6	11,845	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	8	15,818	3	6,641	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	5	12,697	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	4	7,144	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	1	1,033	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	5	3,349	2	4,263	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	624	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	5	10,258	10	20,013	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	5,509	18	26,827	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,369	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	24	31,380	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	2	4,588	1	2,000	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	61	122,802	26	47,973	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	4	6,829	7	12,160	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	847	1	847	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	3	6,292	13	22,399	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	45	72,955	45	73,115	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	2	3,413	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	174	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,607	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	11	23,067	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	2	3,834	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	11	18,320	12	19,401	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	4,903	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	24	36,406	12	16,351	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	10	10,060	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ...	Steam	223	464,989	306	661,990	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	124	239,066	162	293,556	...	...	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ...	Steam	238	487,529	329	675,859	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	106	100,286	137	313,610	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1892-93.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing-vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1893-94, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	2	3,517	...	...	2	3,517
	Sailing	2	3,701	4	7,062	2	3,701	4	7,062
Austria	Steam	2	3,844	5	8,205	2	3,844	5	8,205
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	4	7,443	...	...	4	7,443
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	26	48,774	...	...	26	48,774
	Sailing	1	2,069	1	2,415	1	2,069	1	2,415
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	2,616	...	...	1	2,616
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	1	1,830	...	...	1	1,830
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,298
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	925
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,766
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	642	...	...	3	1,799
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,074	...	...	1	1,074	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	790	3	2,440	6	4,685	7	5,675
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	1	1,166	4	3,708	6	5,801
	Sailing	...	...	1	818	...	...	7	5,054
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	1	1,789	...	...	1	1,789	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,259	2	1,233	3	2,259	2	1,233
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries...	Steam	1	1,286	...	...	1	1,286	...	...
	Sailing	1	337	2	674	1	337	6	2,706
Total, 1893-94 ...	Steam	4	6,919	39	70,935	3	10,627	45	76,495
	Sailing	9	10,230	15	17,400	14	13,925	40	33,614
Total, 1892-93 ...	Steam	3	4,722	29	54,932	3	4,722	30	56,226
	Sailing	6	8,154	24	23,711	10	10,909	53	46,686

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1892-93—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1893-94.				GRAND TOTAL, 1892-93.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	111	274,012	187	460,237	108	265,263	202	468,112
...	...	...	...	51	96,802	56	122,356	69	114,136	71	145,328
...	...	...	...	2	3,344	6	9,413	2	3,637	3	5,998
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11,967	...	...	2	4,063
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,530	...	...	3	4,369
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	34,493	...	...	7	12,093
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	60,119	...	...	36	67,723
...	...	...	...	9	17,887	4	7,956	12	21,015	9	16,070
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,804
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15,213	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,144	...	...	3	5,013
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,035	1	934	3	2,824
...	...	1	198	...	...	1	198	...	...	2	328
...	...	...	...	5	8,849	3	6,093	2	3,019	6	10,948
...	...	...	...	1	624	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	10,258	10	20,043	9	19,574	6	7,543
...	...	...	...	3	5,509	20	28,125	5	4,815	20	23,643
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	925	1	754	2	1,873
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5,115	1	460	21	10,070
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	38,679	2	3,673	23	26,490
...	...	...	...	2	4,688	1	2,000	4	8,052	1	2,450
...	...	...	...	62	123,876	26	47,973	23	43,030	50	92,082
...	...	...	...	4	6,829	7	12,180	5	8,206	9	14,724
4	1,031	2	760	11	6,363	10	7,282	11	8,842	10	6,735
...	...	...	...	7	10,000	19	28,200	5	9,780	11	19,675
1	132	...	...	1	132	7	5,054	7	1,333	5	2,684
...	...	...	...	46	74,744	45	73,116	46	76,641	44	72,812
...	...	...	...	1	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,413	...	...	1	2,128	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1,308	13	1,824	9	1,308	14	1,998	11	1,663	9	1,141
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	130	...	...	4	2,389	4	2,840	2	1,607	3	2,480
...	...	...	...	11	23,067	...	...	23	38,493	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,834	...	...	1	1,495
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	18,320	12	19,401	16	28,773	17	29,543
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,203	1	1,428	4	4,934
...	...	...	...	26	37,692	12	16,351	19	26,883	8	9,271
...	...	...	...	1	337	16	12,766	2	2,151	23	19,148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	2,601	16	2,782	231	476,616	351	737,585	...	...	...	...
				153	265,612	218	329,951	...	...	...	...
								241	492,251	359	732,085
								136	204,943	257	363,066
20	3,757	17	2,740	...	...	...	...				
				...	...	...	...				

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing-vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1893-94, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom ... Steam	1	2,797	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Steam	5	8,725	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Sailing	1	444	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... Steam	3	4,131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... Sailing	5	6,418	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... Sailing	4	4,229	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... Steam	12	24,222	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... Sailing	4	6,122	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... Steam	...	...	2	3,130	...	...	...	...
Java ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Steam	7	13,675	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... Sailing	1	1,620	5	11,698	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... Steam	14	22,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... Sailing	10	16,066	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ... Steam	42	75,899	2	3,130	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ... Sailing	25	33,889	5	11,698	...	...	...	...
Total 1892-93 ... Steam	56	101,692	5	9,611	...	...	...	...
Total 1892-93 ... Sailing	92	150,865	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1892-93.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	7,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	9,886	1	1,024	1	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1893-94, *compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	927	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	337	...	...	1	337	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	925	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	8	4,169	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,068	...	...	5	4,308	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	1	1,962	...	...	1	1,962	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	1	2,034	...	...	1	2,034	...	...
	Sailing	1	642	...	...	2	1,316	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ...	Steam	2	3,996	...	...	4	5,843	...	...
	Sailing	3	3,047	...	...	16	10,130	...	...
Total, 1892-93 ...	Steam	...	...	1	1,085	1	1,294	1	1,085
	Sailing	16	14,061	...	...	35	25,456	1	1,024

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1892-93—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1893-94.				GRAND TOTAL, 1892-93.			
Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	1	2,797	...	...	3	6,636	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,634	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	927	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,989	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	8,725	...	...	3	4,578	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	781	...	...	4	3,669	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,693	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	4,131	...	...	3	3,557	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	6,418	...	...	9	11,226	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	925	...	...	1	754	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	4,169	...	...	19	9,465	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,186	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4,229	...	...	31	49,965	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,775	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	24,223	...	...	21	39,852	...	...
17	2,675	...	...	26	13,165	...	...	15	24,154	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,130	2	4,197	1	1,702
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,743	1	1,024
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	15,637	...	...	5	10,891	2	3,259
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	883	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,175
...	...	...	...	1	1,620	5	11,698	5	5,946	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	24,983	...	...	14	22,877	2	3,660
...	...	...	...	13	16,372	...	...	39	60,896	...	...
17	2,675	...	...	46	81,747	2	3,130	...	...	...	...
				58	46,694	5	11,698	...	...	...	...
2	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	102,986	6	10,696
								129	176,569	1	1,024

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
With Cargoes.										
British ports in other provinces—										
From or to Bombay ... ... Steam	19	42,462	16	35,213	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	3	6,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Sind ... ... Steam	...	...	1	1,944	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Madras ... ... Steam	198	421,888	58	102,663	...	...	...	...	51	79,931
Sailing	2	3,836	1	1,927	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Burma ... ... Steam	246	293,042	275	347,859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	3	4,778	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Steam	463	757,392	350	487,779	...	...	...	...	51	79,931
Sailing	5	9,910	4	6,705	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, British ports within the province ... Steam	650	305,341	756	534,634	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	2	2,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	810
,, Indian ports not British ... Steam	3	6,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	2	1,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 .. Steam	1,116	1,069,673	1,106	1,022,413	...	...	...	...	51	79,931
Sailing	9	13,955	4	6,705	...	...	...	...	2	810
Total, 1892-93 ... Steam	1,148	1,003,021	1,172	1,011,833	...	...	...	...	50	72,041
Sailing	9	11,519	12	10,696	...	...	...	...	4	3,946
In Ballast.										
British ports in other provinces—										
From or to Bombay ... ... Steam	15	26,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	951
,, Sind ... ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Madras ... ... Steam	16	26,719	2	3,342	...	...	...	...	1	1,286
Sailing	2	3,414	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	473
,, Burma ... ... Steam	6	5,612	14	23,691	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	5	8,860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Steam	37	59,134	16	27,033	...	...	...	...	1	1,286
Sailing	2	3,414	5	8,860	...	...	...	...	3	1,424
,, British ports within the province ... Steam	60	60,998	36	19,007	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	6	8,449	2	4,162	...	...	...	...	3	1,963
,, Indian ports not British ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ... Steam	97	120,127	52	46,040	...	...	...	...	1	1,286
Sailing	8	11,863	7	13,022	...	...	...	...	6	3,387
Total, 1892-93 ... Steam	97	149,428	41	46,427	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	11	11,227	6	8,163	...	...	...	...	1	641

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1893-94, *totals of the year* 1892-93.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1893-94.				TOTAL, 1892-93.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	42,462	16	35,313	20	43,751	9	20,083
...	...	...	...	1	120	3	6,075	1	120	6	10,600	...	...
1	1,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,773	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	668	...	...
17	17,766	...	...	...	...	249	601,819	75	120,429	234	442,751	132	212,678
...	...	28	4,233	22	2,704	30	8,068	33	4,631	28	4,926	29	11,748
1	1,823	...	...	...	...	246	293,052	276	349,682	231	276,660	261	321,624
...	...	16	1,667	15	2,186	16	1,667	18	6,964	21	2,669	14	4,886
19	21,418	...	...	...	...	514	837,323	369	509,197	485	763,152	402	554,380
...	...	44	5,900	38	5,010	49	15,810	42	11,715	56	18,853	53	13,614
...	...	...	...	...	...	650	305,841	756	534,634	708	301,656	794	479,309
...	...	606	64,128	576	55,704	610	67,376	576	55,704	684	78,679	670	76,061
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,340	...	...	5	10,264	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	151	2	1,607	1	151	1	324	1	181
19	21,418	...	...	...	...	1,167	1,140,504	1,125	1,043,831	...	...	...	...
...	...	650	70,028	615	60,865	661	84,793	619	67,570	...	...	...	...
24	21,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,193	1,076,062	1,196	1,033,643
5	2,224	728	82,261	707	79,936	...	...	...	...	741	97,856	724	92,856
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	26,773	...	...	24	43,199	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	351	...	...	1	1,441	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	28,006	2	3,312	23	39,709	1	1,483
...	...	62	7,887	6	622	65	11,774	6	622	59	10,695	6	469
1	1,545	...	...	...	...	3	5,642	15	25,236	13	14,682	21	32,650
1	1,074	2	137	66	10,075	2	137	72	20,009	7	2,710	103	17,996
1	1,545	...	...	...	...	38	60,420	17	28,578	60	97,440	22	34,133
1	1,074	64	8,024	72	10,697	69	12,862	73	20,621	67	14,876	109	18,436
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60,993	36	19,007	33	45,936	18	10,144
1	665	199	26,527	232	30,353	208	36,939	236	36,080	337	47,266	356	48,353
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,052	1	2,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	123	...	...
1	1,545	...	...	...	...	88	121,413	53	47,585	...	...	...	...
1	1,789	263	34,551	304	41,550	277	49,501	313	56,311	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	149,428	41	46,427
...	...	393	50,397	459	58,626	...	...	...	...	405	62,265	465	56,788

I.—COINAGE AND

1.—

BULLION AND COIN RECEIVED INTO THE MINT FOR COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.							COINED				
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.						
By State.	Private.	By State.	Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	Eighth rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.		Tolas.		Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
							Nil	56,01,171	...	64,34,545	80,02,712
Nil	1,981	33,64,330	55,93,844	Nil	5,23,38,100	Nil	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
							...	56,01,171	...	16,08,636 4 0	10,00,339

2.—Calcutta Circle of issue of Paper

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1893.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1894.		
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pieces 27,59,009	2,56,606	55,594	...	...	25,61,390	2,26,255	45,028
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value 2,78,84,700	2,29,01,950	5,94,23,000	42,29,32,335	44,17,93,430	2,59,03,945	2,01,03,500	8,30,60,000

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.				Sovereigns received during the year 1893-94.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION.					
					Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
Single pice.	Half-pice.	Pie pieces.	Total.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tolas.						
76,038,400	70,04,800	10,034,076	113,115,704	342						
Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in				Not known.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
11,88,100	54,725	52,260 13 0	96,05,232 1 0	...						

Currency for the year 1893-94.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1894, STATED IN RUPEES.											
Coin.		Bullion.		Securities.	Foreign circle account closing debtor balance.			Notes.			
Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		Allahabad.	Lahore.	Rangoon.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpur.	Other circles.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nil	3,38,38,202	Nil ...	Nil ...	3,00,00,000	3,02,49,675	61,32,090	28,79,385	3,45,580	7,80,555	...	5,06,615

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1893.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowment. In land.	Income. From endowment. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of Institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of Institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	783·55	61,116	1,23,125 14 7	...	6,315 1 5	21,874 14 0	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans ...	1	163·01	3,063	67,946 0 1	...	1,522 15 0	67,617 3 6	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	685·62	31,950	48,168 1 2	...	54 9 6	33,350 3 11	1	1	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1,102·66	148,322	34,000 0 0	...	17,658 7 6	4,827 13 6	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	163·77	12,060	4,296 8 10	...	936 3 0	27,981 14 0	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans ...	1	37·	64	10,930 0 0	...	...	10,875 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	932·01	1,156	84,433 7 11	...	...	2,365 12 6	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and dispensaries	342	15,691·57	1,948,134	60,375 8 5	3,556 6 7*	35,742 1 6	5,02,927 11 10	165	341	
Total ...	357	19,559·19	2,205,865	4,33,275 9 0	3,556 6 7	62,229 5 11	6,71,810 9 3	177	349	

* Of this Rs. 2,161-8-6, which is an income from landed property, has been shown in column "C—From Local or other Funds" in Statement V, Part I of the annotated returns of the charitable dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1893.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1893-94.

Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of priests or ministers.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. a. p.	
Church of England ...	14,193	22,775	7,925	110	212	1,50,791 10 6	
Do. of Scotland ...	2,686	538	252	13	26	22,240 14 8	
Protestant Dissenters ...	2,168	37,771	672	130	264	6,889 11 0	
Roman Catholics ...	9,384	76,399	4,507	106	123	...	
Greek Church	150	2	30	...	1	...	
Armenians	230	79	54	2	3	...	
Christians (sect not stated)	186	16,686	1,162	32	56	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1,390	21	80	...	...	..	
Parsees	166	10	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	444,137	44,721,968	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans	203,173	23,294,337	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists	2,199	186,712	...	...	...	...	
Jains	494	6,490	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	287	101	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	708	2,262,334	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	681,560	70,556,173	14,632	...	...	...	

The details of population given in columns 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Census figures of 1891, as the latest statistics furnished by the local officers have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1893-94.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Colleges, schools and scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Kaya only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
165,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions — For males ...	33	16	2,397	47,701	22	302	50,561	3,141	4,834	5,251	242	64,029	Institutions to number of towns and villages.* 26·8	
											13,468						
			Institutions — For females...	3	...	66	2,976	8	1	3,054	...	65	...	60	3,188	1·3	
											134						
			Total ...	36	16	2,463	50,767	30	303	53,615	3,141	4,899	5,251	311	67,217	28·1	
											13,002						
			Scholars ... — Males ...	6,221	1,147	201,981	1,099,595	923	7,518	1,317,100	38,081	33,189	58,330	2,622	1,444,421	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 26·4	
											127,231						
			Scholars ... — Females ...	19[3]	10	5,803	90,336	209	50	96,547	222	1,041	6,212	824	104,846	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·9	
											8,299						
			Total ...	6,240	1,157	207,784	1,189,091	1,197	7,368	1,413,737	38,303	34,230	64,551	3,446	1,549,267	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 14·1	
											135,530						

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.												
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	Rs. 7,11,192	Rs. 2,86,507	Rs. 32,35,131	Rs. 26,58,233	Rs. 88,867	Rs. 3,25,389	Rs. 73,05,319	Rs. 2,26,078	Rs. 10,250	Rs. 2,36,328	Rs. 1,39,716	Rs. 63,873	Rs. 5,90,337	Rs. 2,26,171	Rs. 1,58,579	Rs. 11,78,676	Rs. 87,20,323	
„ females ...	8,162	...	5,01,990	3,22,848	20,970	1,164	8,55,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,55,134	
Total ...	7,19,354	2,86,507	37,37,121	29,81,081	1,09,837	3,26,553	81,60,453	2,26,078	10,250	2,36,328	1,39,716	63,873	5,90,337	2,26,171	1,58,579	11,78,676	95,75,457	
2.—(a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	12·33	9·97	21·52	9·16	3·40	7·33	63·73	8·28	·20	8·49	...	2·7	15·16	7·29	2·38	27·77	100	
(b) Percentages of district fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	21·52	45·30	·13	1·97	68·73	·29	·25	·54	...	...	22·17	2·33	6·09	30·71	100	
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	·06	...	31·84	52·75	...	1·17	85·82	4·34	·34	4·68	...	...	2·48	·54	6·46	9·48	100	

(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	7·51	2·9	89·02	31·13	1·14	3·41	85·22	2·35	·10	2·46
3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Government institutions ... { Cost to Provincial revenues	142 12 0	328 10 8	13 0 4	4 9 11	113 13 0	39 0 7	38 11 5			
Government institutions ... { Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...	1 8 4	0 5 2	0 3 10			
Total cost ...	142 12 0	328 10 8	13 0 4	4 9 11	115 5 4	39 5 9	38 15 3			
Municipal and *District Board* schools ... { Cost to Provincial revenues	24 14 4	...	0 5 11	0 3 11	25 11 7	5 11 9	0 9 5			
Municipal and *District Board* schools ... { *Cost to district* and municipal funds ...	1 1 3	...	4 1 9	3 6 7	37 7 3	55 13 9	5 3 4			
Total cost ...	25 15 7	...	4 7 8	3 10 6	63 2 10	61 9 6	5 12 9			
Aided institutions ... { Cost to Provincial revenues	20 2 10	...	2 7 2	0 3 8	14 6 3	2 11 9	0 3 2			
Aided institutions ... { Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	1 12 1	0 9 1	...	2 8 6	0 11 2			
Total cost ...	20 2 10	...	4 3 3	0 12 9	14 6 3	5 4 5	1 3 4			
Unaided institutions—Total cost ...	40 12 9	35 3 0	17 14 5	2 2 9	127 5 9	21 15 4	6 13 7			
Cost to Provincial revenues	187 13 2	328 10 8	15 13 5	5 1 6	153 14 10	47 8 1	39 13 0			
Cost to district and municipal funds ...	1 1 3	...	5 13 10	3 15 8	38 15 7	58 11 7	6 2 4			
Total cost ...	188 14 5	328 10 8	21 11 3	9 1 2	192 14 6	106 3 8	45 15 4			

(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	1·65	6·16	2·84	1·06	12·3	100				
3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—										
Government institutions ... { Cost to Provincial revenues										
Government institutions ... { Cost to district and municipal funds ...										
Total cost ...										
Municipal and *District Board* schools ... { Cost to Provincial revenues										
Municipal and *District Board* schools ... { *Cost to district* and municipal funds ...										
Total cost ...										
Aided institutions ... { Cost to Provincial revenues										
Aided institutions ... { Cost to district and municipal funds ...										
Total cost ...										
Unaided institutions—Total cost ...										
Cost to Provincial revenues										
Cost to district and municipal funds ...										
Total cost ...										

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.												
ARTS COLLEGES.												
English	11	1,685	1,821	1,638	1	46	49	36	8	1,361	1,296	1,039
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	6	61	64	46	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	317	367	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	311	277	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education	19	2,374	2,529	2,326	2	48	52	38	8	1,361	1,296	1,039
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.												
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
High schools ... English	46	13,897	13,043	12,239	9	2,337	2,333	1,754	174	26,018	26,833	19,777
Middle ,, ... English	5	705	755	637	18	1,536	1,418	1,110	694	45,256	43,263	33,459
,, ... Vernacular	33	2,705	2,833	1,833	151	6,615	7,000	6,428	808	43,102	40,648	31,338
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	3	262	229	188	...	...	...	...	10	1,185	1,214	1,008
Middle ,, ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,892	1,889	1,578
,, ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	65	58	32	23	1,470	1,318	1,005
Total, Secondary Schools	88	17,119	18,560	14,897	179	12,513	11,892	9,324	1,569	119,520	115,616	88,126
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	10	280	229	151	10	367	330	230	3,220	133,733	124,703	97,460
Lower ,,	10	285	304	128	12	471	439	334	33,681	815,537	730,185	605,514
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	2	106	107	66	191	7,983	7,540	5,442
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,404	44,003	41,027	29,893
Total, Primary Schools	20	565	533	279	24	944	876	630	39,587	1,003,456	912,430	737,309
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL TECHNICAL EDUCATION.												
School of Art	1	269	237	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	13	599	623	498	1	8	11	8	(a)6	375	371	288
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	203	820	734	542	1	3	5	4	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	190	197	137
Medical schools	4	852	853	783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	602	616	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	3	33	22	20	9	283	233	150	8	230	233	162
Madrasas	7	1,699	1,723	1,171	...	...	...	...	6	341	327	272
Other schools	1	43	32	22	...	...	...	...	f(d)11	(d)343	337	283
Total, Special Schools	237	4,797	4,904	3,795	11	296	309	196	37	1,485	1,465	1,183
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	364	24,875	24,610	19,301	216	13,801	13,040	10,197	41,401	1,125,122	1,030,807	827,647

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly— ... ...
   (a) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (b) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

(a) Exclusive of the average daily attendance of the Metropolitan
(b) Exclusive of the average number on the rolls monthly and the
(c) Three of these Colleges are for girls and are attended by 12 girls.
(d) Including one school attended by 4 girls.
(e) Including the practising school with 72 pupils attached to the

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

MANAGEMENT. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING— English.	2 classical language.	3 vernacular languages.	CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (born & bapt. finally).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginos. Christians.	Aboriginos. Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
16	3,146	3,118	(c)2,219	(c)86	6,240	6,179*	5,150	5	85	61	5,650	51	340	8	4	13	...	...
7	446*	(b) 305	(b) 223	14	509	...	...	...	...	3	480	3	24	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	317	...	...	...	79	1	220	1	6	...	...	3	16	...
...	...	...	...	1	331	...	...	...	38	...	289	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
23	3,594	3,423	2,234	32	7,397	6,179	5,150	5	202	65	6,679	54	371	8	4	16	16	...
141	33,038	31,419	26,677	332	77,747	75,970	40,869	33,908	1,783	619	66,837	230	8,005	67	169	167	83	...
225	14,105	13,196	10,178	332	61,662	43,351	841	59,043	1,314	470	56,154	20	3,904	513	173	132	356	...
151	8,462	7,982	6,336	1,145	68,994	8,462	167	60,710	6	65	51,314	33	17,750	24	206	287	513	...
2	279	271	231	15	2,716	1,587	662	446	1,158	178	198	159	...	7	...	23	...	102
3	321	310	256	25	2,213	2,213	234	...	2,146	55	9	3	1	1	1	1	...	407
2	107	98	91	32	1,642	377	...	1,043	2	409	959	23	17	141	...	...	...	113
627	58,332	56,147	45,870	2,483	227,764	131,960	42,714	154,405	5,451	1,910	126,719	468	29,979	751	651	599	931	600
252	7,426	6,989	5,822	3,771	141,886	2,695	848	141,414	315	285	105,531	23	32,983	353	2,183	545	3,690	...
10,438	172,162	152,986	122,353	44,020	983,745	702	53,442	982,991	2	2,454	937,483	113	288,442	2,071	25,884	1,445	29,443	...
15	541	497	393	203	5,620	774	4	5,033	510	632	4,799	33	171	437	31	23	...	401
359	5,267	5,009	4,142	2,760	50,810	393	1,442	50,710	49	1,670	41,208	64	6,283	478	538	44	...	1,525
11,036	186,926	164,612	126,685	50,767	1,189,921	3,746	57,788	1,182,198	876	5,012	821,858	923	327,876	4,234	28,924	2,626	33,052	2,106
...	...	...	...	1	259	...	...	279	4	2	233	6	22	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	982	62	455	...	4	61	690	8	32	147	99	15	56	...
14	83	73	55	218	907	29	20	907	...	...	794	1	137	24	43	8	...	...
32	52	42	31	68	714	79	...	635	...	...	95	...	...	29	9	...	...	2
6	606	514	398	10	1,450	238	...	1,212	5	25	1,221	12	148	4	...	6	29	...
...	...	...	...	3	602	259	...	483	...	...	510	1	87	3	1	...	1	...
6	213	200	164	25	724	81	...	574	1	85	461	4	162	30	10	...	2	...
15	859	833	681	28	2,869	978	2,217	837	...	...	16	...	2,763	...	...	...	17	...
6	329	279	183	17	686	1	234	305	1	6	545	1	86	...	...	...	...	...
48	2,067	1,936	1,404	323	8,993	1,643	3,141	5,485	11	361	4,325	33	3,451	249	160	29	105	2
11,084	188,993	166,548	128,089	51,090	1,198,914	5,389	60,929	1,187,683	887	5,373	826,183	956	331,327	4,483	29,084	2,655	33,157	2,108
...	...	...	...	1,221	19,048	25	14,103	629	...	1	2,594	...	12,224	...	...	...	214	...
...	...	...	...	1,916	18,015	...	18,094	31	...	1	15,090	...	5	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	For boys	...	632	9,270	5	2,173	8,582	...	...	4,638	...	5,170	6	33	12	305	...
...	...	,, girls	...	11	138	...	49	130	...	...	12	...	126	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	For boys	...	4,186	24,544	11	1,598	24,533	...	26	19,923	...	4,604	14	483	6	326	...
...	...	,, girls	...	61	994	7	61	993	...	8	193	...	43	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	For boys	...	5,821	64,551	...	64,320	191	...	...	1	...	64,550	...	...	...	6,212	...
...	...	,, girls	...	243	2,684	289	233	2,023	...	2	1,338	...	667	...	36	643	85	...
...	...	Others	...	69	782	10	...	762	...	13	653	1	30	...	30	40	...	23
		Total	...	13,893	135,330	344	101,651	37,172	...	46	47,177	1	86,983	20	602	701	7,150	29
		GRAND TOTAL	...	67,217	1,549,297	143,872	210,265	1,390,188	7,562	7,429	1,048,438	773	445,150	5,242	30,342	3,339	41,245	2,226

Institution and Bishop's College. * 20 pupils have taken up French also.
average daily attendance of the Law class attached to the Metropolitan Institution

Kalimpong Training School.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees (including fees from Madrasa Fund).	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees (including fees from Madrasa Fund).	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,60,296	...	...	1,57,138	...	13,966	4,31,400	1,220	...	53	2,367	...	2,024	5,664
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	—625*	...	...	6,819	...	33	6,476	...	...	...	230	...	...	230
Medicine	1,75,903	...	...	20,639	...	...	1,96,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	57,119	...	...	12,956	...	...	70,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	4,92,793	...	...	1,97,551	...	14,248	7,04,832	1,220	...	53	2,707	...	2,024	6,004
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,63,602	...	659	2,88,569	2,805	10,026	4,65,757	4,373	...	4,729	42,443	1,338	2,132	54,974
Middle „ ... English	49,511	...	600	21,134	...	...	71,253	...	5,989	402	7,760	5,151	337	19,248
„ Vernacular... ...	10,422	...	2,246	8,620	602	966	22,856	...	35,561	1,383	23,422	4,423	100	65,891
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	22,178	...	120	6,103	382	211	29,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	...	316
„ Vernacular... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,15,747	...	3,675	3,24,501	3,849	11,203	5,58,960	4,373	41,675	6,952	73,134	7,862	2,569	1,30,649
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	...	704	429	139	...	11	1,283
Lower „	799	...	...	...	...	...	799	...	245	670	468	...	...	1,383
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	...	743	27	...	...	984
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	2,418	...	...	...	...	...	2,418	715	949	1,842	634	...	11	3,650
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Government School of Art	24,027	...	...	6,461	...	...	31,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	70,991	360	...	633	...	402	72,385	282	412	...	...	...	...	694
Gen.-training classes	7,958	313	...	...	...	...	7,966	...	68	...	...	...	...	68
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	96,835	350	...	27,611	110	3,220	1,28,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	7,368	...	...	10,389	...	2,210	17,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,315	...	...	...	...	2,340	3,543	1,522	15,780	310	638	4,102	793	23,225
Madrassas	1,38,035	...	120	5,320	...	25,016	68,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	800	...	85	...	...	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,38,035	2,162	205	50,403	110	25,226	5,15,400	1,953	16,259	240	638	4,102	793	23,988
Buildings	1,50,060	...	59	...	29	...	1,50,154	...	1,396	1,218	372	677	3,163	6,826
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,766	...	...	...	...	...	1,766	...	594	28	...	...	...	622
Total ...	1,51,826	...	59	...	29	...	1,51,914	...	1,990	1,246	372	677	3,163	7,448
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for sheltered schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1893-94	11,01,010	2,162	3,939	5,63,590	3,497	54,677	17,33,634	7,743	60,779	10,338	77,595	12,531	8,060	1,77,039

* Surplus balance of the Law Class attached
† Includes a building grant of Rs. 3,000
(a) Excluding Assam Scholarships of
(b) Do. do. do. of

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

INSTITUTIONS.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.								GRAND TOTAL.	
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Madrasa Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees from Madrasa Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
26,153	...	...	57,428	32,339	38,754	1,54,979	96,038	784	30,414	1,27,216	2,87,679	...	53	3,13,171	1,18,461	7,19,354		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,533	...	313	12,845	—225*	...	...	12,842	304	13,653		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,307	...	...	1,74,307	...	1,74,307		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,419	...	...	57,963	...	76,364		
26,153	...	...	57,428	32,339	38,754	1,54,979	1,08,571	784	30,726	1,40,081	5,91,980	...	53	5,56,287	1,18,765	10,05,861		
1,02,044	1,788	7,997	4,32,527	51,810	60,545	6,87,031	5,99,746	12,239	1,65,674	7,77,659	2,70,882	1,704	13,366	13,03,106	3,33,593	19,92,405		
58,156	1,16,239	2,70,762	2,76,213	21,472	2,29,706	5,48,391	42,960	15,990	17,955	2,06,905	77,062	1,22,228	6,061	3,90,155	2,00,268	8,04,157		
43,340	63,794	6,662	1,34,479	73,580	6,205	3,17,839	17,957	15,251	9,691	42,899	53,588	99,472	9,843	1,74,311	1,70,614	4,87,152		
27,407	...	...	1,49,225	7,274	13,481	1,97,382	54,021	1,936	290	56,727	49,481	...	129	2,10,339	28,234	2,83,085		
32,843	...	...	73,464	23,069	25,712	1,55,719	5,488	10,953	2,979	19,420	39,952	...	...	81,824	64,666	1,85,442		
8,364	...	748	9,338	14,716	467	30,554	...	2,490	...	2,490	8,361	...	1,091	9,388	17,817	33,336		
2,32,029	1,81,789	29,084	10,15,055	3,73,883	1,35,688	20,36,241	7,24,658	1,48,454	1,97,789	10,03,761	8,02,145	2,23,404	31,151	21,86,703	8,45,297	37,87,121		
47,631	1,29,220	11,670	1,03,893	55,928	15,698	4,87,631	9,814	6,579	6,155	21,547	40,504	1,23,654	12,799	2,06,464	32,721	4,61,590		
97,122	5,09,278	29,460	11,22,548	1,43,810	1,89,275	15,91,993	5,08,552	25,736	32,754	5,67,042	97,264	3,59,923	23,175	13,87,178	5,58,494	21,78,853		
26,314	2,240	4,661	5,417	40,249	22,550	1,04,190	161	1,463	3,923	5,387	20,429	2,240	5,363	8,005	69,264	1,00,541		
40,206	29,288	4,938	10,193	1,12,585	6,215	2,03,425	1,520	8,457	892	10,785	40,206	29,288	4,938	12,919	1,27,066	2,13,807		
2,11,223	6,69,656	49,819	13,46,511	3,52,572	1,93,407	26,16,735	5,76,586	41,945	43,724	6,62,255	2,13,581	4,70,555	51,050	16,16,618	6,86,545	29,81,091		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,597	...	...	5,461	...	31,058		
5,834	...	...	...	5,803	4,986	16,487	...	...	...	...	76,718	1,382	...	633	16,355	95,087		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,006	840	...	...	...	7,846		
2,040	...	...	5,546	7,334	3,448	18,368	76	2,726	...	2,802	2,640	...	...	5,622	12,738	20,960		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,935	233	703	15,161	90,535	380	...	33,046	3,474	1,26,735		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,386	...	...	10,289	...	17,675		
1,254	720	360	14	2,220	2,911	7,023	...	3,104	5,909	9,013	4,319	16,660	990	677	21,349	43,995		
60	785	390	717	1,260	182	2,804	2,146	5,218	11,256	18,619	37,152	780	359	12,845	29,353	82,489		
1,653	72	171	686	4,612	175	6,949	123	1,081	120	1,436	1,383	72	196	801	5,948	8,436		
10,631	1,873	719	6,963	23,429	9,702	52,077	17,480	9,362	18,088	44,930	2,50,691	19,974	1,545	71,853	89,197	4,83,260		
40,338	1,738	2,974	396	5,384	34,514	84,976	...	26	4,298*	4,313	1,63,464	3,044	2,251	770	24,699	2,96,078		
2,942	2,032	307	...	1,955	984	7,550	...	146	172	318	4,702	2,646	335	...	2,567	10,250		
43,280	3,770	3,281	396	6,340	15,228	72,526	...	172	4,469	4,630	1,68,166	5,690	4,586	770	27,176	2,86,328		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,716	...	1,39,716		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,372	...	...	...	...	65,372		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,83,808	5,20,302	3,424	...	5,738	11,53,272		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(+)75,467	...	...	...	16,520	92,196		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(+)10,948	...	...	...	4,000	24,468		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,359	10,925	183	...	2,972	88,178		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,764	11,329	17	...	854	15,164		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182	2,660	393	...	1,579	5,744		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,762	...	...	...	2,772	4,561		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,663	11,845	1,352	...	4,975	24,754		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,772	15,046	...	7,051	4,854	32,723		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,349	12,842	2,126	79	783	35,179		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,315	3,715	1,723	2,759	12,529	29,041		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,605	18,723	1,446	...	717	47,491		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,48,026	5,15,982	9,221	1,56,419	51,564	11,73,076		
5,75,321	6,56,037	74,464	24,29,366	7,29,372	4,13,374	49,28,463	11,23,493	2,00,577	2,26,985	15,53,055	23,33,178	10,93,560	97,026	43,42,422	17,03,381	93,75,467		

to the Dacca College.
to an unaided school in Calcutta.
Rs. 10,125 and Central Provinces Scholarships of Rs. 331.
Rs. 1,615, and Burma Scholarships of Rs. 3,790.

B.—Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General and Primary Education in Bengal at the end of the official year 1893-94.

Class of Schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage— 4 Reading printed books.			5 Not reading printed books.			Total.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Secondary Schools.																					
Boys' Schools.																					
High English	Government	46	13,397	5,659	...	5,659	3,864	...	3,864	2,639	...	2,639	1,392	...	1,392	52	...	52	13,397	...	13,397
	District Fund	1	255	134	...	134	52	...	52	49	...	49	20	...	20	...	...	...	255	...	255
	Municipal	8	3,132	847	...	847	691	...	691	465	...	465	215	...	215	...	...	...	3,132	...	3,132
	Aided	174	26,916	6,184	2	6,186	7,781	20	7,801	6,631	21	6,652	4,058	15	4,073	135	18	153	26,853	76	26,929
	Unaided	141	25,284	12,963	...	12,963	5,972	...	5,972	7,448	...	7,448	3,367	6	3,373	118	...	118	24,963	6	24,974(a)
Middle English	Government	6	765	...	...	...	197	...	197	347	...	347	198	...	198	23	...	23	765	...	765
	District Fund	1	1,076	...	...	...	159	...	159	274	1	275	495	6	501	141	...	141	1,069	7	1,076
	Municipal	2	460	...	...	...	79	...	79	80	...	80	282	...	282	8	...	8	460	...	460
	Aided	254	48,256	4	...	4	8,064	27	8,091	13,536	68	13,604	21,325	117	21,442	2,302	68	2,370	44,998	258	45,256
	Unaided	225	14,105	...	...	...	2,140	1	2,141	3,498	6	3,504	7,672	43	7,715	830	16	846	14,040	65	14,105
Middle Vernacular	Government	33	2,705	...	...	...	475	...	475	626	2	628	1,618	...	1,618	354	...	354	2,703	2	2,705
	District Fund	147	8,187	...	...	...	1,291	3	1,294	1,905	1	1,906	3,915	11	3,926	847	4	851	8,168	19	8,187
	Municipal	4	328	...	...	...	110	...	110	121	...	121	92	...	92	5	...	5	328	...	328
	Aided	808	43,102	19	...	19	6,575	9	6,577	10,488	12	10,500	21,914	269	22,183	3,598	134	3,732	42,993	417	43,410
	Unaided	151	5,482	...	...	...	1,155	...	1,155	1,857	4	1,861	4,466	44	4,510	913	33	946	5,481	81	5,562
Total		2,397	202,213	26,851	2	26,853	42,310	85	42,395	48,963	95	49,058	72,500	510	73,010	9,654	271	9,925	201,218	931	202,149(a)
Girls' Schools.																					
High English	Government	2	232	...	53	53	...	9	9	...	54	54	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	232	232
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	19	1,185	...	83	83	4	369	373	15	714	229	59	215	274	78	168	246	136	1,049	1,185
	Unaided	3	279	...	27	27	...	72	72	16	98	98	20	48	68	8	13	29	44	233	279
Middle English	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	20	1,893	...	...	...	31	306	337	47	395	442	62	427	479	177	457	634	307	1,586	1,893
	Unaided	5	321	...	...	...	1	43	44	16	40	56	30	63	93	53	75	128	100	221	321
Middle Vernacular	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	1	65	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	5	5	...	25	25	...	29	29	...	65	65
	Aided	23	1,470	...	4	4	13	48	61	23	201	224	49	808	857	97	297	394	112	1,358	1,470
	Unaided	2	107	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	21	21	...	55	55	...	23	23	...	107	107
Total		68	5,571	...	169	169	49	559	908	117	1,013	1,129	220	1,769	1,989	343	1,063	1,406	699	4,872	5,571
Total Secondary Schools		2,46	207,784	26,851	171	27,022	42,359	912	43,271	50,080	1,107	51,187	72,720	2,279	74,999	9,997	1,334	11,331	201,917	5,803	207,720(c)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																						
For Boys.																						
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	10	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	133	1	133	101	8	129	271	9	280	
	District Fund ...	8	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	122	...	122	86	2	33	206	2	208	
	Municipal ...	2	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	94	21	85	38	33	71	33	66	189	
	Aided	3,389	133,733	...	...	...	639	...	639	20,683	144	21,891	55,583	1,914	57,502	23,599	1,269	24,761	130,412	3,321	133,733	
	Unaided	423	7,409	...	...	...	20	...	20	1,166	4	1,190	4,286	86	4,472	1,587	121	1,708	7,215	211	7,426	
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	10	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	76	207	2	280	283	2	285	
	District Fund ...	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1	61	...	...	...	60	1	61	
	Municipal ...	17	410	...	...	...	2	...	2	353	...	355	335	...	335	53	2	55	408	2	410	
	Aided	38,503	815,331	...	...	...	14	...	14	357	39	410	2,044	354,405	14,228	568,573	223,460	11,118	794,151	25,415	819,537	
	Unaided	10,435	172,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	364	90,369	1,630	97,019	73,359	2,386	74,755	168,129	4,023	172,152	
Total ...		47,791	1,129,551	...	...	...	681	...	681	24,868	196	25,078	740,577	17,931	758,508	351,315	14,931	366,284	1,007,409	33,053	1,130,551	
For Girls.																						
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal ...	2	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	49	49	...	33	33	...	106	106	
	Aided	191	7,283	...	...	...	...	17	17	39	801	841	176	4,922	5,101	172	1,671	2,044	339	7,614	7,953	
	Unaided	15	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	35	339	374	2	137	139	35	606	641	
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	2,404	44,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unaided	264	5,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	273	289	26,092	27,601	251	16,877	16,918	1,544	43,289	45,833
														23	23	105	3,303	43	2,833	2,976	148	3,759	6,987
Total ...		2,876	57,840	...	...	...	...	17	17	39	1,159	1,104	1,313	35,199	36,512	749	20,966	21,715	2,566	57,344	59,440	
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...		50,767	1,189,391	...	...	...	681	19	700	24,922	1,359	26,272	741,890	53,130	795,020	352,192	35,897	387,999	1,009,995	90,396	1,189,991	
TOTAL FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		53,253	1,307,775	26,851	171	27,022	43,049	231	43,971	74,942	2,457	77,399	814,550	55,469	869,989	342,069	37,251	379,320	1,361,513	99,199	(a) 1,307,771	

(a) This does not include 64 boys attending the Armenian College, Calcutta, as no return of their classification has been received.

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.								
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	4	3	2	9	66	15	10	38	129	34	10	4	9	57	1	...	52	4	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	0	7	21	453	313	309	96	1,347	179	123	156	20	484	6	2	444	6	26	...	...	...
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	* 5	15	35	619	328	1,257	58	2,179	199	166	457	4	826	10	2	769	10	31	1	...	3
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	5	12	29	...	245	...	304	15	...	49	...	64	...	...	60	...	4	...	...	...
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	97	...	...	...	97	(a)108	...	...	...	108	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	1
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	68	...	...	...	68	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	34	1	...	...	...	...
3. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	115	...	...	...	115	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
4. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	16	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	1
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	45	...	...	...	45	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
6. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	58	172	123	353	1,022	1,162	2,461	30	4,676	666	464	841	10	1,981	45	9	1,712	13	184	1	1	3
{ ,, girls	1	3	3	10	7	18	10	...	35	0	12	2	...	23	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
2. Middle English Examination. { ,, boys	21	567	128	716	70	1,766	388	113	2,378	42	854	151	43	1,090	81	15	840	...	146	6	...	4
{ ,, girls	...	11	4	15	...	43	19	6	68	...	46	7	...	46	54	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle Vernacular Examination. { ,, boys	221	746	101	1,068	732	2,868	923	248	4,770	437	1,802	277	996	3,851	...	4	3,431	...	385	8	7	1
{ ,, girls	1	4	...	6	1	13	...	...	15	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4. Upper Primary Examination. { ,, boys	93	3,041	199	3,333	340	7,833	631	120	9,000	252	4,407	377	97	5,133	141	...	4,178	...	776	8	23	15
{ ,, girls	3	57	10	70	0	198	47	3	257	5	155	23	3	176	121	12	21	...	...	6	1	...
5. Lower Primary Examination. { ,, boys	30	12,046	253	12,327	126	30,127	912	609	40,126	87	19,509	304	333	20,264	...	37	16,301	...	3,515	46	317	28
{ ,, girls	4	290	2	302	23	696	6	...	727	17	542	5	...	564	...	45	462	3	24	13	3	...
Schools for Special Instruction—																						
1. Training school examination for masters	7	1	...	8	462	14	...	99	583	271	5	...	23	298	...	7	283	...	6	...	...	...
2. Survey School examination ...	5	...	...	5	213	...	...	...	213	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	89	1	14	...	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	223	...	...	...	223	179	...	...	...	179	1	6	142	5	23	...	...	3

(a) Inclusive of candidates for a higher examination who passed at the lower standard.

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Assoc.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
*Arts Colleges.**																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools ... ... English ...	(a)1	393	393	298	...	6,989	950	6,125	699	1,271	8,046	...	...	1,708	1,708	
(English ...	15	1,076	1,012	774	...	5,989	...	4,251	3,101	337	12,868	...	...	1,10,892	1,23,225	
Middle ,, ... (Vernacular...	147	8,137	7,646	6,189	...	35,381	...	21,53	6,423	93	61,683	...	...	63,792	89,475	
For Girls—																
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Secondary Schools ...	164	9,606	9,050	7,261	...	48,370	950	31,908	7,819	1,701	88,598	...	...	1,81,732	2,23,409	
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	8	268	193	139	...	784	...	129	...	11	924	...	...	1,29,250	1,29,954	
Lower ,, ...	2	61	38	30	...	245	...	7	...	...	252	...	...	3,00,078	3,00,330	
For Girls—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340	2,340	
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,288	29,288	
Total Primary Schools ...	10	329	245	175	...	949	...	136	...	11	1,096	...	...	4,69,656	4,70,302	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training schools for masters	1	8	11	9	283	412	...	...	...	...	695	350	...	...	1,302	
Gurú-training classes	1	5	5	4	...	63	...	...	...	...	63	853	...	...	850	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	...	...	389	
Industrial schools	9	283	283	186	1,652	15,780	240	638	4,102	793	23,315	...	...	720	10,560	
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	720	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72	
Total Schools for Special Instruction ...	11	296	299	199	1,935	16,206	240	638	4,102	793	23,973	2,142	...	1,512	19,974	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,326	...	169	377	3,163	5,215	...	...	1,731	3,014	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	594	...	...	...	...	594	...	...	2,051	2,645	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920	...	169	377	3,163	5,809	...	...	3,782	5,659	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,702	
Scholarships held in—																
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,955	
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,952	
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,060	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,290	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	186	10,093	9,494	7,635	1,935	69,779	1,190	32,772	11,838	5,670	1,19,239	2,142	...	6,56,257	10,38,502	

* This table does not include figures for the Law class
(a) Managed by a Joint-
(b) Including the schools

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions managed by— The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	46	49	36	1,220	53	...	2,357	...	2,024	5,304	...	...	...	53	53	
(b)8	2,133	2,076	1,834	4,372	5,779	...	30,338	633	911	46,618	650	956	7,987	13,896	15,074	
2	494	478	332	...	492	...	2,566	...	...	3,286	6(0	...	5,301	6,121	1,20,179	
4	358	344	269	...	1,235	...	2,119	...	55	3,450	2,205	...	6,063	9,043	1,09,156	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
1	62	69	32	...	346	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	745	1,091	1,491	
15	2,985	2,902	2,167	4,372	6,902	...	41,325	633	966	53,393	3,575	956	20,054	31,131	2,74,980	
2	159	141	103	...	459	...	10	...	...	469	...	...	11,670	12,099	1,41,223	
30	410	333	305	...	670	...	865	...	...	1,534	...	...	23,451	29,129	3,39,043	
2	106	107	68	215	742	...	27	...	...	984	...	...	4,561	5,303	7,649	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,038	4,038	31,228	
14	675	631	464	215	1,841	...	902	...	...	2,954	...	...	43,819	51,569	5,53,165	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,362	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	696	936	17,709	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	253	373	1,173	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	111	196	223	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	240	710	1,155	21,259	
...	...	...	...	...	1,218	...	203	...	...	1,421	89	...	2,974	4,251	7,295	
...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	307	335	2,381	
...	...	...	...	...	1,246	...	203	...	...	1,449	89	...	3,281	4,586	10,276	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	2,33,704	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	11,067	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17,941	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	6,983	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,277	6,793	
30	3,709	3,582	2,667	4,587	9,143	...	44,925	633	2,020	63,175	3,839	1,196	74,464	97,325	11,50,482	

attached to the Midnapore College.
Committee.
under the management of Joint-Committees.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION—CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	.....
Albert Institute	The chief object of the Institute is to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Abiritola Reading Rooms ...	To provide a reading room and a library for public use.	Nil ...	166 9 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal(a) ...	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones:—"The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	2,000 0 0	5,500 0 0
Barabazar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and Indians into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than what had existed before, and to promote the cause of moral, religious and social progress.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Bidyasagar Library and Jhamapukur Reading Rooms.	Promotion and diffusion of useful knowledge by supplying a free library and reading rooms to the general public, and by circulating books and periodicals among its members and subscribers.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement.	Nil ...	13 0 0
Calcutta Public Library(b) ...	Spreading and diffusion of knowledge and providing free reading to the general public.	...	...
Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	The institution is a corporate body under the name and style of "The Calcutta Reading Rooms Literary Institute," having for its object the promotion of letters and knowledge by supplying a free literary reference to all rank and classes of the community, and by circulating books, &c., among its members and subscribers subject to the rules in force and otherwise.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Calcutta School Book Society...	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books, and also the production and circulation at a cheaper rate of sound and useful literature without regard to commercial profit.	400 0 0	Nil ...
Cossipur Practical Institution of Agriculture, Floriculture and Horticulture, Raja's Park, No. 69, Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, near Calcutta.	The principal object of the institution is to extend, improve and popularise the conditions under which horticulture and floriculture and agriculture may be practically studied in this country.	250 0 0 annually to the prize fund of the Cossipur flower show.	Nil ...
Calcutta Phrenological Institute, No. 89, Phear's Lane, Calcutta.	The object is to study phrenology ...	Nil ...	Nil ...

(a) The Society administers two 1. Oriental Publications Fund, 2. Sanskrit Manuscripe Fund.
(b) Returns not received.

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1894.

COME—			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
15,000 0 0	21,000 0 0		560	4	Nil ...	564	Not registered...	1820.
1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0		An average of 300 daily.	Nil ...	Nil ...	An average of 300 daily.	Ditto ...	April 1876.
989 8 0	1,146 1 0		299	3	22	324	Ditto ...	August 1890.
7,600 0 0	15,100 0 0		308	Nil ...	Nil ...	308	Registered ...	1784.
50 0 0	50 0 0		250	5	35	290	Not registered...	27th April 1857.
Statistics not furnished.							Ditto ...	1st March 1893.
13 8 0	26 8 0		900	50	50	1,000	Ditto ...	January 1873.
...	...		...	...	...	...	Registered ...	1835.
786 12 0	786 12 0		10,590	Nil ...	4,236	14,826	Not registered...	1st January 1872.
Nil ...	400 0 0		14	Nil ...	Nil ...	14	Registered ...	1817.
Nil ...	250 0 0	Members 51 Visitors 101	Nil ... 9	Nil	51 110	Not registered	1st June 1886 by Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, of No. 123, Abiritola Street, Calcutta.
Nil ...	Nil ...		45	3	...	48	Ditto ...	1883.

Government Funds—
Rs. 2,000 per annum.
" 3,200 " "

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION—CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS—*continued.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	The object of the institution is (1) to give its constituents and the community generally all facilities for developing a healthy literary and scientific taste, and to create interest in current affairs by an abundant supply of English and vernacular works of recognized merits and of the chief newspapers and magazines both Indian and foreign; (2) to develop friendly intercourse among the constituents and the community of the neighbourhood through lectures (both in English and Bengali), reading from standard English and vernacular works as occasional conversazoines.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Dalhousie Institute ...	Literary and social	Nil ...	Nil ...
Kumbulitola Boys' Reading Club.	(1) To promote culture and friendly intercourse for purposes of mutual improvement among its members. (2) To afford them facilities for the same by means of reading rooms and a library. (3) To place within the reach of the educated public works of noted authors and books of reference and general utility. (4) To have lectures delivered in connection with the Club on subjects calculated to interest and benefit the student community.	Nil ...	100 0 0
Microscopical Society of Calcutta.	The study of subjects directly connected with the use and structure of the microscope and for the collection of microscopic objects.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Sikdarbagan Bandhab Library and Reading Rooms, No. 12, Sikdarbagan Street, Calcutta.	(*a*) To create a taste for reading among the gentry and public in general of the locality. (*b*) To gratify the earnest desire of the reading public by affording them convenient access to a collection of books and other publications. (*c*) To adopt means for the improvement of Bengali literature.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Indian Museum	The preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic and more especially Indian) illustrative of Zoology, Archæology, Ethnology, Technology and Art, and of other objects of interest; and the prosecution of biologic, analytic, and economic researches in connection with the branches of science named.	98,390 0 0	Nil ...
Bethune Society	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	.....	...
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.	To cultivate science in all its departments with a view to original research and practical applications.	Nil ...	1,13,400 0 0 Account of endowment and not income.

* Excluding visitors (on an average)

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
1,752 8 9	1,752 8 9	259*	Nil ...	Nil ...	259*	Registered ...	5th February 1889.
Male Rs. 2 each. Female Re. 1 each.	Male Rs. 2 each. Female Re. 1 each.	182 200	39 25	Nil	221 225	Ditto ...	1865.
644 0 0	744 0 0	2,300	Nil ...	4,500	6,800	Not registered...	It was established as a local institution in December 1883, but was expanded into a public one in 1885.
450 0 0	450 0 0	72	5	Nil ...	77	Ditto ...	23rd June 1887.
110 0 0	110 0 0	122	3	Nil ...	125	Ditto ...	16th September 1886.
Nil ...	98,390 0 0	346,406	101,076	Included in male and female columns.	447,481	Incorporated by Acts XVII of 1866, XXII of 1876, and IV of 1887.	3rd March 1865.
About 150 0 0	150 0 0	125	...	...	125	Not registered	December 1861.
60 0 0 a month.	Not furnished	About 180 members.			...	.....	April 1875; opened to the public for lectures in 1876.

* 50 per day, or 18,000 per year.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION—CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS—*concluded.*		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Photographic Society of India	*1st.*—To bring together all Photographers and those interested in Photography in India. *2nd.*—To provide a convenient and comfortable Club-room in Calcutta, furnished with literature on photographic and kindred subjects, and having attached an adjoining dark-room stocked with apparatus and chemicals for developing negatives, enlarging photographs and carrying on experiments connected therewith. *3rd.*—To hold in Calcutta exhibitions of photographs and photographic apparatus. *4th.*—To publish and circulate a journal containing original notes and articles, correspondence, proceedings of Photographic Societies, extracts from journals and other matter useful and interesting to students and workers in photography in India. *5th.*—To advise members through the medium of the journal on all questions relating to photographic apparatus, materials, processes, &c.	Nil ...	Nil ...
(2) BURDWAN DIVISION.			
Burdwan Raj Public Library	To supply English and Bengali books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	...	50 0 0 per month.
Midnapore Bayley Hall Library.	To diffuse education in the district. Public meetings and literary societies are also held here.	...	...
Tamluk Public Library ...	Reading of books and magazines ...	...	24 0 0
Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha ...	The objects are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	200 0 0	19 7 6
Uttarpara Public Library ...	To afford the public free and easy access to the library.	...	2,100 0 0
Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	To supply the reading public with books, magazines and newspapers.	...	400 0 0
Howrah-Sibpur Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge by collecting books and newspapers and discussion on literary subjects.	...	...
(3) RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
Bogra Students' Association	To improve the moral and social character of boys in general.	...	...
Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Rajshahi Students' Debating Club.	The object of the Club is to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical improvement of its members, as well as of the students in general.	...	...
Rajshahi Public Library at Boalia.	To collect and purchase English and Sanskrit books with their translations, and to collect vernacular books for public use.†	...	...
Rangpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...

* Besides the subscription a donation of Rs. 650 was made from the reception fund to the Public Library
† Owing to the amalgamation of the Chowmata News Room with the Library, a newspaper department

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
3,880 0 0	3,880 0 0	322	11	Nil ...	333	Registered ...	1886.
...	600 0 0	1,956	...	...	1,956	Not registered...	December 1881.
332 0 0	332 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	1862.
51 0 0	75 0 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1880.
151 0 0	470 7 6	200	...	...	200	Ditto ...	5th April 1863.
...	2,100 0 0	No register of visitors is kept.				Ditto ...	1859.
116 4 0	616 4 0	600	16	...	616	Ditto ...	1854.
597 0 0	697 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	In 1878 A.D.
7 1 9	7 1 9	...	...	30	30	Ditto ...	February 1882.
327 8 3	327 8 3	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	Over 27 years; year not known.
8 0 0	8 0 0	19	...	3	22	Ditto ...	1881.
1,411 12 0	1,411 12 0	159	13	52	224	Ditto ...	9th July 1884.
248 0 0	248 0 0	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	1854.

has been opened in connection with the Library, which circulates newspapers and periodicals among the public.

O.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(3) RAJSHAHI DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha	To spread education, to teach morality, and to promote unity among different classes of the people, as well as to assist the poor.	...	2 0 0
Central National Muhammadan Association, Rangpur Branch.	To give education to, and improve the condition of, the Muhammadans of the district; to spread primary education through the muktabs; to train teachers for the muktabs; to open a hostel for poor boys reading at the local zilla school.	Rs. 60 from the District Board.	Rs. 30 from the Mohsin fund.
Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading room and library	...	...
Pabna Public Library ...	Intellectual improvement and literary recreation of subscribers and general advancement of the public.	...	...
Purjana Library ...	Public utility and culture	...	100 0 0
Sirajganj Public Library ...	Diffusion of learning	...	...
(4) DACCA DIVISION.			
Dacca.			
Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	†126 0 0	88 8 0
Sarasvat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit tols ...	...	...
Mymensingh.			
Sarasvat Samiti ...	(1) To cultivate fellow-feeling, (2) to encourage arts, agriculture, native manufactures, &c., (3) moral culture.	...	...
Santosh Jahnavi School Club	For moral and literary advancement ...	...	...
Tangail School Club ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Santosh School Samiti ..	Ditto ditto	...	...
Kisorganj Gyanbikasini Sabha, No. I.	Ditto ditto	...	...
Ditto ditto, No. II.	Ditto ditto	..	...
Achinta Gyanotpadini Sabha	Literary	...	...
Faridpur.			
Faridpur Suhrid Sabha ...	Social, intellectual, and general improvement of the local female education.	‡96 0 0	...
Manikdoha Hitasadhini ...	Social and intellectual improvement ...	...	...
Do. Sasthya Samiti ...	Physical improvement	...	...
Madaripur Bidyot Sahini Sabha.	Intellectual and moral education ...	...	...
Faridpur Students' Club ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Do. Band of Hope ...	Temperance and moral improvement ...	...	...

* Approximately.
† This sum has been received
‡ From District Board.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1894—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
72 0 0	74 0 0	80	...	...	80	Not registered...	1884.
200 0 0	290 0 0	300	4	25	329	Ditto ...	February 1887.
180 0 0	180 0 0	270	...	...	270	Ditto ...	1876.
414 12 0	414 12 0	85	...	...	85	Ditto ...	July 1890.
...	100 0 0	510	40	1,675	2,225	Ditto ...	1882.
314 0 0	314 0 0	84	...	...	84	Ditto ...	1883.
1,915 8 8	2,130 0 8	118	...	...	118	Ditto ...	1882.
1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	182	...	...	182	Ditto ...	1872.
708 0 0	708 0 0	143	12	...	155	Ditto ...	1284 B.S.
...	...	...	...	150	150	Ditto ...	November 1887.
...	...	...	...	170	170	Ditto ...	1888.
...	...	...	...	136	136	Ditto ...	1887.
...	...	...	...	27	27	Ditto ...	1880.
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	70	70	Ditto ...	Not known.
...	...	...	...	40	40	Ditto ...	Ditto.
437 0 0	533 0 0	921	6	...	927	Ditto ...	1890.
682 0 0	682 0 0	161	1	...	162	Ditto ...	1881.
35 0 0	35 0 0	108	...	...	108	Ditto ...	1889.
10 0 0	10 0 0	8	...	250	258	Ditto ...	1893.
...	...	129	...	...	129	Ditto ...	1884.
17 12 0	17 12 0	547	4	...	551	Ditto ...	1888.

from the Dacca Municipality.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(4) DACCA DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Backergunge.			
The Students' Union and Brajamohan Institution.	Literary improvement by means of essays, debates, &c., as well as the promotion of purity, union, temperance, &c., among its members.	...	865 7 3
Barisal Zilla School Students' Association.	Literary and moral improvement	...	...
Barisal Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Brajamohan Institution.	Presenting to students by means of lectures, readings and songs, unsectarian cardinal principles of morality and religion without reference to any doctrinal question of any particular sect or creed.	...	...
Barisal Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
(5) CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR 1893-94.			
Tippera.			
Birchandra Public Library...	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers, and books.	...	...
Chittagong.			
Oldham Institute ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines and newspapers.	...	...
(6) PATNA DIVISION FOR 1893-94.			
Gaya Public Library ...	This institution is a library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of community. There is a museum attached to the Library. The District Judge is *ex-officio* Trustee of the funds belonging to the Library, and President of the Committee of Management. The Collector of the district is *ex-officio* a member of the Committee of Management. The general management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of seven members. It was established by public subscription raised among the principal residents of the district in commemoration of the visit to Gaya by Sir Frederick Halliday, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who laid the foundation stone of the building.	Nil ...	1,094 15 8
Gaya Bar Association ...	The object of the Association is to provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar and to have a library of law books and reports. Mr. W. J. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, is the President, and Babu Harihar Nath, Senior Government Pleader, is Vice-President. It is managed by a Committee, of seven members. Babu Nagwant Sahai, B.A., B.L., is the present Secretary of the Bar Library.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Chapra Public Library ...	The Library is intended to be used by the public for the perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to the subscribers.	Nil ...	448 1 5*

* Promissory Notes of Rs. 8,000 yield annual Rent of the part of the bungalow given by

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

COME—			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
45 9 3	411 0 8		23	...	653	676	Not registered...	1886.
...	...		25	...	300	325	Ditto ...	1887.
...	...		23	...	388	411	Ditto ...	1891.
400 2 0	400 2 0		980	...	...	980	Ditto ...	1853.
983 0 0	983 0 0		61	1	...	62	Ditto ...	1st September 1885.
720 0 0	720 0 0		29	...	...	29	Ditto ...	November 1891.
335 0 0	1,429 15 8		32	2	...	34	Registered ...	1857.
720 0 0	720 0 0		40	...	...	40	Not registered...	1892.
217 0 0	666 1 5		23	1	...	24	Ditto ...	1857.

Income	Rs. A. P. 83 1 5
Maharaja Chattra Dhari Bahai Bahadur ...	365 0 0
Total ...	448 1 5

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(6) PATNA DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bar Library, Muzaffarpur ...	To supply the members of Muzaffarpur Bar with law books.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Bettiah Maharaja's Dharam Samaj—Sanskrit School at Motihari.	Sanskrit teaching—free—to such students as may be willing to prosecute their studies up to the Title Examination.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Bankipore Book Club ...	To bring all sections of Indian community into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.	...	...
Patna Bar Library* ...	To accommodate members of the Bar Library	...	...
Bankipore Oriental Public Library.	Study of Arabic and Persian and manuscripts, and also of English standard works.	(a)840 0 0	300 0 0
Bihar Hitaishi Library at Chowk Patna City.	Promotion of vernacular as well as English knowledge among the citizens.	110 from municipality.	...
Skrine Literary Society, Arrah.	To acquire the art of public speaking and of English composition, and to discuss literary and scientific questions.	...	...
(7) BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
Banka Public Library ...	Diffusion of education	Nil ...	Nil ...
Supaul Public Library ...	For public convenience and improvement ..	...	...
Bhagalpur Library and Scientific Institute.	The promotion of social intercourse and the pursuit of the study of politics, literature, and science.	...	...
Monghyr Arya Dharam Parichari Sabha.	To resuscitate the Aryan religion all round, to cultivate fraternity among the Arya religionists, and to improve Sanskrit education.	...	...
Monghyr Anjuman Himayet Islam.	To support and educate poor Muhammadans	...	2,852 12 11
Purnea Students' Union ...	The physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the boys of the Purnea Zilla School.	...	136 0 0
(8) ORISSA DIVISION.			
Orissa Graduates' and Undergraduates' Association.	To take up matters of educational interest and to discuss questions of literary and social importance, and, if necessary, to take constitutional steps to give practical effect to the above.	...	...
Alochana Sabha... ...	Literary culture amongst the members and the rendering of pecuniary help to poor and deserving pupils.	...	...
Cuttack United Friends' Reading Club.	For improvement of literary knowledge ...	...	...

† Municipal contribution ... ...
Maharaja's grant ... ...
Local subscription ... ...

‡ Includes Rs. 107 from other sources, viz., rent, &c.
(a) Ditto Rs. 240 from Municipality.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1894—continued.

COME—			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
76 0 0	76 0 0		39	...	...	39	Not registered...	January 1883.
1,608 0 0*	1,608 0 0		21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	1878.
135 1 6	135 1 6		37	...	...	37	Ditto ...	1st June 1892.
973 10 8	973 10 8		66	...	...	66	Ditto ...	1886.
...	1,140 0 0		21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	1891.
363 2 0	473 2 0		34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	1883.
1 6 0	1 6 0		...	...	28	28	No information given.	March 1893.
37 4 0	37 4 0		12	...	...	12	Not registered...	About 1871.
141 8 0†	141 8 0		10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
1,044 7 6	1,044 7 6		36	...	...	36	Ditto ...	Over 27 years.
20 0 0 monthly.	20 0 0 monthly.		30 to 40	...	...	30 to 40	Ditto	In 1875-76.
164 10 0	3,017 6 11		100	...	...	100	Ditto ...	19th October 1868.
39 12 6	175 12 6		14	...	110	124	Ditto ...	6th February 1892.
...	...		84	...	...	84	Ditto ...	3rd March 1888.
100 0 0	100 0 0		48	...	...	48	Ditto ...	16th December 1893.
140 0 0	140 0 0		13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1st January 1892.

								Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383 0 0
							Total	1,648 0 0

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(8) ORISSA DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.
Cuttack Union Club ...	To be acquainted with the latest thoughts on current topics and thereby to keep pace with the times.	...	...
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	For improvement of Sanskrit language ...	...	...
Puri Students' Association ...	Writing essays on moral scientific and literary subjects.	...	...
Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti...	For improvement of Sanskrit language ...	...	200 0 0
Balasore Sanskrit Samiti ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
(9) CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION			
Purulia Students' Debating Club.	To improve the social and moral character of students.	...	...
Hazaribagh Union Club ...	Cultivation of general literature ...	...	...
Ranchi Tharpakhna Reading Club.	Cultivation of good relation and promotion of intellectual pursuits among the members.	...	...
Ranchi Boys' Improvement Club.	Moral, intellectual and educational improvement of the boys of the Ranchi Zilla School.	...	...
Ranchi Public Library ...	To supply the members with popular and scientific works in English and vernaculars.	...	...
Ranchi Bar Library ...	To supply the members of Ranchi Bar with law books and newspapers.	...	...
Ranchi Bihar Literary Club	To supply the members of the Club with Hindi and English newspapers.	...	...
Daltonganj Reading Club ...	To supply its members with newspapers ...	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1894—concluded.

COME—		MEMBERS OF VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
60 0 0	60 0 0	15	...	...	15	Not registered...	January 1891. The Club has been in existence since a long time, though no name was given to it. This Club has a sporting branch.
450 0 0	450 0 0	66	1	...	67	Ditto ...	24th February 1893.
...	...	...	...	60	60	Ditto ...	1885. The work of the Association was stopped for some time.
60 6 0	360 6 0	57	...	...	57	Ditto ...	15th February 1893.
370 0 0	370 0 0	67	...	...	67	Ditto ...	4th March 1893.
...	...	4	...	15	19	Ditto ...	May 1893.
425 0 0	425 0 0	42	1	...	43	Ditto ...	1882.
84 0 0	84 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	March 1892.
Nil ...	Nil ...	4	...	107	111	Ditto ...	September 1892.
111 0 0 House-rent 60 0 0	171 0 0	36	...	...	36	Ditto ...	1867.
192 0 0	192 0 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	1889.
10 8 0	10 8 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	1889.
150 0 0	150 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto ...	1892.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Adhirajit Press ...	Manager, Burdwan Raj Estate.	Nil ...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the Estate.
		Municipal Press, Burdwan.	Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality.	Nil ...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the Municipality.
		The Burdwan Press ...	Babu Jogesh Chandra Sarkar	"Burdwan Sanjivani."	...	Nil.
		The Burdwan Boroba-zar Amrotola Press.	Hafizuddin Ahmad ...	Nil	...	Forms, &c., are printed.
		Bishambhar Press ...	Babu Sosibhusan Banerjee	Nil	...	Hindu scriptures are printed and job works executed.
	Birbhum ...	Shome Press ...	Dina Nath Shome ...	Nil	...	Rent bill and cheques.
		Ali Press ...	Munwar Ali ...	Nil	...	Ditto.
		No particular name ...	Hari Charan Bandopadhya	Nil	...	Ditto.
	Bankura ...	Bankura Mukherjee Press.	Babu Ram Nath Mukherjee	"Bankura Darpan"	...	
	Midnapore ...	Bani Press ...	Radhika Nath Banerjee and Srinarayan Pal.	Nil	...	Job works of different kinds.
		American Mission Press	American Free Baptist Mission: Rev. M. C. Miner, Manager.	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Moyna Press ...	Babu Purnananda Bahadoor.	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press, No. 1	Babulal Karmakar ...	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Ditto, „ 2				
		Rameswar Medical Hall Press, No. 1 ...	Babu Rameswar Mullick	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Ditto, „ 2 ...				
		Denobundhu Royal Press.	Dina Nath Pal ...	Nil	...	Ditto.
	Hooghly ...	Tamluk Press ...	Babu Saroda Prosad Bose	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Moisadal Press ...	Raja Joti Prosad Garga ...	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Ghosh Press ...	Prosanna Kumar Kuar ...	Nil	...	Job work.
		Imperial „ ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh ...	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Sabitri „ ...	Hira Moi Dasi and Achelbala Dasi.	"Chinsura Bartabaha" (weekly).	"Parnima," (monthly).	Ditto.
		Budhodoy „ ...	Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E.	"Education Gazette" (weekly).	...	Ditto.
		Society „ ...	Satish Chandra Mookerjee	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Chandradoy „ ...	Gangadhar Karmakar ...	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Alfred „ ...	Suresh Chandra De ...	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Tomohur „ ...	Modan Mohon De ...	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Printing House ...	Adhar Chandra Karmakar	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Ganguli Press ...	Khetter Mohon Ganguli ...	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Minerva Press ...	Harendra Nath Mukerjee, Kalidas Banerjee and Sarat Kumar Banerjee.	Nil	...	Ditto.
		Union „ ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukerjee...	Nil	...	Ditto.
	Howrah ...	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Commissioners...	Nil	...	Established for works required to be done by the Howrah Municipality.
		Caledonian Steam Printing Work Press.	A. Acton, Esq., Managing Proprietor.	Nil	...	For works required to be done by Government.
		Universal Press ...	Babu Boikunta Nath Datta	Nil	...	Established for publishing law books and printing other jobs.
		Ulubaria Darpan Press	Babus Surendra Nath Roi and Rajendra Nath Chatterjee.	"Ulubaria Darpan" (Bengali).	...	Established for publishing a fortnightly newspaper called "Ulubaria Darpan."

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Presidency.		Cossipore Horticulture Press.	Bhobotaron Chatterjee ...	...	"Sansorit Chandrika."	Started in July 1893. Declaration not filed yet.
		New Eden Press ...	Rajendra Lal Ghose.			
		Surhid Press ...	Rajendra Lal Chakravarti and Kalimohon Bhattacharjee.	...	...	Started in January 1894. Declaration filed.
		Chandrodya Press ...	Uma Charan Bose.			
		Bengal Central Press...	Moti Lal Shome ...	...	...	Closed on 16th January 1894.
		Bharati Press ...	Janoki Nath Ghosal ...	...	"Bharati" ...	Started in September 1893. Declaration filed.
		Herald Press ...	Joygobindo Shome ...	"Indian Christian Herald."		
		Azizi Press ...	Abdul Majid.			
		Ahmudy Press ...	Asgar Hossen.			
		Sottary Press ...	Abdul Sattar.			
		Habiby Press ...	Golam Mowla.			
		Rezai Press ...	Reajuddy Khan.			
		Malamudy Press ...	Abdul Khalik.			
		Amira Hossen ,, ...	Valayet Hossen.			
		Azizia Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Started in December 1893. Declaration not yet filed.
	24-Parganas ...	Artist Press ...	Hem Chandra Rai ...	...	...	Formerly in the town, now removed to suburbs.
		Patrick Press ...	Mrs. P. Ghose.			
		Post Despatch Press	S. C. Mukerjee ...	"Tranodayal" (weekly).	...	
		Oxford Mission Press...	Oxford Mission Society ...	"Epiphany" (weekly) and "Indian Churchman" (fortnightly).	"Calcutta University Magazine" (monthly) and "Indian Churchman" quarterly (revised).	
		Saptahik Sangbad Press	Brojo Madhab Bose ...	Nil ...	"Amadar Patrika."	
		New Town Press ...	Kedar Nath Mitter.			
		Oriental Press ...	Barada Kanto Vidyaratna.			
		Imperial Victoria Press	Kristodhone Banerjee.			
		Secular Press ...	Kaliprosono Kabyabisarad	Nil ...	"Cosmopolitan" ceased to exist in March 1893.	
		Arun Press ...	Rajkristo Roy Chowdhury.			
		Metropolitan Steam Printing Works.	Sosi Bhusan Mukerjee ...	"National Guardian."		
		Reformatory School Printing Press.	Government.			
	Nadia ...	Baruna Bijoy Press ...	Kala Chand Singha ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Miscellaneous job works.
		Islam Press ...	Aftabuddin Sheik ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Mathuranath Jantra (Press.)	Satis Chandra Mazumdar...	Nil ...	"Brahmanda Veda."	
	Jessore ...	Shubhakari Press ...	Umesh Chunder Ghose (Senior).	...	...	Anglo-vernacular books and job works are done.
		Daw Press ...	Bepin Behary Daw ...	...	...	The proprietor of this press having been convicted in a note forgery case, it has been stopped.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Presidency—*contd.*	Jessore—*contd.*	Sarkar Press ...	Chunder Kanto Sirkar ...	...	...	Prints cheques, bills, and other forms for zamindars.
		Chikitsha Prokas Press	Grijanath Mukerjee, printer and publisher; Babu Jadu Nath Mukerjee, proprietor.	...	Weekly paper "Samaj" and "Sahitya."	The press was generally engaged in publishing vernacular works on the subject of medicine and hygiene of the proprietor.
		Arunadoya Press ...	Kamekha Prosad Ganguly	"Protikar" ...	Nil.	
		Gour Gobindo Press ...	Jodunath Banerjee ...	"Murshidabad Protinidhi."		
		Radharomon Press ...	Ram Narain Vidyaratna ...	Nil.		
		Shulav Prokas Press ...	Raj Kristo Singha ...	...	...	Is a new press
		Satyaratna Press ...	Moharani Surnomoyi ...	...	...	Old press, which worked during the year.
	Murshidabad	Biswa Bijoy Press ..	Bishumber Das ...			
		Murshidabad City Press	Kamikhya Prosad Ganguly			
		Biswa Binode Press ...	Rai Shetab Chand Nahar Bahadur.			
		Dhona Sindhu Press...	Rajendra Lal Dhur ...	...	...	Old press, which worked during the year.
	Khulna ...	Ratnakar Press ...	Ashutosh Sirkar.			
		Shuvada Press ...	Jnanendra Nath Mozumdar, Jodu Gopal Haldar, Joy Gopal Chatterji, Natobar Mitra, and Abboy Churn Mozumdar.			
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Bosiia Dharma Sava.	"Hindu Ranjika."		
		Rajshahi Press ...	Babus Gokul Chandra Chaudhuri and Krista Kanta Saha.			
		Tahirpur Tatta Prokasak Press.	Raja Shashi Shekhareswar Ray.	...	"Krishi Totta."	
		Sudhakar Press ...	Kumar Promoda Nath Ray.			
		Benode Press ...	Babu Benode Behary Ray.			
		Naugaon Press ...	Tarip Mohamed Mandal			
		Sharsindu Press ...	Raja Krishnendra Ray Bahadur.			
	Dinajpur ...	Sen Press ...	Babu Kali Mohan Sen ...	...	"Dinajpur Masik Patrika."	
		Ahmed Press ...	Munshi Samiraddin ...	...	...	No papers are issued from these presses, which print forms of receipts and dakhilas, &c., on orders.
		Hindu Press ...	Ramtanu Dass ...	...	...	
		Ray Press ...	Nabin Bihari Ray ...	...	...	
		Kunja Mohon Press ..	Kunja Mohon Dass ...	...	...	
		Dharma Dass Press (Thakurgaon).	Dharma Dass Palit ...	...	...	
		Ghose Press (Raiganj)	Gopendra Chandra Ghose...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Co., Ld.			
		Albert Press ...	Nanda Lall Ray ...	"Masik Patrika" (*a*).	...	(*a*) Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Sikkim news.
		Darjeeling Standard Press.	Mr. J. Lord ...	"Darjeeling Standard."		
		Darjeeling News Press	Mr. William Lloyd ...	"Darjeeling News."		
	Rangpur ...	Sambhu Chandra Press	Raja Mahima Ranjan Ray Choudhuri, Kakina.	"Rangpur Dik Prokash" (Bengali weekly).		
		Padmabati Press ...	Radhika Raman Chatterji.			
		Loke Ranjan Press ...	Soshi Bhusan Neogi.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Rajshahi—*concld.*	Bogra ...	Bogra Ray Press ...	Bhagbat Chandra Ray.			
		Bogra Chaudhuri Press	Mobarak Ali Choudhuri.			
		Nababikash Press ...	Purna Nanda Ray, Chandra Shekar Kali, Mukunda Lall Ray, Srish Chandra Ray and Kailash Chandra Sarkar.			
	Pabna ...	Radha Benode Press...	Benamali Ray, zamindar			
		Arya Press ...	Ambika Charan Sen, Mohini Mohan Sen, Tarini Nath Mazumdar, and Ganga Dass Bhattacharjee.			
		Mahammadia Press ...	Bharat Chandra Neogi.			
		Bengal Times Press ...	Mr. E. C. Kemp ...	"Bengal Times"...	None.	
		Bongali Press ...	Babu Guruganga Aich Chaudhuri.	"Dacca Prokash."		
		East Bengal Press ...	Babu Banga Chandra Roy	"The East" ...	"Bangabandhu." The New Light.	
		Girish Press ...	„ Girish Chandra Roy	None ...	None.	
		Mahammadi Press ...	„ Mahamed Jan ...	Do. ...	Do.	
		Raghu Nath Press ...	Dacca Saraswat Samaj ...	"Saraswata Patra"	Do.	
		Samantak Press ...	Babu Nadiar Chand Das and Babu Manik Chand Das.	None ...	Do.	
		Oriental Press ...	Babu Baikanta Nath Baral	Do. ...	Do.	
	Dacca ...	Ishan Press ...	Babu Shashi Bhusan Roy	"Dacca Gazette"	"Ara."	
		Adarsha Press ...	Babus Lolit Mohun Das, Mohini Mohun Sen, Satis Chandra Neogi, Man Mohun Roy, and Bhuban Chandra Sen.	None ...	None.	
		Ashutosh Press ...	Babu Brindaban Chandra Dhar.	Do. ...	Do.	
		Baikanta Nath Press...	Babu Baikanta Nath Dutt	Do. ...	Do.	
		Mohesvar Press ...	„ Madhab Chandra Tarkachuramani.	"Bharatbashi" ...	Santi.	
		Sridhar Press ...	Babu Sarat Chandra Dhar and Babu Chandra Benode Pal.	"Vikrampur" ...	None.	
Dacca.		Charu Press ...	Babu Janaki Nath Ghatak	None ...	Do.	
		Basanti Press ...	„ Keshab Chandra Roy	Do. ...	Do.	
		Muhamudia Press ...	Moulvi Naimuddin ...	Do. ...	Do.	
	Mymensingh ...	Ahamudia Press ...	Abdul Hamid Khan *alias* Dagu Miah.	Do. ...	Do.	
				Do. ...	Do.	
		Abdur Rahim Press ...	Abdur Rahim ...	Do. ...	Do.	
		Mafidal Islam Press ...	Ibrahim Khan ...	Do. ...	Do.	
	Faridpur ...	Hitaishi Press ...	Aparajita Debi, Herambo Moye Debi, Nistarani Dasya, Hem Nolini Dasya, Bhagabati Charn Bhattacharjea, Ananda Mohun Das, Somsennessa Khatun, Kishori Mohan Sen, Chandra Kumar Sen, Bepin Behari Sen, and Kali Prasanna Sen.	"Faridpur Hitaishini."		
	Backergunge...	Satya Prakash Press ...	Babu Isvar Chandra Kar ...	None ...	Do.	
		Kasipur New Press ...	„ Protab Chunder Mukherjee.	"Kashipur Nibashi"	Do.	
		Barisal Hitaisi Press ...	Babu Raj Mohan Chattapadhyay.	None ...	Do.	
Chittagong.		Baradeswari Press ...	Guru Doyal Sinha.			
		Singha Press (Comilla)				
		Amar Press (Comilla)	Amar Krishna Chaudhri.			
	Tippera ...	Hitaishini Press (Brahmanbaria).	Jagat Chandra Bhattacharji, Beni Madhab Sen, Narendra Chandra Bardhan, Nava Chandra Datta, Ram Doyal De, and Didar Baksha Jamadar.	...	"Usha," a monthly vernacular magazine.	
		Chaitanya Press (Comilla).	Pran Chaitanya Ghose.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Divisions.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Chittagong—*concld.*	Noakhali ...	Ramendra Press ...	Ramendra Chandra Shaha			
		Sadharan Press ...	Nayan Tara Debi, Chandra Kanta Chakrabarti and others.			
	Chittagong ...	Chandra Shekar Press	Gagan Chandra Kar.			
		Bharati Press ...	Kashi Chandra Gupta and four other sharers.	"Shongshodhini"	...	
		Annada Press ...	Annada Charan Das and Syama Charan Das.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
Patna.	Patna ...	Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	Babu Guru Pershad Sen ...	"Bihar Herald" and "Indian Chronicle."	...	English (weekly).
		Behar Times ...	,, Mohesh Narain ...	"Bihar Times" ...	...	Do. (do.)
		Sadiqpore Press ...	Maulvie Abdul Rauf ...	"Patna Institute Gazette."	...	English and Urdu (weekly).
		Union Press ...	Syed Rahimuddin ...	"Al Punch" ...	...	Urdu (do).
		Muthay Ahmedy Press	Maulvie Mohamed ...	"Paik Bihar" ...	...	Do. (do).
		Behar Bundhoo Press	Babu Lachmi Nath Bhat ...	"Bihar Bundhoo"	...	Hindi (do).
		Arya Varta Press ...	Mahabir Pershad ...	"Arya Varta" ...	...	Do. (do).
		Khareg Bilas Press ...	Babus Ramdeen Sing and Shaheb Pershad Sing.	...	Harish Chander Kala and Brahman.	Do. (do).
		Magadh and Subhankar Press.	Babus Bhikari Shanker Bhattacherji and Bageshwari Prosad Trivedi.	...	...	These two presses have been amalgamated during the year.
	Gaya ...	District Board Press...	District Board.			
		Court of Wards' Press	Manager, Tikari Estate.			
		Muhamudi Press ...	Syed Ali Mohamad ,,	The "Gaya Punch"	...	Vernacular (weekly).
		Kako Press ...	Mohamad Yusuf Hussain.			
	Shahabad ...	City Press ...	Kandhi Sahai ...	"Bihar Patriot."		
		N. G. Brother's Press	Fateh Chand.			
		Dumraon Raj Press ...	Waziri Lal.			
		Shad Press ...	Ditto.			
		Star of India Press ...	Mahomed Zahurul Huq.			
	Saran ...	Nasim Saran Press ...	Akshya Kumar Chatterjee.			
		Sulabh Press ...	Gauri Sanker Narain and others.			
	Champaran ...	Sett Press ...	Radha Pershad Sett ...	...	...	This press did not work during the year.
		S. P. Sett Press ...	Shama Churan Ghose and Bhola Nath Sen.			
		Champaran Chandrika Press.	Brijbans Lal Missir.			
	Muzaffarpur	Herculean Press ...	Ajodhya Pershad and Brothers.	...	...	Job work.
		German Mission Press	German Mission Society in Berlin.	...	...	Religious tracts and job work.
		Narain Press ...	Babu Parmeswari Narain Mahta.	...	...	Job work.
		Mashrig Noor Press ...	Shaik Mahomed Hussain ...	"Mehra Manowar"	...	Weekly Religious books and papers.
		District Board Press...	District Board, Muzaffarpur	...	...	Job works.
		Modai Karim Press ...	Najeeb of Muzaffarpur town.	...	...	Notices, summons, &c.
		Dilwar Press ...	Shaik Dilwar Ali ...	...	...	Hindi books and others.
	Darbhanga ...	Maharaja's Press ...	The Hon'ble Maharaja Lachmiswar Sing Bahadoor, K.C.I.E.			
		The Union Press ...	Babu Hari Mohun Banerjee	...	"Bharatmata" ...	Monthly.
		Kaisth Press ...	,, Bunowari Lal ...	"Kaist Hitaishi"	...	Fortnightly (at present stopped)
		Chitragupta Press ...	,, Buni Lal.			
		Printing Press ...	Rai Gunga Prosad Sahu Bahadur.	...	...	Not worked at present.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Mirat-ul-Hind Press ...	Ram Prasad ...	None ...	None.	
	Bhagalpur ...	The Albert Press ...	Babu Sakhi Chand ...	Do. ...	Do.	
		Vyas Press ...	Wife of Pandit Ambica Dutt Vyas.	Do. ...	Do.	
		Victoria Press ...	Tara Vilas Neogy ...	Do. ...	Do.	
	Purnea ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Malda ...	Harihar Press ...	Krishna Chandra Das, Radha Charan Das, Pulin Chandra Shaha, Pratap Chandra Satior, Ramani Kanta Saha, Gopi Kanta Das.	Do. ...	Do.	
		Nityananda Press ...	Grish Chandra Dutt ...	Do. ...	Do.	
		Damodar Press ...	Braja Gobind Byaakh ...	Do. ...	Do.	
	Santhal Parganas.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press ...	Baptist Missionary Corporation.	Nil ...	Government "Uriya Gazette."	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company Ltd.	The "Utkal Dipika."	"Indrodhanu."	
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Babu Kalipada Banerji ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Victoria Press ...	Orissa Printing Corporation	Nil ...	"Brahmo" and "Sikhya Bandhu."	
		Arunodoy Press ...	Babu Bhagbat Dain ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ray Press ...	,, Sitanath Roy ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Balasore ...	Dés Utkal Press ...	,, Satyendra Nath De	"Uriya" and "Nava Sambad."	Nil.	
		Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company.	"Sambad Bahika"	Nil.	
	Puri ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Lohardaga ...	German Mission Press	German Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	"Gharbandhu" ...	...	Fortnightly.
	Palamau ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Manbhum ...	Pakhuria Press ...	Free Church of Scotland ...	Nil ...	"Dharwak" ...	This is a monthly *Santhali* magazine, printed in Roman character. It is religious paper and is read by a few educated aboriginal Christians.
	Singhbhum ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta.	...	Amrita Bazar Patrika Press.	Golap Lall Ghose ...	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (daily and weekly).	"Bisnupriya" (fortnightly).	
		Reliance Press ...	Pulin Chunder Rai ...	...	"Gyan Bikasini" discontinued from May 1893.	
		Sulav Dainik Press ...	Kumar Kissen Chatterjee...	"Sulav Dainik," "Srimanta Sowdagar" and "Exchange Gazette" (Bengali).		
		Standard Press ...	Lolit Krishna Bose and Anup Krishna Mitter.			
		Gyandaika Press ...	Rajkumar Nyayratna.			
		Ripon Press ...	Kartick Chunder Sen.			
		Calcutta Press ...	Mookerjee & Co.			
		Laha Brothers' Press...	Brojo Nath Laha.			
		New Bengal Press ...	Kristo Gopal Bhukto ...	...	Not in work at present.	
		Kabitaratnakar Jantra Press	Ananta Lal Laha.			
		Dakhsyani Press ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose.			
		Sen's Press ...	Juggernath Dass.			
		New Hindu Press ...	Debendro Nath Chatterjee.			
		Hanifia Press ...	Mahomed Khatir.			
		Dey Brothers' Hindu Press.	Nundo Lal Dey.			
		Srirampore Press ...	Kanai Lall Dhur.			
		Lakheebilash Press ...	Kanai Lal Dutt.			
		New Bengali Press ...	Sarat Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Badanta Press ...	Soshibhuson Mukerjee.			
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nritya Lall Seal.			
		Baidick Press ...	Sharoda Charn Bhattacharjee.			
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Beni Madhub Dey and Co.			
		M. L. Seal's Press ...	Mohendro Lall Seal.			
		No name ...	Charu Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Kamala Kanta Press ...	Banesrur Ghose.			
		Seal's Press ...	Benode Behary Seal.			
		Bhagiruthi Press ...	Sockhomoni Boistomi.			
		Text Book Press ...	Hurry Mohun Bysack.			
		Calcutta Printing Press	Umbika Churn Bose.			
		Newton Press ...	Janakibullub Sen.			
		Aryan Press ...	Surendro Nath Banerjee & Co.			
		Great Town Press ...	Sarat Kumar Sen.			
		Nadia Press ...	Mohendro Nath Bhattacharjee.			
		Solemani Press ...	Muniruddin Ahmed.			
		Hari Press ...	Hari Das Nundun.			
		Sungbad Provakar Press.	Upendro Kristo Gupta ...	"Sungbad Provakar."		
		Sudharnava Press ...	Trailakya Nath Datt.			
		Kabita Kaumudi Press	Rasik Lal Chandra.			
		Eslamia Press ...	Shaik Shumsher Ali.			
		General Printing Press	Beni Madhub Bhattacharjee.			
		Dutt Press ...	Nritya Lall Dutt.			
		Harmonial Press ...	Umesh Chunder Bhattacharjee.			
		Punchanun Press ...	Punchanun Sil.			
		School Book Press ...	Abalakanto Sen ...	...	"Sikha Samalochun"	
		Elysium Press ...	Manmatha Nath Dutt ...	...	"Queen" (weekly).	
		New Chandrodya Press	Nader Chand Pyne.			
		Bengal Roy Press ...	Sitanath Roy and Co.			
		Ditto ...	Ditto			
		New Calcutta Press ...	Upendro Nath Mukerjee ...	"Sachitra Bharat Sungbad" and "Banganibashi."		
		Nava Kavya Press ...	Naba Kumar Bose.			
		Victoria Press ...	Mohini Mohun Bhakta.			
		Great Eden Press ...	U. C. Bose.			
		Sudhanidhi Press ...	Soshi Bhuson Ghose.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*contd.*		Sahitya Press ...	Suresh Chunder Somajputty.	...	"Sahitya."	
		Siddekia Press ...	Munshi Mofizuddin.			
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Girish Bidyaratna.			
		B. P. M.'s Press ...	B. P. Mozumdar.			
		Hare Press ...	Panchanun Mukerjee.			
		Bose Press ...	G. C. Bose ...	"Hitabadi" and "Bhagya Ganana."		
		Not named yet ...	Uma Churn Rakhit.			
		Somprokash Samity Press.	K. C. Bhuttacharjee ...	"Somprokash."		
		Siddessur Press ...	S. D. Pyne.			
		Arya Samiti Press ...	K. N. Ghose.			
		Pupil's Press ...	N. Chuckerbutty.			
		Seal's Press ...	Nanda Lal Seal.			
		Elm Press ...	R. P. Mittra & S. C. Lahiri.			
		Full Moon Printing Works.	Nunda Mohun Mukerjee.			
		Picture Press ...	N. N. Bose.			
		New Indian Press ...	Jogendra Nath Dutt.			
		New Oriental Press ...	Behari Lal Bhur.			
		Balmik Press ...	Bissonath Nandi.			
		New Britannia Press ...	Ashutosh Mitter.			
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press...	Jogessur Mukerjee and Ashutosh Banerjee.			
		Manika Press ...	Adhore Chunder Bose ...	...	"Nabyabharat."	
		Abani Press ...	Nundo Mohun Chatterjee.			
		Sanskrit Press ...	Upendro Nath Chuckerbutty			
		Metcalfe Press ...	Punchanun Mukerjee.			
		Ratna Press ...	Chatterjee & Co.			
		Saraswaty Press ...	Khetra Mohun Mookerjee.			
		Union Printing Works	Durmo Das Gupta.			
		Kalika Press ...	Sarodaprosad Chuckerbutty	...	"Bedabyas."	
		Phœnix Printing Works.	Siddeswar Chowdhury.			
		Anglo-Indian Press ...	Mathura Nath Barman.			
		Satya Press ...	Satyabrata Samasrami ...	...	Not in existence from September last.	
	...	Ramnarain Press ...	Hurry Churn Bose ...	...	"Sabdakalpadrum."	
		Nutan Gupta Press ...	Srinath Chunder Laha.			
		Jubilee Press ...	Hem Chunder Ghosal.			
		Lillee Press ...	Madhobundo Byaack.			
		Adaita Press ...	Baloram Dey.			
		Maya Press ...	Manick Ch. Bhattacharjee.			
		Sulav Press ...	Hurry Das Shaha.			
		Art Union Press ...	Kally Das Pal.			
		Gupta Press ...	Jagatjoti Gupta.			
		Saratshosi Press ...	Jodu Nath Roy.			
		New Indian Press ...	Kumud Chander Chatterjee.			
		Tutor Press ...	Hem Chunder Kar.			
		Adi Brohmo Somaj Press.	Rabindra Nath Tagore ...	...	"Sadhana" (monthly) "Tutwabodhini Patrika" (fortnightly).	
		Kripanundo Press ...	Nafar Chunder Sirkar.			
		Arya Chitralaya Press	Chundi Churn Ghose.			
		Sandranundo Steam Press.	Mohesh Chunder Pah			
		Jotish Prokas Press ...	Russik Mohun Chatterjee ...	...	"Arunodoy."	
		Victoria Printing Press	Narain Das Pal.			
		Sudhasindhu Press ...	Kanai Lal Poddar.			
		Mahabharat Press ...	Protab Chunder Roy, C.I.E.	...	"Mahabharat."	
		Indian Patriot Press ...	Nonin Chunder Pal.			
		Brahmo Mission Press	Umapodo Roy & Co. ...	"Indian Messenger" and "Tutwa Kaumodi."	"Bamabodhini."	
		Charu Mudran Press	Taraprosanno Das.			
		New India Machine Press.	Bijoy Kisto Ghose ...	"New India" (weekly).		
		Indian Art College Press.	Debendra Nath Dhur.			
		Lithographic Press				

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Calcutta—*contd.*	...	Diamond Press ...	Dulloo and Danesh Mullick.			
		Bangabidya Prokashika Press.	Nobin Chunder Addy ...	"Bangabidya Prokashika."		
		Purnachandroday Press	Mohendro Lall Addy ...	"Sangbad Purnachandroday."		
		Goodhope Press ...	Jabed Ally.			
		Catholic Orphan Press	Catholic Mission Society ...	"Indo-European Correspondence."		
		Albert Press ...	Mookerjee & Co.			
		Chunder Nath Banerjee's Press.	Chunder Nath Banerjee.			
		Corinthian Press ...	D. C. Dass.			
		Palmori Press ...	B. C. Mitra.			
		Bharat Mitralaya ...	Chotaial Missir ...	"Bharat Mitra."		
		Victoria Press ...	S. C. Mondal.			
		Eugene Press ...	B. N. Dass.			
		Globe Printing Works	S. C. Bysack.			
		Commercial Press ...	S. D. Dass.			
		Columbian Press ...	G. C. Ghosal.			
		Sen Press ...	Amrita Lal Sen.			
		Indian Opinion Press...	J. N. Banerjee.			
		United Press ...	S. C. Koondoo.			
		Union Press ...	K. N. Chatterjee.			
		Elahi Bux Press ...	Elahi Bux Khan.			
		Star Press ...	R. B. Longley ...	"Indian Planters' Gazette," "Sports Gazette," and "Indian Engineering."		
		Calcutta Police Office Press.	Cacutta Police.			
		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	"Calcutta Gazette" and "Police Gazette."		
		Exchange Gazette Press	Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. ...	"Daily Advertiser" and "Calcutta Exchange Gazette."		
		Auybed Press ...	B. L. Sen.			
		Cambridge Press ...	D. O. B. Moore ...	"Empress" and "Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Recorder."	"Financial Review."	
		Narain Press ...	Ram Narain Pal.			
		Hoare Miller & Co.'s Press.	Hoare Miller & Co.			
		Mohun Press ...	Gobind Prosad Dey.			
		People's Friend Press	Rash Bihary Dhur.			
		Stanhope Press ...	Bijoy Kristo Bose.			
		Bangabasi Press ...	Jogendro Chunder Bose ...	"Bangabasi," "Dainik" and "Samachar Chandrika."	"Janmabhumi."	
		Dhannantry Press ...	Opendro Nath Sen.			
		Banik Press ...	Anundo Chunder Sen.			
		Daras Sultanat Urdu Guide Press.	Moulvi Abdul Bari ...	"Urdu Guide."		
		Mutwar Rohoman Press	Moonshi Mutwar Rohoman.			
		Medical Press ...	Dr. S. K. Burman.			
		Ripon Press ...	Mohamed Woosir ...	"General" and "Gour-as-by."		
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	H. A. Jewell ...	"The Crow" and "The Society."		
		Fine Arts Press ...	S. C. Dhur.			
		Samya Press ...	Heramba Chunder Moitra and three others.	"Sanjibani."		
		Excelsior Press ...	Amrito Lall Roy ...	"Hope."		
		Presidency Press ...	Adhore Chunder Ghose.			
		Bidhan Press ...	Karuna Chunder Sen ...	"Liberal."		
		Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen ...	...	"Sakha."	
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee.			
		Hume Press ...	Upendro Lall Dass ...	"Intelligencer."		

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				Publications thereat.		
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Calcutta—*contd.*	...	Radharamon Press ...	Nrito Gopal Chuckerbutty.			
		Deva Press ...	Prosonno Coomar Sen.			
		Sealdah Press ...	Satya Churn Ghose.			
		Weekly Trade Report Press.	G. S. Dass.			
		Mangulgunge Mission Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	"Dhurmatutwa," "Unity" and "Minister."		
		Milan Press ...	Menindra Mohun Bose.			
		Post Despatch Press ...	A. C. Mookerjee ...	"Tranodoy."	"Friendly Greetings" and "Missionary Gleaner."	
		Herald Printing Works	A. N. Banerjee ...	...	"Anusandhan."	
		Kohinur Press ...	Hem Chunder Bagchi.			
		Indian Public Opinion Press.	Gobindo Chunder Dhur.			
		University Press ...	Girish Chunder Roy ...	"Surhit Interpreter."		
		Bed Press ...	Prosonno Coomar Vidyaratna.			
		Banerjee Press ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee.			
		J. G. Chatterjee's Press.	Jadugopal Chatterjee.			
		Bharat Mihir Press ...	Kali Churn Sanyal.			
		New Goodhope Press...	Poresh Nath Biswas.			
		Nababibhakar Press...	Nrityo Gopal Ghosal.			
		Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh.			
		Samaya Press ...	B. K. Das & Co. ...	"Samaya."		
		Government Central Printing Press.	Government of India.			
		G. P. Roy and Co.'s Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt.			
		Hazra Press ...	Gungaram Hazra.			
		Bee Press ...	Redoy Nath Ghose ...	"Reis and Rayyet."		
		Barat Press ...	Aghor Nath Barat ...	...	"Bhishak Durpan."	
		Datto Press ...	Sham Lal Dutta.			
		New School Book Press	Shoshibhuson Chatterjee ...	"Sahachar Patrika."		
		Perseverance Printer's Works.	J. Larkins ...	"Indian Nation"	"National Magazine."	
		Shib Chunder Ghose's Press.	Shib Chunder Ghose.			
		Bettannia Press ...	J. E. Mendes.			
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press...	M. L. Sirkar, M.D., C.I.E.	...	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine."	
		Our Own Advertiser Press.	Hari Das Dey ...	...	"Advertiser."	
		Hem Lall Addy's Press	Hem Lall Addy.			
		Birds of Paradise Press	Roop Chand Pokay.			
		Standard Press ...	Amrito Lall Brohmo.			
		Olympian Press ...	Hari Das Deb.			
		Victor Printing Press	H. T. Haldar.			
		Englishman Press ...	J. O. B. Saunders ...	"Englishman," "Overland Summary," "Saturday Journal," "Evening Mail," and "The Planter."		
		Indian Daily News ...	Indian Publisher Co., Ltd.	"Indian Daily News."		
		Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co. ...	...	"Indian Medical Gazette" and "Indian Engineer."	
		Caxton Press ...	W. Newman & Co.			
		Calcutta Central Press	Calcutta Central Press Co., Ld.	...	"Indian Empire," and "Western Wit and Wisdom."	
		Cambrian Press ...	Erasmus Jones.			
		City Press ...	Thomas S. Smith ...	...	"Calcutta Review."	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1893-94—concld.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*concld.*		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	W. J. Spink ...	"Calcutta Advertiser," "Calcutta Advertising," and "Import and Export."		
		Government of India Central Press.	Government of India ...	"Gazette of India"	"Army List," "Postal Guide," "Public Works Department Classified List" and "Telegraphic Guide."	
		Caledonian Steam Printing Works.	A. Acton ...	"Asian," "Asian Pocket-book" and "Capital."		
		Durga Das Mukerjee's Press.	Durga Das Mukerjee.			
		K. P. Mukerjee's Press	K. P. Mukerjee.			
		Calcutta Printing Company.	Woomesh Ch. Dass, Moti Lall Dass and Hira Lall Dass.			
		Methodist Publishing House.	Methodist Mission ...	"Indian Witness" and "Woman's Friend."		
		Barkutli Press ...	Mahomed Ismail.			
		Gulzar Press ...	Mahomed Issak ...	...	"The Gulzar."	
		Municipal Press ...	Calcutta Municipality.			
		Statesman and Friend of India Press.	Indra Chander Singh and Purna Chander Singh.	"Statesman and Friend of India."	"Indian Agriculturist."	
		Hope Press ...	Umesh Chunder Dass.			
		Chundi Press ...	Jogendra Ch. Chatterjee.			
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Amrita Lall Dey and Gogan Chunder Dey.	...	"Royal Chronicle."	
		Osborne Printing House.	Protap Chunder Ghose.			
		Lithograph Press ...	Puncham Ram Kurmi.			
		R. B. Dutt's Press ...	R. B. Dutt.			
		Hindoo Patriot Press ...	Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhicary Bahadur.	"Hindoo Patriot."		
		Oscar Press ...	J. H. Belchambers.			
		Mudhay Gowsia Press	Hafiz Abdullah.			
		Indian Mirror Press ...	Norendro Nath Sen ...	"Indian Mirror."		
		Annopurna Press ...	Lolit Mohun Addy ...	...	"Rajasthan."	
		Bengalee Press ...	Hon'ble Surendro Nath Banerjee.	"Bengalee."		
		New Albion Press ...	Purna Chunder Ghose.			
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Aga Mahomed Isa and Aga Mahomed Moosa.			
		Dunrasia Press ...	Moonshi Ibrahim.			
		Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission ...	...	"Indian Sunday School Mission," "News and Notes," "Our Bond," "The Evangelist," "Krista Bandhab and Sunday School Patrika" and "Dut Patrika."	
		Urdu Guide Press ...	Munshi Amzad Hossain and Moulvi Abdul Hamid.	"Sudhakar" and "Muhammadan Observer."		
		Medical Publishing Press.	Dr. Lawrence Fernandez ...	...	"The Medical Reporter."	
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal ...	...	"Police Gazette" (in Hindi), "Police Gazette" (in Bengali), "Bihar Gazette" and "Bengali Gazette."	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs, and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1893.

Place or class.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of population per 1,000 per annum.
1	2	3	4
(1) Calcutta	466,460	12,113	25·9
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta	215,100	8,000	37·1
(3) General district, excluding above	71,069,643	2,005,463	28·21
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	2,873	25	8·7
(5) Bengal Police	22,816	446	19·5
(6) Railway Police	603	10	16·5
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	17,721	573	32·3

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A2.—Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1893.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	18,942	17,254	36,196	27·73	24·33	26·
	Birbhum ...	797,333	12,124	11,048	23,172	31·11	27·06	29·03
	Bankura ...	1,069,668	11,191	9,812	20,943	21·16	18·04	19·57
	Midnapore ...	2,631,616	34,254	32,261	66,515	26·18	24·37	25·27
	Hooghly ...	1,076,710	17,696	15,892	33,588	33·44	29·02	31·19
	Howrah ...	721,211	10,236	8,252	18,488	28·05	23·15	25·63
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	22,492	18,609	41,101	22·73	20·61	21·72
	Calcutta ...	681,560	11,453	8,660	20,113	36·63	36·88	29·51
	Nadia ...	1,644,108	30,849	30,092	60,941	38·45	35·74	37·06
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	24,775	23,752	48,527	40·90	36·80	38·79
	Jessore ...	1,838,827	37,939	35,790	73,729	40·30	37·77	39·03
	Khulna ...	1,177,652	17,068	15,070	32,123	27·69	26·92	27·27
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	27,894	28,492	56,386	42·62	43·23	42·93
	Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	26,659	23,543	50,202	32·82	31·65	32·26
	Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	11,012	9,818	20,830	30·19	30·05	30·13
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	4,953	4,033	8,986	40·33	40·22	40·28
	Rangpur ...	2,065,464	31,771	27,041	58,812	29·92	26·94	28·47
	Bogra ...	817,494	12,991	11,096	24,087	31·01	27·83	29·46
	Pabna ...	1,362,392	23,862	20,832	44,694	35·19	30·43	32·80
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,420,656	39,442	34,973	74,415	32·65	28·66	30·74
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	47,918	39,517	87,435	26·79	23·47	25·18
	Faridpur ...	1,797,320	32,393	27,722	60,115	36·27	30·65	33·44
	Backergunge ...	2,153,965	40,751	36,373	77,124	36·89	34·65	35·80
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	22,449	19,598	42,047	24·63	22·49	23·58
	Noakhali ...	1,009,693	17,089	15,322	32,361	33·49	30·58	32·05
	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	16,470	16,134	32,604	26·74	23·92	25·27
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	25,392	23,615	49,007	29·33	26·14	27·70
	Gaya ...	2,135,331	28,562	27,371	55,933	27·32	25·68	26·46
	Shahabad ...	2,663,337	34,539	61,867	66,406	24·85	29·71	32·18
	Saran ...	2,467,477	32,674	26,622	59,296	28·81	19·96	24·03
	Champaran ...	1,859,465	25,376	21,423	46,798	27·10	23·20	25·16
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,711,445	43,127	37,709	80,834	33·03	26·81	29·81
	Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	38,867	33,631	72,498	28·34	23·60	25·87
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	28,313	26,685	55,498	29·19	25·43	27·25
	Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	30,679	27,466	58,145	30·53	26·72	28·60
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	27,317	24,259	51,576	27·48	25·29	26·53
	Maida ...	814,913	17,782	15,165	32,947	44·46	36·54	40·42
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,764,196	16,870	13,490	30,360	19·37	15·26	17·30
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	24,365	22,757	47,122	25·20	22·82	24·31
	Balasore ...	994,025	13,283	12,442	25,726	27·37	24·25	25·86
	Puri ...	944,998	14,109	13,320	27,429	29·73	28·31	29·02
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	14,779	13,507	28,286	26·06	22·61	24·29
	Lohardaga ...	1,123,885	13,136	11,622	24,757	23·80	20·14	21·93
	Palamau ...	596,779	8,853	8,070	16,923	30·07	26·68	28·35
	Manbhum ...	1,193,328	11,526	10,008	21,534	19·43	16·87	18·04
	Singhbhum ...	545,488	4,943	4,212	9,155	18·21	15·36	16·78
	Total for the Province ...	71,069,643	1,059,538	945,925	2,005,463	29·91	26·63	28·21

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1893.

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	TREATED.															
	GENERAL DISEASES.															
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.					
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	5	49	232	12	24	17	...	8	28	69	11	...	159	99	25
All others	...	105	155	247	14	34	7	1	8	24	68	55	2	250	178	560
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ..	...	5	15	102	46	7	47	3	1	10	24	...	...	77	3	4
All others	...	113	131	129	11	2	...	...	2	35	7	...	4	13	14	37
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	11	51	467	69	72	145	2	9	45	63	58	6	298	71	28
All others	...	...	3	33	6	1	6	...	...	5	7	9	...	11	24	2
Mayo Hospital ...	...	91	54	454	6	19	5	...	...	15	47	12	...	109	47	96
Dufferin Victoria Hospital ...	...	...	5	25	...	6	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	6	2
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	43	98	825	1,828	132	118	90	6	6	527	328	108	19	248	254	152
Police Hospital ...	...	3	225	1,112	66	15	29	...	...	68	73	11	1	155	27	19
North Suburban Hospital ...	...	11	14	93	5	13	1	...	...	2	15	...	...	24	6	36
Burdwan Dispensary ...	...	10	123	142	5	6	2	...	1	19	19	6	1	40	10	114
Suri ,, ...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	8
Bankura ,, ...	...	...	9	46	5	2	2	...	...	8	6	5	3	3	7	13
Midnapore ,, ...	...	20	123	124	1	20	3	...	1	18	18	...	13	62	11	42
Serampore ,, ...	...	22	95	155	4	11	1	...	...	7	18	2	1	12	14	9
Hooghly ,, ...	...	34	120	91	4	15	4	...	...	30	12	8	...	37	12	86
Ulubaria ,, ...	...	11	6	25	...	4	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	2
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary ...	...	1	22	35	9	3	3	...	...	5	8	...	...	19	5	26
Berhampore ,, ...	...	23	33	52	10	9	2	...	...	14	8	10	5	24	8	31
Jessore ,, ...	...	1	8	28	1	2	...	1	...	3	8	...	...	15	1	4
Khulna ,, ...	...	...	3	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	1	2
Rampur Boalia Dispensary ...	...	7	60	31	...	3	...	...	...	3	9	...	2	3	4	217
Dinajpur Dispensary ...	...	...	54	266	9	24	1	...	...	11	21	5	...	100	7	9
Jalpaiguri ,, ...	...	...	9	77	3	4	2	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	3	2
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	...	18	36	2	4	2	...	...	9	12	1	2	3	8	25
Rangpur Dispensary ...	...	1	3	15	85	9	1	5	...	11	13	...	...	15	4	14
Bogra ,, ...	...	...	2	24	54	2	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	5	2
Pabna ,, ...	...	...	7	7	31	10	1	5	...	3	4	1	1	11	1	11
Dacca ,, ...	...	...	74	148	321	26	32	20	...	144	100	69	7	122	71	140
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	...	11	31	46	9	25	2	...	10	16	6	...	43	6	28
Faridpur ,, ...	...	...	3	5	10	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...
Barisal ,, ...	...	...	29	18	39	2	4	...	...	18	2	3	...	6	10	18
Comilla ,, ...	...	...	11	16	33	2	3	...	...	2	6	2	...	9	10	6
Noakhali ,, ...	...	...	6	14	10	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	2	3
Chittagong ,, ...	...	1	11	15	20	2	4	...	1	5	17	...	...	50	3	15
Bankipore ,, ...	...	1	52	60	128	26	15	5	...	10	202	63	3	37	42	247
Patna ,, ...	...	...	20	67	38	...	10	...	...	...	34	30	3	1	18	13
Dinapore ,, ...	...	...	8	27	164	1	2	...	...	4	2	8	...	1	13	31
Gaya ,, ...	...	...	...	76	97	22	16	12	...	1	100	13	15	2	98	8	417
Arrah ,, ...	...	...	...	16	32	...	6	...	...	...	9	14	7	...	39	6	176
Chapra ,, ...	...	...	...	34	38	10	1	...	...	...	12	14	...	2	36	19	221
Motihari ,, ...	...	...	...	6	30	12	17	4	...	...	16	14	...	...	17	6	73
Muzaffarpur ,, ...	...	...	5	17	9	12	3	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	34	5	147
Darbhanga ,, ...	...	...	1	53	57	31	20	2	1	...	2	25	3	1	62	18	61
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga.	...	...	...	2	25	4	19	1	...	...	10	6	2	...	7	7	14
Monghyr	...	...	2	31	496	14	23	...	...	...	67	15	...	2	59	11	163
Bhagalpur	...	...	11	19	42	...	11	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	28	8	14
Purnea	...	...	7	16	146	6	2	1	...	1	11	6	...	...	1	3	7
Malda English Bazar ...	...	...	9	64	126	6	2	...	...	...	18	2	...	1	15	2	45
Naya Dumka	...	...	...	6	23	2	1	1	...	...	10	2	2	...	2	7	2
Cuttack	...	...	34	85	68	19	17	6	1	8	27	28	1	24	90	18	37
Balasore	...	...	21	42	110	3	5	...	...	...	28	12	...	9	5	2	15
Angul	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puri	...	2	109	180	89	...	2	...	...	...	58	11	1	3	12	7	13
Hazaribagh	...	...	1	3	17	2	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	4	13	3	4
Lohardaga	...	1	...	6	10	...	1	1	...	...	3	7	...	3	28	4	6
Palamau	...	...	...	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	70
Purulia	...	...	7	28	30	6	2	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	66	4	6
Chaibassa	...	6	1	6	12	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	...	62	1,014	3,340	8,247	657	739	439	16	61	1,741	1,308	416	121	2,616	1,147	3,530

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1893.

Local Diseases.																														
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.								
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40								
7	6	41	127	131	61	30	44	150	...	33	52	41	579	26	37	48	34	30	120	33	103	2,471								
4	6	71	246	127	80	12	157	221	1	93	33	164	677	34	137	186	23	45	173	64	326	4,554								
2	...	3	4	28	25	12	16	34	1	2	21	6	10	17	3	24	7	21	16	1	22	619								
1	1	2	16	41	263	2	1	20	...	1	5	4	7	1	4	10	4	12	12	61	137	1,103								
21	3	43	37	226	121	59	43	190	2	32	79	47	88	73	54	67	100	48	...	7	170	2,903								
1	...	5	...	7	1	...	4	8	...	2	2	4	4	...	3	8	2	...	1	...	6	160								
...	1	5	85	79	36	4	26	70	...	3	17	23	106	17	59	133	14	44	65	37	496	2,303								
1	...	...	9	...	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	4	73	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	155								
																						6								
8	13	204	196	376	949	62	80	267	...	512	12	62	126	525	97	213	139	471	21	11	263	9,378								
11	...	1	13	40	11	126	5	58	...	38	16	1	48	52	7	33	23	31	3	...	40	2,405								
1	...	1	8	4	13	1	5	25	...	27	16	14	6	...	7	17	25	5	9	...	13	564								
1	...	1	9	13	91	5	10	21	...	67	5	16	30	...	12	19	6	73	6	3	78	964								
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	...	1	...	1	7	...	3	12	...	4	1	3	20	92								
...	...	...	9	...	47	4	4	18	...	1	...	2	8	5	2	13	1	30	...	...	54	306								
1	...	...	11	10	19	6	1	11	...	17	5	2	24	...	7	19	...	20	...	...	67	632								
...	1	...	7	13	166	6	3	27	...	37	1	3	5	4	6	7	4	28	6	7	163	827								
1	1	...	9	19	41	4	2	9	...	44	2	8	20	18	12	18	3	30	5	7	91	797								
...	...	...	1	3	4	2	6	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	36	117								
																			16	...	238	264								
...	1	...	6	5	1	4	2	7	...	9	...	11	15	...	13	13	8	18	...	...	67	367								
2	3	...	6	6	29	4	4	10	...	22	...	10	4	4	7	8	5	27	...	...	57	447								
...	...	...	3	5	4	3	8	2	...	2	1	7	5	7	2	16	3	10	...	...	76	226								
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	2	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	53	96								
...	...	...	4	10	3	5	...	22	...	22	...	11	6	6	16	23	8	22	...	...	96	598								
2	1	2	25	4	7	13	2	4	7	...	39	2	3	2	6	5	4	2	31	3	79	748								
...	...	...	4	5	3	17	1	6	25	...	28	...	1	8	9	10	9	7	16	3	...	53	315								
1	...	...	3	26	4	23	2	2	8	...	19	2	29	21	...	13	24	6	18	...	...	89	463								
...	...	...	3	2	14	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	18	...	...	1	5	...	9	2	2	134	307								
...	...	...	6	9	4	3	1	13	8	...	11	...	3	5	...	...	2	2	18	...	1	100	391								
2	3	...	7	37	94	199	43	30	181	1	116	28	87	75	27	121	64	59	138	4	6	313	2,939								
...	...	...	5	3	2	21	9	...	1	1	24	...	10	15	4	...	41	4	6	1	...	175	554								
...	...	...	4	1	4	1	5	...	4	1	10	...	...	5	2	1	7	...	4	1	...	146	219								
...	...	...	3	2	4	9	3	4	8	...	10	2	19	14	5	5	12	...	14	3	...	129	895								
...	1	...	...	1	15	4	...	7	12	...	4	...	7	...	...	12	6	1	3	...	...	39	196								
...	...	...	3	1	3	2	7	12	...	2	1	2	8	...	3	8	6	1	5	...	...	46	175								
...	...	1	19	7	6	...	2	10	...	7	2	20	5	5	21	16	8	4	7	16	73	372								
3	3	54	29	44	72	26	11	83	1	37	3	56	54	15	13	47	45	29	7	...	247	1,776								
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	23	3	7	2	13	10	5	3	13	5	...	59	416								
1	2	...	8	32	29	4	3	31	...	12	1	16	16	5	6	6	5	11	1	...	73	456								
1	4	14	11	21	24	...	4	33	...	24	...	47	26	2	16	37	14	61	4	3	193	1,420								
1	1	2	...	1	23	...	1	4	10	30	...	15	1	...	14	5	2	6	...	...	68	488								
1	3	...	4	6	12	15	2	4	29	28	2	13	15	1	5	27	1	8	37	...	81	678								
2	4	1	2	4	2	4	1	7	...	23	1	38	16	1	6	12	2	12	2	1	21	355								
1	2	5	5	3	10	...	6	11	...	18	...	...	13	2	8	7	5	26	5	3	124	508								
...	...	2	6	14	12	26	9	35	...	21	7	32	22	...	5	8	28	30	4	...	80	666								
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	8	4	...	13	1	7	14	...	4	6	9	14	...	...	7	195								
...	3	5	29	3	56	...	20	24	...	154	5	63	1	2	19	31	9	47	...	6	122	1,482								
1	...	...	10	4	28	3	...	6	...	54	6	26	5	4	10	19	14	15	3	3	29	392								
...	...	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	4	11	4	3	4	7	15	2	...	26	319								
...	1	...	8	3	28	1	7	20	...	60	4	7	21	...	12	5	4	4	...	16	21	511								
...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	4	...	9	1	2	5	...	...	9	4	7	...	...	28	136								
2	5	1	10	20	35	11	7	39	...	6	10	17	92	27	31	48	28	64	...	1	47	961								
3	...	...	13	1	80	1	...	14	...	4	...	...	16	4	2	20	2	19	...	1	23	456								
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	14	31								
...	1	...	10	10	47	2	...	11	...	3	...	2	6	6	3	27	7	14	...	1	25	663								
...	...	...	2	2	15	...	1	...	6	7	1	1	2	2	9	2	...	6	1	1	39	155								
...	...	...	...	4	12	2	...	4	1	2	1	1	5	2	...	5	4	10	1	...	51	175								
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	11	2	4	8	8	2	11	1	...	13	155								
...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	1	9	5	2	1	...	1	18	1	...	19	407								
...	...	...	2	4	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	2	29	84								
74	72	492	1,110	1,449	2,811	518	683	1,877	7	1,899	263	1,052	2,376	954	907	1,410	749	1,717	518	298	5,745	53,495								

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.																
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	1	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	34	7	...
All others	...	55	28	18	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	40	...	42	27	...
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	75	79	29	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	3	6	...
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	...	13	2	...
All others	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
Mayo Hospital	...	42	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	8	14	...
Dufferin Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	13	54	327	275	...	...	...	1	...	76	1	96	8	66	39	1
Police Hospital	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
North Suburban Hospital	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	1
Burdwan Dispensary ...	...	8	44	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	11	3	...
Suri ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bankura ,, ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
Midnapore ,, ...	...	11	59	21	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	18	1	1
Serampore ,, ...	...	16	44	29	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	3	...
Hooghly ,, ...	...	25	54	11	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	10	6	1
Uluberia ,, ...	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary ...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Bachampore ,, ...	...	11	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	6	2	...
Jessore ,, ...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Khulna ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rampur Boalia Dispensary	...	5	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Dinajpur Dispensary ...	...	...	14	24	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	31	2	...
Jalpaiguri ,, ...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...
Rangpur ,, ...	...	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bogra ,, ...	...	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pabna ,, ...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Dacca ,, ...	...	39	42	14	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	14	...	3	6	...
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	7	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	1	...
Faridpur ,, ...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barisal ,, ...	...	10	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...
Comilla ,, ...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Noakhali ,, ...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chittagong ,, ...	...	6	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	...
Bankipore ,, ...	1	44	35	15	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	4	2	...
Patna ,, ...	...	12	37	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	6	3	...
Dinapur ,, ...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Gaya ,, ...	...	...	23	18	1	1	...	...	...	12	1	2	2	29	1	1
Arrah ,, ...	...	...	9	13	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	7	1	...
Chapra ,, ...	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	5	6	1
Motihari ,, ...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...
Muzaffarpur ,, ...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Darbhanga ,, ...	1	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Monghyr	1	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	6	1	...
Bhagalpur	6	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	1	...
Purnea	5	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malda English Bazar ...	6	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
Naya Dumka	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Cuttack	27	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	23	...	...
Balasore	15	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	2
Angul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	2	91	99	17	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	2	3	1	...
Hazaribagh	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...
Lohardaga	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	...
Palamau	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purulia	...	6	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...
Chaibassa	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	625	1,192	656	4	6	...	3	...	273	14	204	32	421	169	9

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1893—concluded.

DIED.

Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
...	...	6	22	7	3	...	8	18	...	2	...	1	16	...	2	2	...	...	2	6	2	165
...	...	11	64	26	13	...	37	26	...	13	...	22	38	...	5	13	...	3	28	24	29	572
...	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	1	11	2	128	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	8	380
...	...	2	14	2	13	...	10	5	1	...	...	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	126
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
...	...	...	19	7	...	...	6	6	...	4	...	3	2	...	4	2	1	...	15	11	18	191
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	54	76	50	449	...	21	52	...	23	...	17	3	2	5	15	1	46	1	4	21	1,797
...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	30
...	...	...	4	2	45	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	158
...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5
...	...	...	6	4	10	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	42
...	...	...	5	4	88	...	1	7	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	152
...	...	...	4	1	20	...	1	1	...	9	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	7	214
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	189
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	16	16
...	...	...	1	...	11	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	22
...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	1	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	33
...	...	...	5	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	97
...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5	26
...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	38
...	...	1	10	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	4	66
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	49
...	...	...	3	3	7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
...	...	...	6	7	63	...	4	17	...	5	...	6	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	12	270
...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	48
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	13
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	7	50
...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	6	45
...	...	7	9	1	24	...	1	9	...	6	...	2	...	...	4	3	...	2	2	...	12	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	32
...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	27
...	...	3	5	1	13	...	3	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	7	2	2	10	148
...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	59
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	66
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	32
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	10
...	...	...	9	3	19	...	3	3	...	6	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	88
...	1	...	3	...	15	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	3	70
...	...	...	3	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	58
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
...	...	1	1	3	8	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	4	...	...	4	115
...	...	...	3	1	26	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	92
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
...	...	...	3	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	282
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	21
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	51
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
...	4	99	314	143	1,108	1	122	210	1	128	2	134	95	7	37	51	8	101	78	66	278	6,612

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1893.

Districts.	Number of operations.	Persons treated. Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.	Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
					Rs. a. p.	
Burdwan district ...	58	29,881	236	30,117	2,405 13 4	
Birbhum do. ...	20	14,798	99	14,897	1,367 6 0	
Bankura do. ...	55	28,947	506	29,453	1,232 9 2	
Midnapore do. ...	122	56,490	368	56,858	2,735 8 6	
Hooghly do. ...	35	18,189	64	18,253	2,167 3 6	
Howrah do. ...	17	14,696	19	14,715	1,691 13 8	
24-Parganas do. ...	70	39,809	55	39,864	4,203 8 7	
Calcutta (Bovine Vaccination Depôt). ...	2	160	74	234	4,447 14 7	
Calcutta	34	12,261	3,052	15,313	15,494 12 11	
Nadia district ...	50	38,000	338	38,338	2,386 13 1	
Murshidabad do.	53	35,420	212	35,632	2,057 3 11	
Jessore do.	26	43,824	207	44,031	2,738 6 0	
Khulna do.	58	28,204	60	28,264	2,162 6 9	
Rajshahi do.	57	35,950	135	36,085	1,886 0 0	
Dinajpur do. ...	62	40,883	221	41,104	2,104 6 10	
Jalpaiguri do.	32	15,122	269	15,392	1,704 10 11	
Darjeeling do. ...	10	13,110	169	13,279	3,728 0 8	
Darjeeling (Bovine Vaccination Depôt).	1	...	...	...	1,830 13 2	
Rangpur district ...	70	45,054	38	45,092	2,303 15 3	
Bogra do.	32	18,308	63	18,371	1,333 1 3	
Pabna do.	58	42,167	315	42,482	1,681 3 3	
Dacca do.	146	122,075	58	122,133	3,965 11 0	
Mymensingh do.	121	72,446	1,001	73,447	2,780 15 3	
Faridpur do.	80	49,416	56	49,472	2,641 10 0	
Backergunge do.	60	30,236	678	30,914	2,954 11 9	
Tippera do.	74	48,917	172	49,089	2,049 13 3	
Noakhali do.	45	29,189	617	29,746	1,804 11 8	29,508,865
Chittagong do.	65	33,076	180	33,256	1,463 2 1	
South Lushai Hills district ...	9	16,564	398	16,962	2,332 3 3	
Patna do. ...	83	21,653	324	21,977	2,809 4 6	
Gaya do. ...	79	30,559	290	30,849	2,320 4 2	
Shahabad do. ...	90	29,991	773	30,764	2,318 10 11	
Saran do. ...	80	46,219	353	47,072	1,446 12 0	
Champaran do. ...	90	37,049	557	37,606	1,394 13 0	
Muzaffarpur do. ...	86	46,497	138	46,635	1,630 0 0	
Darbhanga do. ...	79	75,223	616	75,839	13,424 9 10	
Monghyr do. ...	88	49,931	192	50,123	2,030 10 11	
Bhagalpur do. ...	76	60,224	183	60,407	2,431 3 0	
Purnea do. ...	60	59,094	7	59,101	2,060 13 3	
Malda do. ...	29	27,620	44	27,664	1,402 6 8	
Sonthal Parganas do. ...	153	66,056	333	66,389	2,920 8 0	
Cuttack do. ...	42	15,289	1,122	16,411	2,159 12 3	
Balasore do. ...	42	22,538	437	22,975	1,653 0 0	
Angul and Khondmals ...	10	2,482	336	2,818	Included with the Tributary States of Orissa.	
Puri do. ...	62	16,401	427	16,828	2,117 10 7	
Orissa Tributary States ...	30	9,670	868	10,538	704 10 0	
Hazaribagh district ...	56	32,080	83	32,163	1,629 15 6	
Lohardaga do. ...	74	40,874	393	41,267	1,701 5 1	
Palamau do. ...	40	13,738	79	13,817	993 5 4	
Manbhum do. ...	31	33,314	867	34,181	1,333 3 5	
Singhbhum do. ...	14	15,076	163	15,239	1,074 4 0	
Chota Nagpur Political States ...	38	16,280	156	16,436	282 13 0	
Establishment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	...	...	...	...	31,206 13 11	
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these districts.	271	86,931	7,681	94,612	18,172 6 0	3,182,343
Total ...	3,296	1,817,022	27,282	1,844,304	1,80,199 12 8	32,991,198

Reg. No. 777J—702—26-12-94.

00132970

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020